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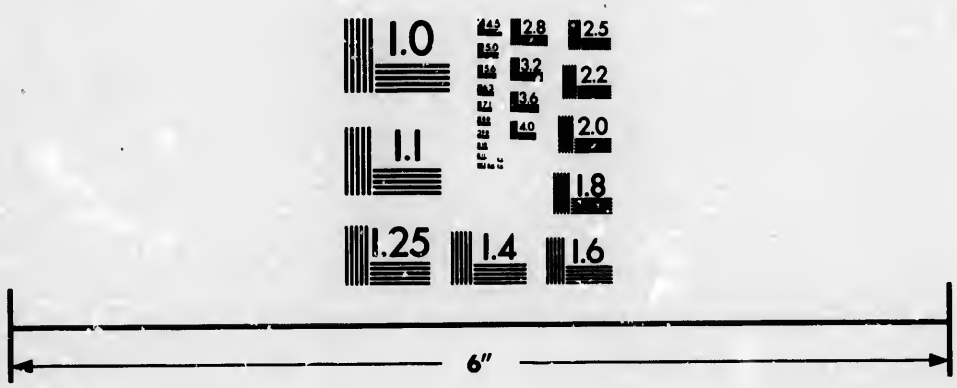

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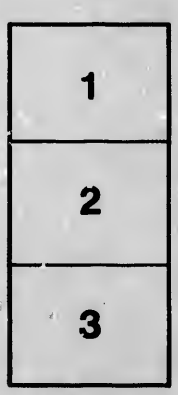

University of Toronto.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

FOR

1876.

TORONTO:
HENRY ROWSELL.

1876.

583

University of Toronto.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE, M.A., Q.C., M.P.,
Chancellor.

HON. THOMAS MOSS, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor.

REV. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,
President of University College.

GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN, M.A.,
Principal of Upper Canada College.

WILLIAM THOMAS AIKINS, M.D.,
Representative of the Toronto School of Medicine.

REV. ROBERT ALEXANDER FYFE, D.D.,
Representative of the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock.

SAMUEL BARTON BURDETT, LL.B.,
Representative of Albert College, Belleville.

WILLIAM TASSIE, LL.D.
Representative of High School Masters, Ontario.

HON. JOSEPH CURRAN MORRISON,
Ex Chancellor.

HENRY HOLMES CROFT, D.C.L., F.C.S.
JOHN LANGTON, M.A.
HON. JAMES PATTON, LL.D., Q.C.
HON. ADAM CROOKS, LL.D., Q.C., M.P.P.
LARRATT WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L.
} *Ex Vice-Chancellors.*

EDWARD JOHN CHAPMAN, Ph. D., LL.D.
GEORGE TEMPLEMAN KINGSTON, M.A.
} *Representing Council of University College.*

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—*Continued.*

The following Fifteen Members were elected by Convocation :

WILLIAM MULOCK, M.A. JOHN BOYD, M.A., B.C.L. WILLIAM OLDRIGHT, M.A., M.D.	*Retire in* 1877.
JOHN MORISON GIBSON, M.A. LL.B. JAMES HENRY RICHARDSON, M.D. JAMES ALEXANDER McLELLAN, LL.D.	*Retire in* 1878.
JAMES LOUDON, M.A. JAMES THORBURN, M.D. THOMAS KIRKLAND, M.A.	*Retire in* 1879.
WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH, LL.B., M.P.P. JAMES FISHER, M.A. ARCHIBALD FREDERICK CAMPBELL, M.A.	*Retire in* 1880.
THOMAS WARDLAW TAYLOR, M.A. LACHLAN McFARLANE, M.B. REV. NEIL MACNISH, B.D., LL.D.	*Retire in* 1881.

The following Nine Members were nominated by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

JOHN McKEOWN, M.A. CASIMIR STANISLAUS GZOWSKI, C.E. JOHN MACDONALD, M.P.	*Retire in* 1877.
DANIEL WILSON, LL.D. REV. DANIEL JAMES MACDONNELL, B.D. HON. CHRISTOPHER SALMON PATTERSON.	*Retire in* 1878.
HON. WILLIAM McMASTER. HON. JOHN WELLINGTON GWYNNE. HON. GEORGE BROWN.	*Retire in* 1879.

BURSAR—DAVID BUCHAN, ESQ.
REGISTRAR—WILLIAM GLENHOLME FALCONBRIDGE, M. A.
LIBRARIAN—WILLIAM HENRY VANDERSMISSEN, M. A.

EXAMINERS, 1875–76.

LAW.

THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B. W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

MEDICINE.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.	J. H. MCCOLLUM, M.B.
Surgery and Anatomy	R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.
Medicine and Therapeutics	A. GREENLEES, M.B.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence	FRANCIS RAE, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry	W. OLIVER, B.A.
Natural History	R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin	S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A. W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.
Mathematics	EDGAR FRISBY, M.A. ALFRED BAKER, B.A.
English and History	J. M. BUCHAN, M.A. WILLIAM HOUSTON, M.A.
Modern Languages	REV. JAMES ROY, M.A. J. E. GRAHAM, M.D. F. E. SEYMOUR, M.A.
Mineralogy and Geology	J. GIBSON, B.A.
Metaphysics and Ethics	REV. G. P. YOUNG, M.A. W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.
Oriental Languages	REV. G. BURNFIELD, M.A.
Meteorology	C. CARPMAEL, M.A.

Civil Engineering	A. MACDOUGALL, C. E.

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187
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University of Toronto.

GRADUATES.

*** Doctors and Bachelors of Laws; Doctors and Bachelors of Medicine; Masters of Arts; and Bachelors of Arts of three years standing, are Members of Convocation —36 Vict. Ont. Cap. 29, S, 7.

A.

Date of Admission.		
1867	M.B..	Aberdein, Robert.
1876	B.A..	[1]Abraham, Robert Henry.
1854	B.A..	Adams, G.
1867	B.A..	Adams, John.
1865	M.B..	Aiken, Edward.
1866	M.D..	
1858	M.B..	[2]Aikins, Moses Henry.
1875	B.A..	Aikins, James Albert Manning.
1876	M.A..	
1876	B.A..	Aikins, William Heber.
1869	M.B..	Allan, Edward.
1853	B.A..	[3]Alma, Edward Jamieson. (*Ob.*)
1867	B.A..	Anderson, Adam (*Ob*).
1868	M.B..	Anderson, John McKenzie.
1859	B.A..	Appelbe, Robert Swanton.
1871	B.A..	[4]Archibald, Heber.
1850	B.A..	[5]Armour, John Douglas.

1. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Medallist in Metaphysics, &c., and Jameson Medallist.
4. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Gold Medallist in Classics.

A.

Date of Admission.		
1870	B.A..	[1]Armstrong, William.
1871	M.A..	
1873	M.B..	Armstrong, Francis Robert.
1875	B.A..	[2]Armstrong, Thomas Clinton Little.
1876	B.A..	Armstrong, John.
1870	M.B..	Arnott, Henry.
1868	B.A..	[3]Atkinson, Charles Theodore.
1874	B.A..	[4]Aylesworth, Allen Bristol.
1875	M.A..	

B.

1869	B.A..	[5]Baker, Alfred.
1846	B.A..	Baldwin, Edmund (*Ob*).
1849	M.A..	
1866	B.A..	Baldwin, Robert Russell.
1874	M.A..	Ball, Jerrold.

1. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
2. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
3. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
4. Silver Medallist in Mathematics and in Metaphysics, &c., and Prince's Prizemen.
5. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

B.

Date of Admission.		
1870	B. A..	Ballantyne, Wm. Douglass
1873	B.A ..	Ballantyne, Francis.
1874	M.A ..	
1871	B.A ..	[1]Ballard, William Henry.
1875	M.A..	
1873	M.B..	Balmer, John Stephen.
1870	B.A ..	[2]Baptie, George.
1871	M.A..	
1850	B.A ..	Barber, George Anthony
1857	M.A..	(*Ob*).
1869	B.A ..	Barber, Joseph Mark.
1866	B.A ..	Barker, Peter McGill.
1869	M.B..	[3]Barnhart, Charles Edward.
1876	M.A..	Barnhill, William. (*Ad eundem*).
1849	B.A ..	Barrett, Michael.
1853	M.A..	
1845	M.A..	Barron, Frederick William.
1867	B.A ..	[4]Barron, James (*Ob*).
1873	B.A ..	Barwick, Walter.
1874	M.A..	
1860	M.B..	[5]Bascom, Joseph.
1872	M.B..	Bates, Sidney Lawrence.
1854	B.A ..	[6]Bayly, Richard.
1845	B.A ..	Beadle, Delos W. (*Ad eundem*).
1875	B.A ..	[7]Beattie, Francis Robert.
1876	M.A..	
1850	M D..	Beaumont, W. (*Hon.*)
1875	B.A ..	Beck, Henry Thatcher.
1873	M.B..	[8]Beeman, Milton Ira.

1. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.
2. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
3. Gold Medallist.
4. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c., and Prince's Prizeman.
5. Gold Medallist.
6. Silver Medallist in Natural Philosophy.
7. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
8. Silver Medallist.

B.

Date of Admission.		
1874	M.B..	Beemer, Nelson Henry.
1863	LL.B..	Begue, Theophilus Henry Alexis.
1866	M.B..	Beith, Alexander.
1861	M.B..	Bell, John.
1864	B.A ..	Bell, John William.
1866	M.A..	
1864	M.B..	Bell, William H.
1866	B.A..	[1]Bell, Charles Wallace.
1865	B.A ..	[2]Bemiss, David.
1866	M.A ..	
1875	M.B..	[3]Bennett, John Henry.
1860	LL.B..	Benson, Richard Lowe.
1869	M.B..	[4]Bentley, Thomas Brigham.
1876	M.B..	Bentley, Richard Irvine.
1858	B.A ..	Bernard, Richard Barrett. (*Ob*).
1845	B.A ..	Bethune, Norman.
1861	LL.B..	Bethune, James.
1853	B.A ..	Bettridge, William.
1874	B.A ..	[5]Betts, Frederick Pimlott.
1869	B.A ..	Bickford, William Atkinson.
1868	B.A ..	Bigg, Edward Murney.
1870	M.A..	
1869	B. A..	[6]Biggar, Charles Robert Webster.
1873	M.A ..	
1872	B.A ..	[7]Biggs, Samuel Clarke.
1867	B.A ..	Black, Davidson.
1871	M.B..	Black, William Steele.
1873	B. A ..	Black, Fergus.

1. Gold Medallist in Classics.
2. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
3. Silver Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.
4. Silver Medallist.
5. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
6. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
7. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

B.

Date of Admission.		
1876	B.A..	[1]Blackadar, Alfred Kimball
1874	B.A..	Blackstock, Thomas Gibbs.
1860	LL.B..	Blain, David.
1870	LL.D..	
1854	B.A..	[2]Blake, Dominick Edward.
1858	M.A..	
1858	B.A..	Blake, Samuel Hume.
1862	M.B..	[3]Bolster, John.
1845	B.A..	Boulton, Henry John.
1848	B.A..	Boulton, John.
1854	B.A..	Boulton, James Forster
1857	M.A..	(*Ob*).
1848	M.D..	Bovell, James. (*Ad eundem*).
1876	M.B..	[4]Bowerman, Albert Claude.
1865	B.A..	Bowers, Jacob Eton.
1866	M.A..	
1856	B.A..	[5]Bowlby, Ward Hamilton.
1858	M.A..	
	LL.B..	
1860	LL.B..	Bowlby, John Wedgwood.
1867	M.B..	Bowman, James W.
1848	B.A..	Boyd, John.
1850	M.A..	
1854	B.C.L.	
1853	B.A..	Boyd, William Thomas.
1856	M.A..	
1853	M.D..	Boyd, Walter.
1860	B.A..	[6]Boyd, John Alexander.
1861	M.A..	

1. Gold Medallist in Mathematics, Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences, and Prince's Prizeman.
2. Silver Medallist in Classics.
3. Gold Medallist.
4. Silver Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.
5. Jameson Medallist in Arts and Gold Medallist in Law.
6. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.

B.

Date of Admission.		
1870	B.A..	[1]Boyd, Francis Leith.
1844	M.D..	Boys, H. (*Ad eundem*).
1861	LL.B..	Boys, William.
1873	M.B..	Brewster, Nathaniel.
1875	M.B..	[2]Britton, William.
1876	M.D..	
1854	B.A..	[3]Brown James.
1856	M.A..	
1868	M.B..	[4]Brown, John Price.
1869	M.D..	
1874	M.B..	[5]Brown, Owen Campbell.
1871	M.A..	Browning, Thomas Blair, (*Ad eundem.*)
1868	B.A..	[6]Bruce, George.
1866	B.A..	Brunel, George.
1871	M.A..	
1867	B.A..	[7]Bryce, George.
1868	M.A..	
1876	B.A..	[8]Bryce, Peter.
1862	B.A..	[9]Buchan, John Milne.
1865	M.A..	
1864	B.A..	Buchan, Humphrey Ewing
1867	M.B..	
1869	M.A..	
	M.D..	
1865	M.B..	Buchanan, Charles W.
1871	M.B..	Buchanan, George.
1853	B.A..	Bull, Samuel James.
1857	B.A..	Bull, Thomas Henry.

1. Silver Medallist in Classics.
2. Gold Medallist and Starr Gold Medallist.
3. Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Silver Medallist in Classics and in Ethics.
4. Gold Medallist and Starr Medallist.
5. Silver Medallist and Starr Gold Medallist.
6. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
7. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
8. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
9. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

B.

Date of Admission.	
1875 B.A ..	Bull, Bartholomew Edward.
1870 M.B..	[1] Burgess, Thomas Joseph Workman.
1863 B.A ..	Burkitt, Thomas H.
1867 M.B..	Burnet, D.
1869 B.A .. / 1873 M.A..	[2]Burnfield, George.
1865 M.B..	[3]Burnham, Elias La Fonta.
1871 B.A ..	Burnham, William Rufus. (*Ob*).
1857 B.A ..	[4]Burns, Nelson.
1866 M.B..	Burns, J. H.
1870 M.B..	[5]Burt, William.
1876 M.B..	Byam, John Wesley.

C.

1856 B.A.. / *Ad eundem* / 1856 M.A..	Cambie, Charles (*Ob.*)
1860 B.A.. / *Ad eundem* / 1860 M.A..	Cameron, Hector.
1868 B.A. / 1869 M.A..	Cameron, Robert.
1874 M.B..	[6]Cameron, Irving Heward.
1875 M.B.. / 1876 M.D..	Cameron, Kenneth Hugh Lochiel.
1876 B.A ..	Cameron, John.
1865 B.A .. / 1866 M.A..	[7]Campbell, John.

1. Silver Medallist and Starr Gold Medallist.
2. Silver Medallist in Classics.
3. Gold Medallist.
4. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Silver Medallist.
6. Silver Medallist.
7. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages and in Metaphysics, &c., and Prince's Prizeman.

C.

Date of Admission.	
1866 B.A .. / 1875 M.A..	[1]Campbell, Archibald Frederick.
1873 B.A.. / 1874 M.A..	Campbell, James.
1873 B.A ..	Campbell, John.
1874 M.B..	[2]Campbell, Aaron Jesse.
1870 B.A ..	[3]Carlyle, Alexander.
1876 B.A ..	Carey, Robert Dobree.
1869 M.B..	Carney, Richard.
1875 B.A ..	[4]Carscadden, Thomas.
1863 M.B.. / 1866 M.D..	Cascaden, John.
1871 B.A ..	Casey, George Elliott.
1865 B.A ..	Cassels, Walter Gibson Pringle.
1868 B.A ..	[5]Cassels, Allan.
1868 M.B.. / 1869 M.D..	[6]Cassidy, John Joseph.
1856 B.A .. / 1858 M.A..	[7]Cattanach, Alexander John.
1865 M.B..	Chapman, O. W.
1870 B.A..	[8]Chase, George Ambrose.
1851 M.D..	Chewett, William Cameron.
1872 LL.B..	Chisholm, Duncan.
1865 B.A.. / 1868 LL.B..	[9]Christie Alexander James.
1872 B.A..	Christie, James Douglas.

1. Silver Medallist in Classics, in Modern Languages and in Natural Sciences, and Prince's Prizeman.
2. Starr Silver Medallist.
3. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
4. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
5. Gold Medallist in Classics.
6. Starr Medallist.
7. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages and Jameson Medallist.
8. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
9. Silver Medallist in Classics.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

C.

Date of Admission.		
1865	M.B..	Chrysler, W. H.
1851	B.A..	[1]Clark, Alister McKenzie.
1854	M.A..	
1876	B.A..	Clark, Malcolm Sinclair.
1846	Mus.B	Clarke, James Paton.
1856	Mus.D	
1[illegible]	B.A..	Clarke, Henry F.
18[illegible]6	B.A..	Clarkson, Charles.
1871	M.A..	Clement, John James.
1867	M.B..	Clerke, Charles H. (*Ob.*)
1867	LL.B..	Clerke, Alfred A.
1873	M.B..	[2]Close, James Alexander.
1860	LL.B..	Cochrane, Samuel H. (*Ob*)
1870	LL.D..	
1870	B.A..	Cockburn, Edward.
1872	M.A..	
1871	M.B..	Cole, Henry James.
1867	B.A..	[3]Connon, Charles Henry.
1868	M.A..	
1864	B.A..	[4]Connor James William.
1864	M.B..	Constantinides, Petros.
1865	M.D..	
1875	M.B..	Cook, Allan Buchner.
1862	B.A..	[5]Cooper, George.
1864	M.A..	
1874	M.B..	Corman, John Wesley.
1874	M.B..	Cotton, James Henry.
1863	M.B..	Covernton, William H.
1868	M.D..	
1875	M.B..	Covernton, Theodore Selby.
1866	M.B..	Cowan, Samuel.

1. Gold Medallist in Classics and Jameson Medallist
2. Gold Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.
3. Silver Medallist in Classics.
4. Silver Medallist in Classics.
5. Silver Medallist in Classics.

C.

Date of Admission.		
1871	M.B..	Cowan, George Hoyle.
1870	B.A..	[1]Coyne, James Henry.
1864	B.A..	[2]Craig, Thomas Dixon.
1873	B.A..	[3]Craig, John.
1848	B.A..	Craigie, William.
1858	M.A..	
1862	B.A..	[4]Crawford, William Glover.
1866	B.A..	Crawford, Edward Patrick.
1870	M.A..	
1874	B.A..	[5]Crawford, Angus.
1872	B.A..	[6]Crerar, John.
1870	B.A..	Crickmore, Snelling Roper.
1850	D.C.L.	Croft, Henry Holmes (*Hon*
1868	B.A..	[7]Croly, John Edgar.
1870	M.A..	
1854	B.A..	[8]Crombie, Ernestus.
1857	M.A..	
1856	B.A..	[9]Crombie, Marcellus Marcus Aurelius.
1858	M.A..	
1859	LL.B..	
1859	M.B..	Cronyn, John.
1860	M.D..	
1860	LL.B..	Cronyn, Verschoyle.
1851	B.C.L.	[10]Crooks, Adam.
1852	B.A..	
1853	M.A..	
1863	LL.D..	

1. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages, Silver Medallist in Classics, and Prince's Prizeman.
2. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
3. Silver Medallist in Classics.
4. Silver Medallist in Classics.
5. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
6. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
7. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
8. Gold Medallist in Classics.
9. Gold Medallist in Classics.
10. Gold Medallist in Classics and Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

C.

Date of Admission.		
1854	B. A..	Crookshank, George (*Ob.*)
1848	M.A..	
	B.C.L.	
1852	D.C.L.	
1862	LL.B..	Cross, James Fletcher.
1871	B. A..	Crozier, James.
1872	M.B..	[1]Crozier, John Beatty.
1870	B. A..	Cruickshank, Alexander Downie.
1876	B. A..	Crysler, Alexander.
1869	B. A..	[2]Cumming, Montgomery.
1873	LL.B..	
1860	LL.B..	Curran, Joseph John.
1867	B. A..	Curry Charles D.

D.

1849	B. A..	Dack, Thomas Benjamin Norman.
1863	M.B..	
1873	B. A..	Dadson, Ebenezer William.
1871	B. A..	[3] Dale, William.
1873	M. A..	
1866	B. A..	Davidson, William.
1874	B. A..	[4]Dawson, Alexander.
1862	M.B..	[5]DeGrassi, George Philip.
1865	M.B..	DeLaHaye, Alcide.
1868	B.A..	[6]DeLaMatter, Robert Hamel.
1871	M.B..	
1866	B.A..	[7]Delamere, Thomas Dawson.
1868	M.A..	
1861	LL.B..	Denison, George Taylor.

1. Silver Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.
2. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c, Silver Medallist in Mathematics, and Prince's Prizeman.
3. Gold Medallist in Classics.
4. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
5. Gold Medallist.
6. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences, in Arts, and Silver Medallist in Medicine.
7. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.

D.

Date of Admission.		
1863	LL.B..	Denroche, Edward James.
1868	B.A..	[1]Deroche, Hammel Madden.
1853	M.D..	Desmond, Humphrey.
1858	B.A..	DesVœux, George William.
1875	B.A..	Dickey, Arthur Rupert.
1871	B.A..	Dickson, Edwin Hamilton.
1848	B.A..	Dixon, Alexander.
1876	B.A..	Dixon, John.
1876	B.A..	[2]Doherty, John.
1864	LL.B..	Donaldson, James Carruthers.
1871	M.B..	Donaldson, John.
1857	B.A..	Dormer, George (*Ad eundem*)—(*Ob.*)
1866	B.A..	Dorsey, William Samuel.
1861	LL.B..	Douglas, William.
1867	M.B..	Douglas, William.
1864	M.B..	Douglas, Charles.
1865	B.A..	Douglass, Robert Dun.
1869	B.A..	Dowsley, Andrew.
1845	B.A..	Draper, William George (*Ob.*)
1850	M.A..	
1864	LL.B..	Duggan, George Frederic.
1868	B.A..	Dunn, James Murison.
	LL.B..	

E.

1871	M.B..	Eakins, James.
1875	M.B..	[3]Eakins, James Edwin.
1876	B.A..	[4]Eakins, William George.
1849	B.A..	Eastwood, Willam Octavius.
1853	M.D..	
1851	M.D..	Eastwood, Charles Sepmus.

1. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
2. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
3. Silver Medallist.
4. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

E.

Date of Admission.		
1864	M.B..	Eby, Aaron.
1867	M.B..	[1]Eccles, Friend Richard.
1868	M.D..	
1862	M.B..	Eckardt, Thomas P.
1870	B.A..	[2]Edwards, Elihu Burritt.
1871	M.A..	
1851	B.A..	[3]Eliot, Charles Frederick
1857	M.A..	(*Ob.*)
1861	M.B..	[4]Elliott, John (*Ob*).
1867	B.A..	[5]Ellis, William Hodgson.
1868	M.A..	
1870	M.B..	
1875	B.A..	[6]Embree, Luther Edmund.
1854	B.A..	[7]English, Caleb Elias.
1857	M.A..	
1858	LL.B..	
1861	LL.B..	English, Lyman.
1876	B.A..	English, Edward Noble.
1850	B.A..	[8]Evans, George Mountain.
1868	M.B..	Evans, Lewis Hamilton.
1869	M.D..	
1870	B.A..	[9]Ewen, Thomas Edward.
1871	M.A..	

F.

1866	B.A..	[10]Falconbridge, William Glenholme.
1870	M.A..	
1864	LL.B.	Farewell, John Edwin.
1874	M.B..	[11]Farewell, Adolphus.
1875	M.D..	

1. Silver Medallist.
2. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
3. Silver Medallist in Ethics.
4. Silver Medallist.
5. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
6. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
7. Silver Medallist in Ethics, and in Law.
8. Medallist in Metaphysics and in Evidences.
9. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
10. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.
11. Silver Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.

F.

Date of Admission.		
1869	M.B..	Fell, Hampden, H.
1873	M.D..	
1864	B.A..	Ferguson, John.
1872	B.A..	Ferguson, William John.
1873	M.B..	Fertier, William.
1875	M.D..	
1876	B.A..	Findlay, David.
1862	B.A..	[1]Fisher, James.
1872	M.A..	
1873	B.A..	Fisken, John Kerr.
1859	B.A..	[2]Fitch, Benjamin Franklin.
1860	M.A..	
1851	B.A..	[3]Fitzgerald, Edward.
1857	M.A..	
1858	LL.B..	
1866	B.A..	[4]Fitzgerald, William.
1871	M.A..	
1864	B.A..	Fleming, William B.
1865	M.A..	
1871	B.A..	[5]Fletcher, Hugh.
1872	B.A..	[6]Fletcher, John.
1873	B.A..	[7]Fletcher, Colin.
1874	M.A..	
1875	B.A..	[8]Fletcher, William.
1875	B.A..	Flint, William Hyland.
1869	M.B..	Ford, Samuel Payne.
1872	M.D..	

1. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
2. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
3. Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.
5. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages, Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences and Prince's Prizeman.
6. Gold Medallist in Classics.
7. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
8. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences and Prince's Prizeman.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

F.

Date of Admission.		
1871	M.B..	[1]Forrest, William.
1872	B.A..	
	M.D..	
1872	M.B..	Forrest, Robert Wilson.
1875	B.A..	[2]Forsyth, David.
1871	B.A..	Foss, William Daniel.
1860	LL.B..	Foster, William Alexander.
1865	B.A..	[3]Foster, Stuart.
1866	M.A..	
1871	B.A..	[4]Fotheringham, Thomas Francis.
1872	M.A..	
1857	B.A..	[5]Francis, William Stoten.
1858	M.A..	
1859	M.B..	
1860	B.A..	[6]Fraser, James Thomas (*Ob.*)
1861	M.A..	
1870	B.A..	[7]Fraser, Robert Douglas.
1871	M.A..	
1874	M.B..	[8]Fraser, Donald Blair.
1874	M.B..	[9]Fraser, Duncan.
1853	M.D..	Freeman, Clarkson.
1851	B.A..	Freer, Cortlandt (*Ob.*).
1863	B.A..	[10]Frisby, Edgar.
1864	M.A..	
1864	M.B..	Fulton, John.

1. Gold Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist in Medicine; Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences in Arts.
2. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
3. Gold Medallist in Classics.
4. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Silver Medallist in Medicine.
6. Gold Medallist in Classics.
7. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
8. Gold Medallist.
9. Silver Medallist.
10. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.

G.

Date of Admission.		
1850	B.A..	Gage, James Lorenzo.
1868	B.A..	[1]Galbraith, John.
1875	M.A..	
1868	M.B..	Galbraith, Daniel.
1873	B.A..	Galt, Alexander Casimir.
1869	M.B..	Gamble, N.
1848	B.A..	Geddes, J. Gamble.
1862	B.A..	Gibbon, Henry F. Howard (*Ob*).
1865	LL.B..	
1862	B.A..	[2]Gibbon, John Monro.
1866	M.A..	
1863	B.A..	[3]Gibson, John Morison.
1864	M.A..	
1869	LL.B..	
1870	B.A..	[4]Gibson, Goodwin.
1871	M.A..	
1872	B.A..	[5]Gibson, John (*Ob*).
1873	B.A..	Gilchrist, John Robertson.
1861	B.A..	Gillespie, Adam Scott.
1875	B.A..	Gilmer, Henry Halleck.
1869	B.A..	Gilmour, George.
1865	B.A..	[6]Goodwillie, George Stewart.
1866	M.A..	
1868	B.A..	Goodwillie, John Milton.
1869	M.A..	
1869	M.B..	Gouinlock, William Coleman.
1867	M.B..	Graham, William.
1868	M.D..	

1. Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Prince's Prizeman
2. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages and in Metaphysics, &c., and Prince's Prizeman.
3. Silver Medallist in Classics and in Modern Languages and Prince's Prizeman in Arts; Gold Medallist in Law.
4. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
6. Silver Medallist in Classics.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

G.

Date of Admission.		
1869	M.B..	[1]Graham, James Elliot.
1870	M.D..	
1871	M.B..	Graham, William Henry.
1850	B.A..	[2]Grant, Allan James.
1859	M.A..	
1861	B.A..	[3]Grant, Alexander.
1861	B.A..	[4]Grant, George.
1845	B.A..	Grasett, Elliott.
1848	M.A..	
1870	B.A..	[5]Grasett, George Robert.
1873	M.B..	Gray, J. W. V.
1858	B.A..	Graydon, Simpson Hackett (*Ad eundem*).
1860	B.A..	Green, George.
1866	B.A..	Greenlees, Andrew.
1870	M.B..	[6]Greenlees, Alexander.
1865	B.A..	Greer, George M.
1869	M.A..	
1875	M.A..	Gregg, William (*Ad eundem*).
1874	B.A..	[7]Griffin, Herbert Spohn.
1869	M.B..	Grote, Gorham Whitcomb.
1864	B.A..	Grover, Thomas.
1868	B.A..	Grover, Thomas Maitland.
1871	M.B..	Groves, Abraham.
1873	M.D..	
1873	M.B..	Gunn, John.

1. Gold Medallist and Silver Medallist.
2. Jameson Medallist.
3. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences, and Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
4. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
5. Silver Medallist in Classics.
6. Gold Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.
7. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.

H.

Date of Admission.		
1862	B.A..	Hagar, Charles C. (*Ob*).
1865	B.A..	Hagar, Joseph M.
1869	M.A..	
1845	B.A..	Hagerman, James Talbot (*Ob*).
1873	M.B..	[1]Hagle, Samuel David.
1860	LL.B..	Ham, John Vandal.
1866	LL.B..	Hamilton, James Cleland.
1868	B.A..	[2]Hamilton, Alexander.
1869	M.A..	
1870	M.B..	
1873	B.A..	Hamilton, Alexander Morton.
1874	M.A..	
1873	B.A..	[3]Hamilton, John Brownlee.
1874	M.A..	
1866	M.B..	Hanavan, Matthew Joseph.
1860	LL.B..	Hancock, John Webster.
1864	B.A..	[4]Harbottle, Robert.
1865	M.A..	
1867	M.B..	
1870	B.A...	[5]Harcourt, Richard.
1871	M.A..	
1864	M.B..	Harley, John.
1875	B.A..	[6]Harstone, Leonard.
1861	B.A..	Hatton, John Cassie.
1863	M.A..	
1872	LL.B..	
1863	B.A..	Hector, Alfred.
1845	B.A..	[7]Helliwell, John.
1850	M.A..	

1. Silver Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.
2. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
3. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
4. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences, in Arts; Silver Medallist in Medicine.
5. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
6. Silver Medallist in Classics.
7. Gold Medallist in Classics.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

H.

Date of Admission.		
1871	B.A..	[1]Henderson, John.
1872	M.A..	
1871	M.B..	[2]Henning, N. P.
1863	M.B..	Henry, James.
1864	M.D..	
1875	B.A..	Henry, John Johnson.
1854	M.D..	Herrick, George. (*Ad eundem*).
1869	M.B..	Hickman, John.
1870	M.D..	
1871	B.A..	Hicks, Henry Minaker.
1873	M.A..	
1858	B.A..	Hill, George Steven Joseph. (*Ob.*)
1859	M.A..	
1864	B.A..	Hill, Rowland.
1865	B.A..	Hill, Jeffrey.
1866	M.A..	
1866	B.A..	Hill, Hamnett Pinhey.
1868	M.A..	
1867	B.A..	[3]Hill, Arundel Charles.
1868	M.A..	
1872	B.A..	Hill, Alfred Henry Scott.
1874	M.B..	
1875	M.B..	Hobley, Thomas.
1845	C.M..	Hodder, Edward M.
1865	M.B..	Hodder, Frederick W.
1856	B.A..	Hodgins, Thomas.
1858	LL.B..	
1859	M.A..	
1860	LL.B..	Hodgins, John George.
1870	LL.D..	
1874	B.A..	Hodgins, William Egerton.
1875	M.A..	

1. Silver Medallist in Classics.
2. Silver Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.
3. Gold Medallist in Classics.

H.

Date of Admission.		
1874	B.A..	[1]Hodgson, John Eastwood.
1859	B.A..	[2]Holcomb, John Winslow.
1860	M.A..	
1862	LL.B..	
1867	B.A..	Hope, Robert.
1875	M.B..	Hopkins, Ephraim Lytton.
1872	B.A..	Houston, William.
1874	M.A..	
1868	M.B..	[3]Howe, Thomas C.
1869	M.D..	
1863	B.A..	[4]Hubbart, James. A (*Ob*).
1864	M.A..	
1861	M.B..	[5]Hudson, Adrian.
1848	B.A..	Hudspeth, Thomas A. (*Ob*).
1853	B.A..	[6]Huggard, John Thompson.
1866	M.B..	Hughes, J. H.
1868	M.B..	Hughes, Arthur H.
1870	M.D..	
1869	B.A..	[7]Hughes, James Henderson.
1870	M.A..	
1869	M.B..	[8]Humble, Christopher.
1856	B.A..	Hume, Robert.
1859	M.A..	
1868	M.B..	[9]Hunt, Robert Herbert.
1861	B.A..	Hunter, J. Howard.
1862	M.A..	
1871	B.A..	Hunter, David Hamilton.
1875	M.B..	Hunter John.

1. Silver Medallist in Classics.
2. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
3. Silver Medallist.
4. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Gold Medallist.
6. Gold Medallist in Classics.
7. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
8. Silver Medallist.
9. Silver Medallist and Starr Medallist.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

H.

Date of Admission.		
1848	B.A..	Hurlburt, Jesse Brown.
1850	D.C.L.	
1856	LL.D..	
1850	B.A..	Hurlburt, Henry.
1857	M.A..	

I.

1864	LL.B..	[1]Idington, John.

J.

1866	B.A..	Jackes, Charles Bagot.
1866	M.B..	Jackes, A. G.
1872	M.B..	Jackes, George Wyllie.
1865	M.B..	Jackson, John Philip.
1866	M.B..	Jacques, T.
1875	B.A..	Jeffers, James Frith.
1846	B.A..	[2]Jessopp, Henry Bate.
1849	M.A..	
1876	M.B..	Jessop, Elisha.
1869	B.A..	Jewell, John Arthur.
1870	M.B..	Johnson, Arthur Jukes.
1866	B.A..	Johnston, James Hughes.
1871	M.A..	
1874	B.A..	[3]Johnston, William.
1846	B.A..	Jones, Edward Coursol les
1854	B.A..	Jones, Clarkson.
1858	M.A..	
1858	B.A..	Jones, Herbert C. (*Ad eundem.*)
1862	LL.B..	Joseph, Frank John.
1866	B.A..	[4]Junor, David.
1869	M.A..	

1. Gold Medallist.
2. Gold Medallist in Classics.
3. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
4. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.

K.

Date of Admission.		
1870	B.A..	Kay, William.
1871	M.A..	
1864	B.A..	Keefer, William Napier.
1864	M.B..	Kelly, Michael J.
1866	LL.B..	
1867	M.D..	
1857	B.A..	[1]Kennedy, George.
1860	M.A..	
1864	LL.B..	
1866	M.B..	Kennedy, John Edward.
1873	B.A..	Kennin, Frank Nicholls.
1875	M.A..	
1859	B.A..	[2]Kerr, William Henry Corry.
1860	M.A..	
1875	B.A..	[3]Kerr, Frederick Warren.
1871	B.A..	[4]Kew, Michael.
1872	B.A..	[5]Killam, Albert Clements.
1869	B.A..	Killmaster, John George.
1859	M.B..	[6]King, John (*Ob*).
1864	B.A..	King, John.
1865	M.A..	
1869	M.B..	King, Daniel Joseph.
1875	B.A..	[7]King, William Frederick.
1869	B.A..	[8]Kingsford, Rupert Etherege.
1871	M.A..	
1873	LL.B.	
1849	B.A..	Kingsmill, John J.
1856	B.A..	[9]Kingsmill, Nicol.
1858	M.A..	

1. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
2. Gold Medallist in Classics.
3. Gold Medallist in Classics.
4. Silver Medallist in Classics.
5. Silver Medallist in Mathematics and in Modern Languages and Prince's Prizeman.
6. Silver Medallist.
7. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.
8. Silver Medallist in Classics and in Modern Languages.
9. Silver Medallist in Classics.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

K.

Date of Admission.		
1871	B.A..	[1]Kingston, William Hall.
1873	M.A..	
1870	B.A..	Kirkland, Thomas.
1871	M.A..	
1865	M.B..	[2]Kitchen, Edward E.
1876	M.B..	Knowles, William Rattray.

L.

1876	M.B..	[3]Lackner, Henry George.
1863	B.A..	[4]Lafferty, Alfred Mitchell.
1867	M.A..	
1859	LL.B.	Laird, William Palmer.
1866	M.B..	Langrill, John Alexander.
1864	M.B..	Langs, M. S.
1865	M.D..	
1869	B.A..	[5]Langton, Thomas.
1871	M.A..	
1874	LL.B..	
1853	B.A..	Lawrason, William Lawrence.
1857	M.A..	
1873	M.B..	Lean, Thomas.
1867	B.A..	Ledyard, William Edward.
1870	M.B..	
1871	B.A..	[6]Ledyard, John Sheppard.
1864	LL.B..	Lennox, D.
1875	B.A..	Leslie, Alexander.
1876	M.A..	
1873	B.A..	Lesslie, Rolph Bidwell.
1875	M.A.. M.B..	
1876	M.D..	

1. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Silver Medallist and Starr Gold Medallist.
4. Silver Medallist in Classics and in Mathematics
5. Gold Medallist in Classics.
6. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.

L.

Date of Admission.		
1863	B.A..	[1]Le Sueur, William D.
1845	B.A..	Lewis, Ira.
1848	M.A.. B.C.L.	
1869	B.A..	Lewis, George (*Ob*).
1850	B.A..	Light, Robert Newton.
1854	M.A..	
1845	M.A..	[2]Lightburne, Stafford.
1856	B.A..	Lister, Brooks Priestly.
1859	M.A..	Litton, J. Letablière, (*Ad eundem.*)
1860	LL.B..	[3]Livingston, John (*Ob*).
1862	B.A..	Livingstone, Robert Thompson.
1849	B.A..	Loring, George Frederick.
1873	B.A..	[4]Long, John Henry.
1862	B.A..	[5]Loudon, James.
1864	M.A..	
1861	B.A..	Lount, Samuel.
1874	M.B..	Luke, Andrew.
1848	B.C.L. D.C.L.	Lundy, Francis James.

M.

1864	B.A..	Macallum, Archibald.
1866	M.A..	
1874	B.A..	[6]Macbeth, Thomas Talbot.
1867	B.A..	Macdiarmid William.
1868	B.A..	[7]Macdonald, William.
1870	M.A..	
1869	B.A..	Macdonald, Hugh John.
1872	M.B..	Macdonald, Albert Angus

1. Silver Medallist in Classics.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
4. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.
5. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.
6. Gold Medallist in Classics.
7. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

M.

Date of Admission.		
1845	B.A ..	Macdonell, Samuel Smith.
1848	B.C.L.	
1849	M.A..	
1858	LL.D..	
1854	B.A ..	[1]Macgregor, Charles John
1857	M.A..	
1873	M.B..	Machell, Henry Thomas.
1849	B. A..	MacKenzie, Matthew Bell (*Ob.*)
1853	M.D..	
1870	M.B..	Mackie, John Macdonald
1864	B.A ..	[2]MacMillan, John.
1856	B.A ..	Macnabb, Alexander.
1858	M.A..	
1863	B.A ..	[3]MacNish, Neil.
1864	M.A..	
1873	LL.B.	
1874	LL.D.	
1862	B.A ..	Macwilliam, William.
1867	M.A..	
1873	B.A ..	[4]Madden, James Henry.
1873	B.A ..	Madill, Francis.
1876	M.A..	
1872	B.A ..	Magee, John James.
1868	M.B..	Malcolm, Alexander.
1865	B.A ..	[5]Malloy, William
1870	B.A ..	Malloy, William
1874	B.A ..	[6]Manley, Frederick Fitzpayne.
1875	M.A..	
1854	B.A ..	[7]Marling, Samuel Arthur.
1856	M.A..	

1. Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
2. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c., and Prince's Prizeman.
3. Gold Medallist in Classics.
4. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
6. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
7. Gold Medallist in Classics and Chancellor's Medallist for Evidences.

M.

Date of Admission.		
1862	LL.B.	Marling, Alexander
1848	B.A ..	[1]Marsh, John Walker.
1848	B.A ..	Marsh, Thomas William. (*Ob.*)
1874	B.A ..	Marsh, Alfred Henry.
1860	M.B..	[2]Martyn, DeWitt Harry
1865	M.D..	
1856	B.A ..	[3]Matheson, Robert.
1856	B.A ..	Matheson, Thomas Grey.
1873	M.B..	[4]Meldrum, Norman William.
1872	LL.B.	Meredith, William Ralph.
1872	M.B..	Metcalf, William George.
1874	M.D..	
1853	B.A ..	Meudell, William (*Ob.*)
1874	B.A ..	Michell, Frank.
1866	M.B..	[5]Mickle, William Julius.
1867	M.D..	
1871	B.A ..	Middleton, William Cantley.
1872	B.A ..	Millar, John,
1858	M.B..	[6]Miller, Thomas.
1859	M.D..	
1861	LL.B.	Miller, William Nicholas.
1866	B.A ..	Miller, John Henry.
1867	M.A..	
1866	M.B..	Miller, William Henry.
1870	M.D..	
1873	B.A ..	[7]Milligan, Henry Peter.
1871	B.A ..	Mills, Thomas Wesley.
1872	M.A..	

1. Silver Medallist in Evidences.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
4. Starr Gold Medallist.
5. Gold Medallist.
6. Silver Medallist.
7. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

M.

Date of Admission.		
1864	M.B..	Milne, William.
1858	B.A..	Milroy, William.
1859	B.A..	[1]Mitchell, James Webster.
1867	M.A..	
1867	B.A..	Mitchell, George Albert.
1866	B.A..	[2]Moderwell, Malcolm. Cameron.
1859	B.A..	Monsarrat, Nicholas.
1858	M.A..	Montgomery, Edward. Donald (*Ad eundem.*)
1867	M.B..	Montgomery, John.
1868	M.D..	
1876	B.A..	[3]Montgomery, Henry.
1866	B.A..	[4]Mooney, Daniel Henry. (*Ob*).
1863	LL.B.	Moore, George Edward.
1871	M.B..	[5]Moore, Charles Young.
1866	B.A..	[6]Morgan, James Choppin.
1876	B.A..	Morphy, Henry Edmund.
1851	B.A..	Morris, James Henry.
1854	M.A..	
1872	M.B..	Morrison, Joseph.
1873	M.B..	Morrow, Charles
1860	M.B..	[7]Morton, Edward Deane.
1866	M.B..	Morton, William.
1858	B.A..	[8]Moss, Thomas.
1859	M.A..	
1865	B.A..	[9]Muir, John.
1866	M.A..	
1873	LL.B.	

1. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
2. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
3. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
4. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Silver Medallist and Starr Gold Medallist.
6. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences and Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
7. Silver Medallist.
8. Gold Medallist in Classics, in Mathematics, and in Modern Languages.
9. Silver Medallist in Law.

M.

Date of Admission.		
1867	B.A..	Mulholland, John William Percy.
1863	B.A..	[1]Mulock, William.
1871	M.A..	
1869	B.A..	Mulock, William Redford.
1876	B.A..	Munro, Donald.
1868	B.A..	Murdoch, Andrew.
1869	M.A..	
1876	LL.B..	
1875	M.B..	Murray, Sydney Smith.

Mc.

1863	M.B..	McAlpine, Dugald Leitch.
1875	M.B..	McAlpine, John.
1869	M.B..	McArthur, John C. (*Ob.*)
1870	M.D..	
1867	B.A..	McBride, William.
1868	M.A..	
1863	M.B..	McCallum, James.
1865	M.B..	[2]McCarthy, John L. G.
1854	B.A..	McCaughey, James.
1858	LL.B.	
1874	B.A..	McClelland, Alexander Miller.
1872	M.B..	McClure, William.
1870	B.A..	McColl, John.
1869	M.B..	[3]McCollum, John Henry.
1866	M.B..	McConnell, John.
1869	M.B..	McConnell, John Davidson.
1863	M.B..	McCool, Daniel B. (*Ob.*)
1871	B.A..	McCormick, Zachary Charles.
1872	M.A..	

1. Gold Medallist in Modern Langnages.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Silver Medallist.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

Mc.

Date of Admission.		
1875	B.A..	[1]McCoy, Joseph.
1876	M.A..	
1866	M.B..	[2]McCullough, James.
1867	M.D..	
1857	B.A..	McDermid, Peter.
1866	M.B..	McDiarmid, Peter.
1868	M.D..	
1875	B.A..	[3]McDiarmid, Archibald P.
1876	M.A..	
1876	M.B..	McDonagh, George Raymond.
1864	LL.B.	McDonald, James Fletcher
1859	B.A..	[4]McDougall, John Lorn.
1867	M.B..	[5]McFarlane, Lachlan.
1862	B.A..	McFayden, Charles.
1861	B.A..	McGee, Robert.
1875	M.B..	McGregor, John Owen.
1873	LL.B.	[6]McIntosh, John.
1866	M.B..	McIntyre, N.
1863	M.B..	McKay, William.
1866	M.B..	McKay, Alexander.
1867	M.D..	
1869	B.A..	McKay, William A.
1875	B.A..	McKay, Robert Peter.
1872	B.A..	[7]McKee, Samuel James.
1865	M.B..	McKenna, Charles.
1849	B.A..	[8]McKenzie, J. G. D. (*Ob.*)
1854	B.A..	McKeown, John.
1856	M.A..	
1871	M.B..	McKinnon, Angus.
1872	M.D..	

1. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
4. Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
5. Silver Medallist.
6. Gold Medallist.
7. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
. Silver Medallist in Evidences.

Mc.

Date of Admission.		
1864	M.B..	[1]McLaughlin, James W.
1845	B.A..	McLean, Thomas Alexander.
1850	M.A..	
1862	B.A..	[2]McLellan, James Alexander.
1863	M.A..	
1872	LL.B.	
1873	LL.D.	
1872	M.A..	McLellan, Charles.
1863	LL.B.	McMahon, Thomas Babington.
1848	B.A..	[3]McMichael, Daniel.
1849	B.C.L.	
1860	M.A..	
	LL.D.	
1872	B.A..	McMichael, David Aaron.
1875	B.A..	[4]McMurchie, James.
1861	B.A..	[5]McMurchy, Archibald.
1868	M.A..	
1863	B.A..	[6]McMurrich, William Barclay.
1864	M.A..	
1858	B.A..	McNaughton, Thomas.
1876	M.B..	[7]McPhedran, Alexander.
1871	B.A..	McPherson, Helonus Hill.
1872	M.A..	
1873	B.A..	[8]McPherson, Lafayette Alexander.
1869	B.A..	McQuesten, Isaac Baldwin
1870	M.A..	
1863	B.A..	[9]McWilliams, William G.

1. Gold Medallist.
2. Silver Medallist in Mathematics and in Metaphysics, &c.
3. Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
4. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
5. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
6. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
7. Gold Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.
8. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
9. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

N.

Date of Admission.		
1869	B.A ..	[1]Nason, William Randle. (*Ob.*)
1864	M.B..	Newman, John Byron.
1867	M.B..	[2]Newton John Haro.
1868	M.D..	
1873	M.B..	Nichol, William.
1878	B.A ..	[3]Nichols, John.
1876	B.A ..	[4]Nicholson, Edward Elcock.
1850	M.D..	Nicol, William Bulmer (*Hon.*)
1864	M.B..	Nicol, H.
1865	M.D..	

O.

1845	M.D..	O'Brien, Lucius (*Ad eundem.*)
1861	LL.B.	O'Brien, William Edward.
1861	LL.B.	O'Gara, Martin.
1860	B.A ..	[5]Ogden, Isaac O. (*Ob.*)
1860	M.B..	[6]Ogden, William Winslow.
1868	M.B..	Ogden, John.
1870	M.B..	Ogilvie, Robert.
1854	B.A ..	[7]Ollie, Lucius Sterne.
1858	M.A..	
	M.B..	
1859	M.D..	
1863	B.A ..	[8]Oldright, William.
1865	M.B..	
1867	M.A..	
	M.D..	

1. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
4. Gold Medallist in Classics.
5. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
6. Silver Medallist.
7. Gold Medallist in Medicine.
8. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.

O.

Date of Admission.		
1857	B.A ..	[1]Oliver, William.
1870	B.A ..	[2]O'Meara, James Dallas.
1874	M.A..	
1875	M.B..	O'Neil, Edward.
1861	B.A ..	[3]Ormiston, David.
1866	M.B..	Oronhyatekha.
1867	M.D..	
1876	B.A ..	Orr, Robert Kimball.
1863	M.B..	Orton, Richard.
1862	LL.B..	Osler, Britton Bath.
1872	B.A ..	O'Sullivan, Dennis Ambrose.
1876	LL.B..	

P.

1867	M.B..	[4]Palmer, R. N.
1868	M.D..	
1860	LL.B..	Papps, George Sudlow.
1875	M.B..	Park, Hugh.
1865	M.B..	Pasmore, William Julius.
1866	M.D..	
1866	B.A ..	[5]Paterson, John Andrew.
1867	M.A..	
1874	M.B..	Paterson, Charles Albert.
1876	B.A ..	[6]Paterson, David Smith.
1867	B.A ..	[7]Patterson, Ephraim George.
1869	M.A..	
1864	B.A ..	Patteson, Thomas Charles (*Ad eundem.*)
1848	B.C.L.	Patton, James.
1858	LL.D..	
1858	B.A ..	Paul, Cornelius Danford.
1859	M.A..	

1. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
2. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
3. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
4. Silver Medallist and Starr Medallist.
5. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
6. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.
7. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

P.

Date of Admission.		
1868	B.A..	Paul, Edgar Taylor.
1876	M.A..	Pearman, William Davies (*Ad eundem.*)
1865	M.B..	Pentland, William R.
1862	LL.B..	Penton, Edward.
1868	B.A..	Pepper John.
1873	B.A..	Perdue, William Egerton.
1853	B.A..	[1]Peterson, Henry William.
1856	M.A..	
1872	M.B..	Peterson, Henry.
1870	B.A..	Pettigrew, Robert.
1872	M.A..	
1870	M.B..	Pettigrew, George A.
1859	M.B..	Phillips, Thomas G.
1860	M.B..	
1860	M.B..	[2]Playter, Edward.
1868	M.D..	
1869	M.B..	Pollard, Stephen Ballard.
1861	M.B..	Pollock, Duncan James.
1874	B.A..	[3]Ponton, Edward George.
1864	M.B..	Potts, Robert (*Ob.*)
1851	B.A..	Preston, James Abraham.
1866	LL.B..	Preston, David Hiram.
1867	B.A..	Preston, J.
1867	B.A..	Pruyn, David John.
1869	M.A..	
1874	B.A..	Putnam, Alanson Harris.
1868	B.A..	Pyper, Lewis.

R.

1869	B.A..	Radenhurst, George Arthur.
1874	M.A..	
1865	M.B..	Rae, Francis.
1866	M.D..	

1. Medallist in Ethics.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.

R.

Date of Admission.		
1845	M.A..	Ramsay, William.
1863	M.B..	[1]Ramsey, Samuel Francis.
1874	B.A..	Rankin, John Brown.
1858	B.A..	[2]Rattray, William Jordan.
1862	LL.B..	Read, Frederick Arthur (*Ob.*)
1875	B.A..	Reavley, Albert Wilson.
1867	B.A..	[3]Reesor, Frederick Augustus.
1870	B.A..	Reesor, Henry Arthur.
1861	B.A..	Reeve, William Albert.
1862	M.A..	
1862	B.A..	[4]Reeve, Richard A.
1868	B.A..	Reid, William John.
1874	B.A..	Reid, Joseph.
1868	B.A..	[5]Rennelson, William Hector (*Ob.*)
1869	M.A..	
1875	M.B..	Renwick, James Weir.
1870	M.B..	Reynolds, Thomas Noble.
1870	B.A..	[6]Richards, Albert Elswood.
1871	M.A..	
1848	M.B..	Richardson, James Henry.
1850	M.D..	
1867	M.B..	Richardson, H.
1870	M.D..	
1871	M.B..	Richardson, Samuel Rescott.
1873	M.B..	Richardson, Joseph.
1874	B.A..	Richardson, Samuel.
1845	B.A..	Roaf, John (*Ob.*)
1848	M.A..	
	B.C.L.	

1. Gold Medallist.
2. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
3. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
4. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
6. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

R.

Date of Admission.		
1851	B.A ..	[1]Roberts, Thomas Tempest
1861	LL.B..	Robertson, Henry.
1864	B.A ..	[2]Robertson, Thomas Jaffray.
1866	B.A ..	Robertson, Alexander James.
1870	M.B..	Robertson, Hugh.
1873	B.A .	[3]Robertson, William John.
1876	B.A ..	[4]Robertson, Charles.
1846	B.A ..	[5]Robinson, Christopher.
1865 1866	B.A .. M.A..	Robinson, Lawrence C. (*Ob.*)
1869 1871	B.A .. M.A..	[6]Robinson, George Hunter.
1869	M.B..	Robinson, Andrew Rose.
1871 1873	B.A .. M.A..	[7]Robinson, John Gunn.
1872	M.B..	Robinson, Jonathan.
1873	M.B..	Robinson, Robert Hunter.
1860	B.A ..	Rock, Warren.
1862 1867	B.A .. M.A..	Roger, Walter M.
1857 1865	B.A .. M.A..	[8]Ross, James.
1860	B.A ..	Ross, Donald Wilson.
1861	B.A ..	Ross, John B. (*Ob.*)
1869 1871	B.A .. M.A..	[9]Ross, Homer Hugo.
1874	B.A ..	Ross, Arthur Wellington

1. Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
2. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
3. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c., Silver Medallist in Mathematics and Prince's Prizeman.
4. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
5. Jameson Medallist.
6. Silver Medallist in Classics.
7. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
8. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.
9. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.

R.

Date of Admission.		
1875 1876	B.A .. M.A..	Ross, David.
1876	B.A .	[1]Ross, John.
1864	B.A ..	Rossin, Julius.
1870	M.B..	Rowan, Peter Joseph.
1872	B.A ..	Rutherford, Walter.
1864	B.A ..	[2]Rutledge, James.
1848 1857	B.A .. M.A..	Ryerson, Egerton Fish (*Ob.*)
1870	B.A ..	Ryerson, Charles Egerton.

S.

1858 1860 1861	LL.B.. B.A .. M.A..	[3]Sampson, David Ashe (*Ob.*)
1856 1858	B.A .. M.A..	Sanderson, Joseph Edward.
1876	M.B..	Sanderson, Albert.
1850	M.D..	Scott, John (*Ad eundem*) (*Ob*).
1860	B.A..	Scott, William Hepburne.
1863 1868	B.A.. M.A..	[4]Scott Thomas Henry.
1865	B.A..	Scott, Robert George.
1872	M.B..	Scott, Alexander.
1872	B.A..	[5]Scott Henry James.
1874 1876	B.A.. M.A..	Scott, Alexander.
1876	B.A..	Scott, William.
1869 1871	B.A.. M.A..	[6]Scrimger, John.

1. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics; &c.
2. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
3. Silver Medallist in Law.
4. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
5. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
6. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages, and in Metaphysics, &c.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

S.

Date of Admission.		
1864	B.A..	Seath, John (*Ad eundem*).
1864 1865	B.A.. M.A..	[1]Seymour, Frederick Elias.
1863 1864	M.B.. M.D..	Shantz, Samuel E. (*Ob*)
1864	B.A..	Sharpe, William.
1848	B.A..	Shaw, John (*Ob.*)
1874	M.B..	[2]Shaw, George.
1875	B.A..	[3]Shaw, George Edmund.
1864 1866	M.B.. M.D..	Sill, Abraham.
1867	B.A..	Sills, Orville.
1860	B.A..	[4]Sinclair, William.
1864	M.B..	Sinclair, Lachlan C.
1866	M.B..	Sinclair, John.
1870 1871	B.A.. M.A..	[5]Sinclair, Angus.
1859	LL.B..	Sisson, Jonathan.
1868	M.B..	Sloane, Allan Cary.
1865	M.B..	Smale, Samuel Blythe.
1873 1875	B.A.. M.A..	[6]Small, John Turnbull.
1873 1874	B.A.. M.A..	Smellie, Thomas Stuart Traill.
1865 1868	B.A.. M.A..	Smiley, John.
1848 1852	B.C.L. D.C.L.	Smith, Larratt William.
1857	B.A..	Smith, James Fox.
1861	LL.B..	[7]Smith, Robert.
1862	LL.B..	Smith, James Frederick.

1. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.
2. Silver Medallist.
3. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.
4. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.
6. Silver Medallist in Classics.
7. Silver Medallist.

S.

Date of Admission.		
1864	LL.B..	Smith, George Young.
1865	LL.B..	Smith, A. F. (*Ob.*)
1865	LL.B..	Smith, Robert W.
1866 1867	M.B.. M.D..	Smith, Daniel.
1869	B.A..	Smith, James Bruce.
1870	M.B..	[1]Smith, Charles Merrill.
1873	M.A..	Smith, Goldwin, (*Ad eundem.*)
1874	M.B..	Smith, George.
1876	M.B..	Smith, John Washington.
1875 1876	B.A.. M.A..	[2]Smyth, Thomas Henry.
1867 1871	B.A.. M.A..	[3]Smythe, Edward Handley.
1863 1873	LL.B.. LL.D..	Snelling, Richard.
1864	B.A..	[4]Snider, Elias Franklin.
1873	B.A..	[5]Snider, Colin George.
1875	B.A..	[6]Snider, David Martin (*Ob.*)
1869 1870	B.A.. M.A..	Somerville, John.
1867	M.B..	[7]Sparks, Thomas.
1860 1870	LL.B.. LL.D..	[8]Spencer, Theodore Henry.
1870	B.A..	[9]Spencer, Zeno Carpenter.
1864 1865	B.A.. M.A..	Spotton, Henry Byron.
1865	B.A..	Squire, George Henry.
1870	M.B..	[10]Standish, John.

1. Silver Medallist.
2. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
3. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
4. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
5. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
6. Silver Medallist in Classics.
7. Silver Medallist.
8. Silver Medallist
9. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
10. Silver Medallist.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

S.

Date of Admission.		
1845	B.A ..	Stanton, James.
1859	LL.B..	Stanton, William Irvine.
1861	LL.B..	Stayner, Frederick Henry.
1869	M.B..	Steele, Charles Albert (*Ob*)
1876	B.A ..	[1]Steele, Alexander.
1845	B.A ..	[2]Stennett, Walter.
1848	M.A..	
1861	LL.B..	Stephens, Richard Porter.
1868	B.A ..	Stevenson, Edward Samuel
1862	LL.B..	Stewart, Hamilton Douglas.
1863	M.B ..	Stewart, James Waterford.
1867	B.A ..	Stewart McLeod.
1870	M.A..	
1872	B.A ..	Stewart, Dugald.
1873	B.A ..	[3]Stewart, Alexander.
1876	B.A ..	[4]Stewart, Joseph William Alexander.
1849	B.A ..	[5]Stinson, Ebenezer (*Ob.*)
1851	B.C.L.	
1870	M.B..	Stone, Daniel Franklin.
1873	B.A ..	[6]Straith, Peter.
1875	M.A..	
1862	B.A ..	Strang, Hugh Innis.
1868	LL.B..	[7]Street, William Purves Rochfort.
1862	LL.B..	Stuart, Albert Henry.
1872	B.A ..	Stuart, John Lowry.
1866	M.B..	Stubbs, J.

1. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
2. Jameson Medallist and Medallist in Metaphysics and in Evidences.
3. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
4. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
5. Silver Medallist in Natural Philosophy, in Arts and Gold Medallist in Law.
6. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
7. Gold Medallist.

S.

Date of Admission.		
1859	B.A ..	[1]Sullivan, Robert.
1861	M.A..	
18 8	LL.B..	Sullivan, Dion Cornelius.
1867	B.A ..	Sully, James, D. D.
1872	B.A ..	Sutherland, William Macbeth.
1873	LL.B..	Sutherland, D. G.
1866	M.B..	Sutton. H. H.
1869	M.B..	Swan, Thomas.

T.

1876	B.A ..	Tait, Donald.
1865	B.A ..	[2]Tamblyn, William Ware.
1866	M.A..	
1856	B.A ..	Tassie, William.
1858	M.A..	
1859	B.A ..	[3]Tassie, Henry.
1874	B.A ..	Tassie, Alexander Stewart.
1856	B.A ..	Taylor Thomas Wardlaw.
Ad eundem.		
1856	M.A..	
1865	B.A ..	Taylor, Henry Betts.
1867	B.A ..	Taylor, John.
1870	M.A..	
1868	M.B..	Taylor, William Henry.
1871	M.B..	Taylor, Alexander.
1874	M.B..	Taylor, Charles Edward Stuart.
1871	B.A ..	[4]Teefy, John Read.
1861	M.B..	Tempest, William (*Ob.*)

1. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c., and Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
2. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
3. Silver Medallist in Classics.
4. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

T.

Date of Admission.		
1865	M.B..	Tennant, John Somerville.
1869	M.D..	
1854	B.A ..	Thom, James.
1861	B.A ..	[1]Thom, John Highet.
1865	M.A..	
1864	M.B..	Thom, John Condie.
1866	M.D..	
1865	B.A ..	[2]Thompson, James B.
1874	B.A ..	[3]Thompson, George Wallace.
1845	B.A ..	Thomson, John Edgeworth (*Ob*).
1859	M.D..	Thorburn, James (*Ad-eundem.*)
1865	M.B..	Thorburn, Richard.
1869	B.A ..	[4]Thornton, Robert McAlpine.
1864	M.B..	Tisdale, J. C. (*Ob*).
1858	B.A ..	[5]Tisdell, Francis B. (*Ob*).
1859	M.A..	
1860	M.B..	
1861	M.D..	
1873	B.A ..	[6]Torrance, John.
1874	M.A..	
1866	B.A ..	Traver, Albert J. (*Ob*).
1870	M.A..	
1872	B.A ..	Traver, Elliot.
1863	M.B..	Trenor, J. B. (*Ob*).
1854	B.A ..	Trew, Neil McLean (*Ob*).
1859	M.A..	
1875	M.B..	Trimble, Robert John.

1. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
2. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
3. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
4. Silver Medallist in Metaphycics, &c.
5. Silver Medallist in Medicine.
6. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.

T.

Date of Admission.		
1861	B.A ..	[1]Turnbull, James.
1873	B.A ..	Turnbull, Alexander Mathieson.
1859	M.D..	Turner, Henry (*Ad eundem.*)
1857	M.A..	Turpin, John (*Ad eundem*)
1851	B.A ..	[2]Tyner, Richard James (*Ob*).
1876	M.B..	Tyrrell, Robert Shaw.
1862	B.A..	[3]Tytler, William,

U.

1856	B.A ..	Unsworth, Richard
1862	LL.B..	Upper, Martin Campbell.

V.

1864	M.B..	Vail, Charles L.
1864	B.A ..	[4]VanderSmissen, William Henry.
1866	M.A..	
1846	B.A ..	Vankoughnet, Bolton John (*Ad eundem.*)—(*Ob.*)

W.

1860	B.A ..	[5]Wadsworth, James J.
1863	M.A..	
1866	M.B..	
1868	M.B..	Wadsworth, Andrew H.B.
1870	M.B..	[6]Wagner, William Jacob.

1. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.
2. Chancellor's Medallist for Evidences.
3. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
4. Silver Medallist in Classics.
5. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences in Arts, Silver Medallist in Medicine.
6. Silver Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

W.

Date of Admission.		
1856	B.A..	[1]Walker, Nathaniel Osborne.
1857	M.B..	
1859	M.A.. M.D..	
1867	B.A..	[2]Walker, William Frederick
1869	M.A..	
1874	LL.B..	
1866	M.B..	Wallace, James.
1867	M.D..	
1873	B.A..	[3]Wallace, Francis Huston
1874	M.A..	
1873	B.A..	Wallace, James.
1861	M.B..	Wanless, John.
1862	M.D..	
1865	B.A..	[4]Wardrop, Robert.
1859	B.A..	Waters, David.
1860	M.A..	
1867	LL.B..	
1870	LL.D.	
1868	M.B..	Waters, George.
1866	B.A..	[5]Watt, William.
1873	LL.B..	
1858	M.A..	Watts, Walter Angus, (*Ad eundem.*)
1845	B.A..	[6]Wedd, William.
1848	M.A..	
1854	B.A..	[7]Wells, Rupert Mearse.
1871	M.B..	Wells, Samuel Machell.
1873	B.A..	Wellwood, Nesbitt John.

1. Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences.
2. Silver Medallist in Law.
3. Gold Medallist in Classics.
4. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
5. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
6. Silver Medallist in Classics.
7. Jameson Medallist and Silver Medallist in Ethics.

W.

Date of Admission.		
1848	B.A..	Westropp, Robert Giddings.
	Ad eundem.	
1849	M.A..	
1860	B.A..	White, Joseph.
1865	M.B..	White, Thomas.
1866	M.D..	
1867	B.A..	[1]White, John.
1868	M.A..	
1870	M.B..	White, John Edward.
1872	B.A..	[2]White, James.
1873	M.A..	
1875	M.B..	
1874	M.B..	Whitehead, Alexander J.
1874	M.B..	Whiteman, Robert.
1864	M.B..	Whiteside, William Noble
1848	B.A..	[3]Wickson, Arthur.
1850	M.A..	
1860	LL.B.. LL.B.	
1871	B.A..	[4]Wightman, John Roaf.
1872	M.A..	
1872	LL.B..	Wilkes, Alfred John.
1875	B.A..	[5]Wilkie, John.
1876	M.A..	
1866	M.B..	Wilkins, George.
1868	M.D..	
1869	B.A..	[6]Wilkins, David Francis Henry.
1866	B.A..	[7]Williams, Adolphus.
1866	M.B..	Williams, Richard Watson

1. Gold Medallist in Modern Languages.
2. Silver Medallist in Classics in Arts, Silver Medallist and Starr Silver Medallist in Medicine.
3. Gold Medallist in Classics.
4. Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
5. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
6. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.
7. Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

W.

Date of Admission.		
1870	M.B..	[1]Williams, Alfred.
1872	B.A ..	[2]Williams, William.
1862	B.A ..	Wilson, Arthur Lawrence.
1863	M.A..	
1864	B. A..	[3]Wilson, John S.
1865	M.A..	
1874	B.A ..	[4]Wilson, William Alexander.
1876	M.A..	
1876	M.B..	[5]Wilson William John.
1857	B.A ...	Windeat, James.
Ad eundem.		
1857	M.A..	
1849	B.A ..	Winer, William.
1853	M.A..	
1864	M.B..	Winn, Theophilus Brooks.
1863	B. A..	Withrow, William Henry.
1864	M.A..	
1860	LL.B..	Wood, Samuel George.
1853	B.A..	Woodruff, William.
1856	M B..	
	M.D..	
1862	B.A ..	[6]Woods, Samuel.
1864	M.A..	

1. Silver Medallist.
2. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages.
3. Silver Medallist in Mathematics.
4. Silver Medallist in Metaphysics, &c.
5. Silver Medallist.
6. Gold Medallist in Classics.

W.

Date of Admission.		
1865	B.A ..	Woolverton, Algernon.
1867	M.A..	
1869	B.A ..	Woolverton, Linus.
1870	M.A..	
1863	B.A ..	[1]Wright, Thomas Wallace.
1866	B.A ..	[2]Wright, Adam Henry.
1873	M.B..	
1866	B.A ..	Wright, George Sills.
1867	M.B..	Wright, George.
1872	M.B..	Wright, Frederick Henry.
1875	B.A ..	Wright, Joseph Alfred.

Y.

1867	B.A ..	[3]Yale, Henry.
1869	B.A ..	Young, Frederick, H.
1873	M.A..	Young, George Paxton. (*Ad eundem*).
1874	B.A ..	[4]Yule, James Colton (*Ob*).

Z.

1872	M.B..	[5]Zimmerman, Richard.

1. Gold Medallist in Mathematics.
2. Silver Medallist in Medicine.
3. Silver Medallist in Modern Languages
4. Silver Medallist in Classics and in Metaphysics, &c.
5. Gold Medallist and Starr Gold Medallist.

DIPLOMAS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1861 Robertson, C. F. (*Prizeman.*)
1862 Bellairs, Walter George. (*Prizeman.*)
1862 Irwin, Benoni.
1867 Brown, Gerald C. (*Prizeman.*)
1870 Kippax, Hargreaves.

DIPLOMAS IN AGRICULTURE.

1862 Farewell, John E. (*Prizeman.*)
1862 Forneri, Josford C.
1862 Thompson, James B. (*Prizeman.*)
1865 Greer, George M. (*Prizeman.*)
1866 Morgan, James Choppin. (*Prizeman.*
1867 Bryce, George. (*Prizeman.*)
1870 Palmer, Benson Jones.
1872 Palmer, Elgin Burpe.
1873 Madill, Francis.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Date of Admission.	
1869	Alward, Silas.
1876	Aylesworth, Allen Bristol.
1868	Bell, A.
1871	Christie, Donald Malcolm.
1875	Crerar, John.
1867	Delamere, Thomas Dawson.
1866	Deroche, Hammel Madden.
1867	Elliott, William Moore.
1867	Fenton, Frederick.
1869	Fitzgerald, William.
1874	Galt, Alexander Casimir.
1866	Goodwillie, George Stewart.
1867	Hill, Hamnett Pinhey.
1865	Jones, John Williamson.
1873	Killam, Albert Clements.
1866	Livingstone, Robert Thompson.
1868	McCabe, J.
1866	McMurrich, William Barclay.
1873	Radenhurst, George Arthur.
1867	Reesor, Henry Arthur.
1874	Robertson, William John.
1867	Rutledge, James.
1873	Scott, Henry James.
1870	Smythe, Edward Handley.
1876	Williams, William.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Date of Admission.	
1875	Adams, William Anderson.
1876	Adams, Arthur James.
1870	Aitcheson, William.
1869	Appelbe, James.
1876	Ashby, Thomas Harry.
1876	Barkwell, Richard Herbert.
1876	Bentley, William Hincks.
1873	Birdsall, Samuel Edsal.
1875	Bonnar, Hector Alexander.
1876	Bonnar, John Duncan.
1867	Bredin, Richard.
1876	Bremner, William Wilson.
1867	Buchner, John L.
1875	Burns, Wesley Jones.
1873	Burt, Franklin.
1876	Burton, William Henry.
1876	Campbell, Arthur Dalziel.
1873	Carthew, Charles Edward.
1867	Clarke, John.
1869	Clarke, Alfred.
1869	Clarke, Thomas Field.
1874	Clarke, Charles Kirk.
1866	Cluxton, Frederick Charles.
1866	Coulter, William.
1876	Cross, William.
1875	Davidson, Alexander.
1875	Duggan, Frederick Joseph.
1876	Dunfield, John.

UNDERGRADUATES—*Continued.*

Date of Admission.	
1873	Egleston, John Phineas.
1867	Farewell, George McGill.
1872	Farewell, Abram Alfred Inkerman.
1873	Field, Byron.
1873	Fisher, David Merritt.
1875	Gardiner, John Herbert.
1876	Glasgow, St. Clair Holden.
1876	Good, James Wilford.
1871	Gordon, James Robert.
1873	Gordon, George.
1873	Grant, Andrew.
1875	Grant, William Frank Gervase.
1868	Grasett, Frederick Lemaitre.
1875	Griffin, Herbert Spohn.
1869	Hamilton, John Robert.
1870	Hamilton, Robert.
1875	Heartwell, Oliver Tiffany.
1875	Hooper, Thomas Howard.
1876	Howell, James Bruce.
1876	Hyde, John Galbraith.
1875	Jamieson, David.
1870	Johnston, James Silas.
1870	Kelly, James.
1873	Kennedy, George Allan.
1870	King, John Sumpter.
1866	Kitchen, Daniel Hickson.
1874	Kitchen, Edward Collver.
1869	Klotz, Otto Julius.
1876	Langstaff, George Augustus.
1876	Langstaff, John Elliot.
1870	Lavell, Charles Henry.
1875	Lehman, William.
1868	Locke. Charles F. A.
1866	MacCrimmon, Donald Alexander.
1871	Macdonald, Hugh.
1876	Macklin, Marshall.
1876	Meikle, Hamilton.
1876	Meldrum, Peter Gordon.
1873	Minaker, William.

Date of Admission.	
1871	Moran, J. B.
1867	McDiarmid, Duncan.
1870	McDiarmid, James.
1873	McDonald, Duncan Forbes.
1876	McFadden, John James.
1870	McFayden, Duncan.
1871	McGillivray, John Alexander.
1876	McKeough, George Thomas.
1876	McKee, Andrew Oliver.
1868	McLaren, Alexander.
1871	McLean, John.
1867	McMaster, N. G.
1866	McNaughton, John.
1876	Nasmith, Archibald
1876	Nelson, Francis Joseph.
1873	Ogg, Alexander Stark.
1873	Orr, Rowland Beatty.
1873	Page, Arthur Wellesley.
1876	Parke, William Tiffany.
1873	Perkins, Orville Juan.
1875	Pomeroy, John Reynolds.
1873	Reeve, John Edward.
1867	Reid, George.
1873	Reynolds, Henry James.
1875	Reynolds, Arthur Rowley.
1873	Richards, Nicholas Dennis.
1874	Richardson, Samuel.
1866	Robertson, John M.
1873	Robinson, Alexander.
1876	Robson, William Telfer.
1875	Ross, James Frederick William.
1871	Sandison, Edward.
1867	Sharpe, William James.
1873	Shaver, Alexander W.
1872	Shaw, Frank Wood.
1876	Sheard, Charles.
1873	Shogejowaneh.
1876	Sinclair, James Alexander.
1874	Sivewright, John Philip.

UNDERGRADUATES—*Continued.*

Date of Admission.	
1876	Smith, James Bruce.
1868	Spiers, Richard B.
1873	Stone, George Wethington.
1875	Strangways, William Franklin.
1873	Stuart, William Theophilus.
1876	Sutton, Marshall.
1873	Thompson, John Nixon.
1876	Tisdale, Walter.
1876	Todd, James Allan.
1876	Webster, Harry Eldon.
1866	Whiting, Matthew Alexander.
1869	Wilkinson, Arthur.
1876	Wilkinson, Fred Byron.
1876	Winskell, William Edwin.
1867	Yokome, Firman Richard.
1869	Young, William Howie.
1876	Young, Oliver.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Date of Admission.	
1860	Albert Edward, P. (*Ad eundem*).
1876	Acheson, George.
1873	Adair, James.
1873	Aikins, Henry Wilberforce.
1873	Alexander William John.
1869	Allison, James.
1864	Amos, Walter.
1870	Arkland, Henry John.
1871	Armour, Edward Douglas.
1873	Arthy, Edward Westhead.
1866	Atkinson, John Sangster.
1869	Bain, George Wallace.
1873	Baird, Andrew.
1876	Baker, Johnson, Jacob.
1876	Balderson, John Hewet.
1868	Baldwin, Edmund St. George.
1869	Balfour, John Page.
1876	Ballantyne, James.
1860	Barr, Isaac.
1875	Barron, Robert.
1874	Bates, Joseph Irving.
1875	Bates, Stuart Samuel.
1874	Beattie, Daniel.
1870	Beckett, Samuel L.
1872	Bell, James Washington.
1874	Bell, Andrew James.
1873	Beynon, George William.
1873	Beynon, Thomas Barnes.
1868	Bickle, William.
1876	Birchard, Isaac James.
1875	Bitzer, Conrad.
1874	Black, William.
1876	Blatchford, Thomas.
1872	Boyd, Charles.
1873	Bowes, Edward Addison Emmet.
1875	Bown, John Campbell Ferrie.
1876	Brennen, Hugh Scott.
1871	Britton, William.
1867	Brown. William Godbee.
1872	Brown, Thomas.
1873	Brown, Edward Betley.
1873	Brown, James Rowland.
1870	Bruce, John.
1870	Bryant, John Ebenezer.
1876	Builder, Joseph.
1869	Burnham, George Herbert.
1868	Burton, Warren.
1874	Cameron, John William.

UNDERGRADUATES—*Continued.*

Date of Admission.	
1875	Cameron, Edward Robert.
1875	Cameron, John Donald.
1876	Cameron, John Home.
1872	Campbell, Peter Sinclair.
1874	Campbell, Alexander Urquhart.
1875	Campbell, John Henry Mayne.
1876	Campbell, Archibald Gilchrist.
1871	Canby, Benjamin Franklin.
1872	Carmichael, William.
1876	Carroll, William Edward.
1875	Carruthers, John.
1876	Carruthers, Adam.
1876	Cassels, Richard Scougall.
1867	Caswell, David John.
1866	Cavers, John.
1874	Chisholm, James.
1870	Christie, Donald Malcolm.
1876	Clapp, David Philip.
1871	Clark, Donald Kenneth.
1875	Cleaver, Solomon.
1874	Clement, William Henry Pope.
1874	Clements, Edgar Nourood.
1869	Clump, Guildford Dudley.
1875	Cole, Addison.
1874	Condon, Frederick Tennyson.
1870	Cook, William.
1876	Cooke, Charles Henry.
1875	Copeland, Charles Moore.
1875	Corcoran, Thomas.
1876	Courtice, Andrew Cory.
1870	Covernton, Theodore Selby.
1873	Cox, John Loane.
1872	Craig, James Penrhyn.
1878	Craigie, James.
1875	Crawford, Horace Edgar.
1874	Crowle, Frederick William.
1875	Culham, Joseph Alexander
1876	Cumming, Robert Alexander Reid.
1874	Cummings, Richard Black.

Date of Admission.	
1869	Davidson, Robert Gordon.
1875	Davidson, Alexander Bruce.
1870	Davis, Thomas Robert.
1873	Davis, Samuel Percy.
1875	Davis, Ghent.
1873	Davison, James.
1875	Davison, John Lorenzo.
1874	Dawson, James.
1875	Delany, John Walter.
1875	Dickson, John Elder.
1875	Dobbs, Ogilvie Graham.
1873	Dobbyn, William Richard.
1876	Doel, William Henry.
1871	Donnelly, John Henry.
1869	Dow, John Ball.
1869	Duff, Samuel John.
1876	Duncan, James Moir.
1873	Eastman, Samuel Henry.
1873	Eede, Charles.
1875	Elliott, John Wilson.
1875	Fairbank, Henry Adington.
1874	Farmer, Jones.
1874	Farquharson, James.
1875	Fenwick, Murray M.
1876	Ferguson, John.
1871	Field, George Washington.
1875	Fitzsimmons, William.
1869	Fleming, John.
1871	Fox, Edward Theophilus.
1876	Franks, John Watson.
1870	Fullerton, James.
1875	Galbraith, Robert Alfred.
1875	Gibson, John.
1875	Gilmore, Thomas Henry.
1869	Glashan, John Cridenhead.
1870	Goggin, David James.
1868	Goldie, John.
1870	Gordon, Charles.
1871	Graham, James Young.

UNDERGRADUATES.—*Continued.*

Date of Admission.	
1875	Graham, William Hugh.
1872	Grant, Wilbur.
1875	Gunn, Robert.
1875	Gunn, William.
1876	Gwynne, William Durie.
1874	Hague, Dyson.
1870	Hall, Baldwin.
1874	Hamilton James.
1876	Hamilton, Henry Rutgers Prime.
1870	Hankey, Francis Longsdon.
1872	Harris, Elmore.
1871	Harrison, Thomas Shaw.
1873	Harstone, John Chidley.
1876	Haultain, Frederick William Gordon.
1876	Haultain, Theodore Arnold.
1873	Hayter, Frederic Edwin.
1872	Head, Sampson Leslie Howell.
1872	Hellmuth, Isidore Frederick.
1876	Henry, Thomas McKee.
1875	Herridge, William Thomas.
1876	Hicks, David.
1876	Hill, Frederick William.
1874	Hodge, Robert.
1872	Hodgins, Frank Egerton.
1867	Hope, Robert Knight.
1870	Hourigan, Andrew.
1873	Houston, John.
1869	Hoyles, Alfred Liddell.
1874	Hunt, William Homer.
1871	Hunter, James Henry.
1873	Hunter, James Macfie.
1873	Hunter, William Armstrong.
1871	Hurd, Hiram Scott.
1876	Huston, William Henry.
1874	Hutt, Erastus Robert.
1875	Inglis, George.
1873	Innes, Alexander.
1876	Jackson, John Bell.
1876	Jackson, William Shutt Sabine.
1875	Jacques, George Mortimer.
1876	Jacques, Alfred.
1876	James, William Joynt.
1873	Jardine, William Wilson.
1868	Johnson, William DeGeer.
1873	Johnston, Adam.
1874	Johnston, James Ronald.
1872	Jones, James Robert.
1868	Junor, Kenneth Frank.
1875	Justin, Benjamin Franklin.
1872	Kelly, John George.
1874	Kennedy, Robert William.
1872	Kerby John Ross.
1878	Kerr, John.
1874	Keys, David Reade.
1871	Kinrade, Thomas Lachlan.
1873	Langton, William Alexander.
1876	Lapp, Levi.
1875	Lawrence, Fred.
1876	Lawson, George Frederick.
1876	Lee, Arthur Virgil.
1874	Lees, James Edward.
1876	Little, David C.
1871	Loan, John.
1867	Lonergan, Michael L. S.
1876	Loudon, William James.
1876	Lown, Alexander Sheppard.
1871	Macfarlane, Peter A.
1868	Machell, Henry Thomas.
1867	Mackenzie, James Alexander.
1874	Mackenzie, Donald Cameron.
1870	MacLaren, David.
1875	MacLaren, David.
1876	Maclean, Wallace.
1876	Madden, John Joseph.
1872	Magill, Hugh.
1870	Marling, Arthur Woodhouse.
1875	Marshall, Isaac Norton.

UNDERGRADUATES—*Continued.*

Date of Admission.	
1867	Matthews, George.
1872	Meredith, Thomas Graves.
1875	Millar, Charles.
1875	Millar, Peter.
1876	Millar, James.
1870	Moore, Alvin Joshua.
1874	Morgan, Joseph.
1868	Morrow, Walter.
1871	Muckle, John.
1876	Mutch, John.
1874	McAlease, William Valleau.
1876	McA·ton, William Joseph.
1874	McBride, William.
1878	McCallum, Malcolm.
1876	McCallum, Archibald Byron.
1868	McCarty, Daniel.
1875	McCaul, Charles Coursolles.
1875	McColl, Duncan.
1868	McDermid, Duncan.
1869	McDiarmid, John.
1870	McDonald, Donald.
1875	McDonald, John.
1875	McDonald, James.
1876	McDonald, Edward Archibald.
1875	McDougall, James.
1874	McEwen, Peter Arthur.
1875	McFarland, Harry John.
1873	McGill, Solomon George.
1876	McGill, Anthony.
1876	McGillivray, Charles Fothergill.
1873	McGregor, John Ormond.
1875	McGregor, Malcolm.
1870	McKay, Emanuel.
1872	McKechnie, D. L.
1874	McKechnie, Neil Sinclair.
1876	McLachlan, William Goldsmith.
1875	McLaren, George.
1867	McLeod, John.
1875	McMinn, William John Robertson.
1868	McMurchy, John Donald.
1875	McMurrich, James Playfair.
1865	McPhail, Daniel Frederick.
1869	McPhadyen, Hugh.
1873	McQuilkin, Samuel.
1874	Nason, Henry.
1874	Northrup, William Barton.
1870	Ogden, Walter Huntingdon.
1873	O'Hanly, John Mitchell.
1872	O'Rourke, Thomas Alfred.
1874	Orr, William Andrew.
1873	Orth, Malcolm Cameron.
1874	Page, Thomas Otway.
1868	Panton, James Hoyes.
1875	Patterson, James Wilson.
1876	Peck, Edward Armour.
1875	Pendrey, Robert.
1872	Perkins, Jacob.
1872	Philip, William Knox.
1870	Phillips, Sylvanus.
1874	Pollock, James Edward.
1873	Ponton, William Nesbitt.
1866	Porter, John M.
1874	Proctor, Edward Robert Chamberlain.
1876	Proudfoot, William.
1868	Punshon, John William Vickers.
1875	Pyne, Albert Roberts.
1875	Ramsay, David Millar.
1875	Reddick, David.
1873	Redditt, Thomas Henry.
1869	Rich, Albert Russell.
1867	Richmond, John M.
1876	Roberts, James W.
1869	Robertson, Francis Beverley.
1869	Roger, Robert.
1870	Rolph, Thomas Taylor.
1871	Ross, Robert Armstrong.
1874	Ross, Herbert Charles.

UNDERGRADUATES—*Continued.*

Date of Admission.	
1874	Ross, William Octavius.
1871	Russell, Alexander.
1874	Russell, John.
1873	Ruttan, Robert Fulford.
1870	Secord, Herbert Canning.
1875	Shaw, Alexander Boles.
1875	Shields, Alexander.
1876	Shortt, William Allaire.
1875	Simmonds, Richard Reesor.
1873	Simpson, Caleb Platt.
1876	Smellie, William King Tweedie.
1 70	Smith, James Bray.
1872	Smith, George Henri.
1873	Smith, Ira.
1874	Smith, John Sidney.
1875	Smith, George.
1876	Smith, Daniel Edwin.
1875	Smoke, Samuel Clement.
1875	Smyth, William John.
1871	Snyder, Thomas.
1875	Somerville, George Anderson.
1873	Stalker, Daniel.
1870	Stevenson, Ephraim.
1869	Stewart, George.
1869	Stewart, John Smith.
1871	Stuart, John.
1875	Sullivan, Frederick Eyre.
1875	Sutherland, Alexander.
1876	Sutherland, Alexander.

Date of Admission.	
1870	Taylor, Samuel John.
1869	Thomson, Thomas.
1876	Thomson, Robert Yuille.
1874	Tibb, John Campbell.
1876	Toews, Peter.
1873	Troy, William Dennis.
1869	Tully, Andrew Farquhar.
1874	Turnbull, John A.
1876	Turnbull, Harold.
1871	Tyrrell, Robert Shaw.
1876	Tyrrell, Joseph Burr.
1871	Vanderburg. James Francis.
1867	VanEvery, William Oliver.
1876	Vance, Samuel W.
1874	Wallace, William George.
1872	Walsh, William Legh.
1869	Watt, Robert.
1875	Weir, Samuel John.
1869	Wells, George Washington.
1872	Wetherell, James Elgin.
1875	White, William.
1876	White, John Marchant
1869	Wicher, Thomas.
1876	Widdifield, William.
1866	Wiggins, R. Stephen.
1876	Willson, Ferdinand Curran.
1873	Wilson, John.
1874	Wolverton, Newton.
1867	Young, Thomas.

UNDERGRADUATES—*Continued.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Date of Admission.	
1876	Bray, Harry Freeman.
1868	Brough, Redmond John.
1869	Brown, Arthur.
1878	Christie, Frederic Webster.
1875	Fowlds, Frederick William.
1875	Griffin, Albert Dyke.
1878	Irvine, Charles Robert.
1869	Kains, Thomas
1668	Killaly, Richard Fleming.
1869	Klotz, Otto Julius.
1868	Leonard, Edwin E.
1872	McNabb, John Fitzpatrick.
1867	Ormond, James E.
1869	Pearce, William.
1868	Peters, Samuel Frank.
1876	Proudfoot, Hume Blake.
1873	Ross, George
1876	Smith, Louis Newton.
1875	Stewart, Robert.
1866	Watson, John George.
1871	Wilson, James.

AGRICULTURE.

Date of Admission.	
1868	Collins, Joseph Jonathan.
1870	Eadie, Robert,
1871	Fothergill, Augustus T.
1871	Slade, Arthur.
1866	Squier, Isaac C.
1865	Wells, Alimando Jesse.

Scholarships.

MATRICULATION, 1876.

ARTS, (JUNIOR MATRICULATION).

Classics	1.	JACKSON, W. S. S., from Whitby High School, and from Rugby, England.
	2.	CARRUTHERS, A., from Hamilton Collegiate Institute. LOUDON, W. J., (Double) from Upper Canada College.
Mathematics	1.	MILLAR, J., from Hamilton Collegiate Institute, and private study.
	2.	THOMSON, R. Y., (Double) from Clinton High School.
English, French, & History		ACHESON, G., (Double) from Galt Collegiate Institute.
General Proficiency	1.	LOUDON.
	2.	ACHESON. THOMSON.
	3.	MACLEAN, W., from Hamilton Collegiate Institute, and from Upper Canada College.
	4.	LEE, A. V., from Brantford High School.

Medals, Scholarships, and Prizes.

Medals.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

GOLD MEDAL		McPhedran, A.
SILVER MEDAL	1.	Lackner, H. G.
" "	2.	Bowerman, A. C.
" "	3.	Wilson, W. J.
STARR GOLD MEDAL		Lackner, H. G.
STARR SILVER MEDAL	1.	McPhedran, A.
" " "	2.	Bowerman, A. C.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Classics	GOLD MEDAL		Nicholson, E. E.
Mathematics	GOLD MEDAL		Blackadar, A. K.
Modern Languages	GOLD MEDAL		Paterson, D. S.
" "	SILVER MEDAL	1.	Doherty, J.
" "	" "	2.	Eakins, W. G.
" "	" "	3.	Robertson, C.
Natural Sciences	GOLD MEDAL		Bryce, P.
" "	SILVER MEDAL	1.	Blackadar, A. K.
" "	" "	2.	Abraham, R. H.
" "	" "	3.	Montgomery, H.
Metaphysics, Ethics, &c.	GOLD MEDAL		Stewart, J. W. A.
" "	SILVER MEDAL	1.	Steele, A.
" "	" "	2.	Ross, J.

Scholarships.

FACULTY OF LAW.

SECOND YEAR	AYLESWORTH, A. B.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR	ADAIR, J.
SECOND YEAR	GRIFFIN, H. S.
THIRD YEAR	STUART, W. T.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Greek and Latin	1st Year	1.	CAMERON, J. D. (double).
" "	"	2.	CULHAM, J. A. (double.) ELLIOTT, J. W. (double.)
" "	2nd Year	1.	SMOKE, S. C.
" "	"	2.	MORGAN, J.
" "	3rd Year		JOHNSTON, A. (double.) WETHERELL. J. E.
Mathematics	1st Year	1.	DELANY, J. W.
"	"	2.	SOMERVILLE, G. A.
"	2nd Year	1.	HAYTER, J. E.
"	"	2.	CAMPBELL, J. H. M.
"	3rd Year	1.	BRYANT, J. E.
"	"	2.	HARSTONE, J. C.
Modern Languages	2nd Year		KEYS, D. R.
" "	3rd Year		PONTON, W. N.
Natural Sciences	2nd Year		MCGILL, A.
" "	3rd Year		DAVIS, S. P.
Metaphysics, &c.	2nd Year		MCGREGOR, M.
" "	3rd Year		BEATTIE, D.
History and Civil Polity			FIELD, G. W.
Special Proficiency in subjects other than Classics and Mathematics	1st Year		MCMURRICH, J. P.
"	2nd Year		HUNTER, J. M. (double.)

General Proficiency	1st Year	1.	ELLIOTT, J. W.
" "	"	2.	CAMERON, J. D.
" "	"	3.	MCCAUL, C. C.
" "	"	4.	CULHAM, J. A.
" "	"	5.	MCMINN, W. J. R.
" "	2nd Year	1.	HUNTER, J. M.
" "	"	2.	BELL, A. J.
" "	3rd Year	1.	JOHNSTON, A.
" "	"	2.	BOWES, E. A. E.
" "	"	3.	BEYNON, G. W.

Prizes.

Meteorology		BLACKADAR, A. K.
French Prose		PONTON. W. N.
Oriental Languages	1st Year	BUILDER, J.
" "	2nd Year	MCEWEN, P. A.
" "	3rd Year	BAIRD, A.

Dufferin Gold Medal.

JOHNSTON, A.

Prince's Prize.

BLACKADAR, A. K.

SUBJECTS FOR PRIZE COMPOSITIONS, 1877.

GREEK VERSE: (Iamb. Trim. Acat.)

Massinger The Roman Actor, Act II., sc. i, from "Phil: My son to tutor me" to "I cannot err."

GREEK PROSE:

Grote—History of Greece, Pt. II., Vol. IX., ch. lxx., pp. 125–129 (Third Edition), from "On the ensuing day, however, the Persians" to "mischief might have ensued."

LATIN VERSE:

Milton's Lycidas, from "But, O, the heavy change" to "that sacred head of thine," v. 112.

LATIN PROSE:

"The Greeks by their intestine divisions were the authors of their final ruin" down to "He joined without a blush the enemies of Cantacuzene," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Milman's Edition, ch. lxiv., Vol. VI., pp. 230–232.

ENGLISH PROSE:

"The Relation between History and Politics."

ENGLISH VERSE:

"The North Pole."

*FRENCH PROSE:

(Subject to be announced at the time of writing).

*GERMAN PROSE:

(Subject to be announced at the time of writing).

*To be written in the Hall, in the presence of the EXAMINERS.

The Compositions (with the exception of the French and German Prose) signed with fictitious name or motto, and accompanied by an envelope having such fictitious name or motto on the outside, and the author's name inside, must be forwarded by post to the Registrar on or before the first day of May.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

GREEK.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M. A.

I.

Translate:

ΧΑΡ. Ὄρεξον, ὦ Ἑρμῆ, τὴν χεῖρα· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ μικράν με ταύτην μηχανὴν ἀναβιβάζεις.

ΕΡΜ. Εἴ γε καὶ ἰδεῖν ἐθέλεις, ὦ Χάρων, ἅπαντα· οὐκ ἔνι δὲ ἄμφω καὶ ἀσφαλῆ καὶ φιλοθεάμονα εἶναι. ἀλλ' ἔχου μου τῆς δεξιᾶς καὶ φείδου μὴ κατὰ τοῦ ὀλισθηροῦ πατεῖν. εὖ γε, ἀνελήλυθας καὶ σύ. ἐπείπερ δὲ δικόρυμβος ὁ Παρνασός ἐστι, μίαν ἑκάτερος ἄκραν ἀπολαβόμενος καθεζώμεθα· σὺ δέ μοι ἤδη ἐν κύκλῳ περιβλέπων ἐπισκόπει ἅπαντα.

ΧΑΡ. Ὁρῶ γῆν πολλὴν καὶ λίμνην τινὰ μεγάλην περιρρέουσαν καὶ ὄρη καὶ ποταμοὺς τοῦ Κωκυτοῦ καὶ Πυριφλεγέθοντος μείζονας καὶ ἀνθρώπους πάνυ σμικροὺς καί τινας φωλεοὺς αὐτῶν.

ΕΡΜ. Πόλεις ἐκεῖναί εἰσιν, οὓς φωλεοὺς εἶναι νομίζεις.

ΧΑΡ. Οἶσθα οὖν, ὦ Ἑρμῆ, ὡς οὐδὲν ἡμῖν πέπρακται, ἀλλὰ μάτην τὸν Παρνασὸν αὐτῇ Κασταλίᾳ καὶ τὴν Οἴτην καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ὄρη μετεκινήσαμεν;

ΕΡΜ. Ὅτι τί;

ΧΑΡ. Οὐδὲν ἀκριβὲς ἐγὼ γοῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑψηλοῦ ὁρῶ· ἐδεόμην οὐ πόλεις καὶ ὄρη αὐτὸ μόνον ὥσπερ ἐν γραφαῖς ὁρᾶν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους αὐτοὺς καὶ ἃ πράττουσι καὶ οἷα λέγουσιν, ὥσπερ ὅτε με τὸ πρῶτον ἐντυχὼν εἶδες γελῶντα καὶ ἤρου με ὅ τι γελῴην· ἀκούσας γάρ τινος ἥσθην ἐς ὑπερβολήν.

LUCIAN, *Charon.*

1. Mark the quantity of penult. of ἀνελήλυθας, Παρνασός, Κωκυτοῦ, ἀκριβές, ἐντυχών, ποταμούς.

2. Parse ὀρεξον, ἤρου, γελῴην, ἥσθην.

3. αὐτὸ μόνον. What is the precise force of these words? Show how they came to be used in this sense.

II.

Translate:

καὶ ὁ νῦν πένης ὁ τοῦ δεῖνος, ὁ βουλευσάμενός τι περὶ ἀγεννοῦς οὕτω τέχνης, μετ' ὀλίγον ἅπασι ζηλωτὸς καὶ ἐπίφθονος ἔσῃ, τιμώμενος καὶ ἐπαινούμενος καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀρίστοις εὐδοκιμῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν γένει καὶ πλούτῳ προύχόντων ἀποβλεπόμενος, ἐσθῆτα μὲν τοιαύτην ἀμπεχόμενος,—δείξασα τὴν ἑαυτῆς· πάνυ δὲ λαμπρὰν ἐφόρει—ἀρχῆς δὲ καὶ προεδρίας ἀξιούμενος· κἄν που ἀποδημῇς, οὐδ' ἐπὶ τῆς ἀλλοδαπῆς ἀγνὼς καὶ ἀφανὴς ἔσῃ· τοιαῦτά σοι περιθήσω τὰ γνωρίσματα, ὥστε τῷ δακτύλῳ ἕκαστος τὸν πλησίον κινήσας δείξει σε τῷ δακτύλῳ „οὗτος ἐκεῖνος" λέγων. ἂν δέ τι σπουδῆς ἄξιον ᾖ καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἢ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην καταλαμβάνῃ, εἰς σὲ πάντες ἀποβλέψονται· κἄν πού τι λέγων τύχῃς, κεχηνότες οἱ πολλοὶ ἀκούσονται, θαυμάζοντες καὶ εὐδαιμονίζοντές σε τῆς δυνάμεως τῶν λόγων καὶ τὸν πατέρα τῆς εὐποτμίας.

LUCIAN, *Vita.*

1. προεδρίας and εὐποτμίας. Why the Genitive case?

2. Distinguish ποῦ and ποῖ, δάκτυλος and δακτύλιος.

3. Give a short biographical account of Lucian.

III.

Translate:

(a) Ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοί
Αἰδεῖσθαί θ' ἱερῆα καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἀποινα·
Ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ,
Ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν.
Χωόμενος δ' ὁ γέρων πάλιν ᾤχετο. τοῖο δ' Ἀπόλλων
Εὐξαμένου ἤκουσεν, ἐπεὶ μάλα οἱ φίλος ἦεν.
Ἧκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος· οἱ δέ νυ λαοί
Θνῆσκον ἐπασσύτεροι, τὰ δ' ἐπῴχετο κῆλα θεοῖο
Πάντῃ ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν. ἄμμι δὲ μάντις
Εὖ εἰδὼς ἀγόρευε θεοπροπίας Ἑκάτοιο.

Αὐτίκ' ἐγὼ πρῶτος κελόμην θεὸν ἱλάσκεσθαι·
Ἀτρείωνα δ' ἔπειτα χόλος λάβεν, αἶψα δ' ἀναστὰς
Ἠπείλησεν μῦθον, ὃ δὴ τετελεσμένος ἐστίν.
Τὴν μὲν γὰρ σὺν νηῒ θοῇ ἑλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί
Ἐς Χρύσην πέμπουσιν, ἄγουσι δὲ δῶρα ἄνακτι·

(β) "Ἦ δὴ λοίγια ἔργα τάδ' ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀνεκτὰ
Εἰ δὴ σφὼ ἕνεκα θνητῶν ἐριδαίνετον ὧδε,
Ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολῳὸν ἐλαύνετον· οὐδέ τι δαιτὸς
Ἐσθλῆς ἔσσεται ἦδος, ἐπεὶ τὰ χερείονα νικᾷ.
Μητρὶ δ' ἐγὼ παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ,
Πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν Διΐ, ὄφρα μὴ αὖτε
Νεικείῃσι πατὴρ, σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα ταράξῃ.
Εἴ περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλῃσιν Ὀλύμπιος ἀστεροπητής
Ἐξ ἑδέων στυφελίξαι· ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατός ἐστιν.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοῖσιν·
Αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' ἵλαος Ὀλύμπιος ἔσσεται ἡμῖν."

HOMER, *Iliad*, I.

1. Scan the first two lines of extract (β), marking the quantity of each syllable.

2. Give the derivation of ἐπασσύτεροι, θεοπροπίας, ἑλίκωπες, ἀστεροπητής.

3. Parse δέχθαι, ᾤχετο, νεικείῃσι.

4. δαιτὸς ἐσθλῆς κ. τ. λ. Explain the construction.

5. Discuss briefly the question as to the age in which Homer lived.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

GREEK.

HONORS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Δῶρα δὲ πλεῖστα μὲν οἶμαι εἴς γε ὧν ἀνὴρ ἐλάμβανε διὰ πολλά· ταῦτα δὲ πάντων δὴ μάλιστα τοῖς φιλοις διεδίδου, πρὸς τοὺς τρόπους ἑκάστου σκοπῶν καὶ ὅτου μάλιστα ὁρῴη ἕκαστον δεόμενον. καὶ ὅσα τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ κόσμον πέμπο· τις ἢ ὡς εἰς πόλεμον ἢ ὡς εἰς καλλωπισμόν, καὶ περὶ τούτων λέγειν αὐτὸν ἔφασαν ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο τούτοις πᾶσι κοσμηθῆναι, φίλους δὲ καλῶς κεκοσμημένους μέγιστον κόσμον ἀνδρὶ νομίζοι. καὶ τὸ μὲν τὰ μεγάλα νικᾶν τοὺς φίλους εὖ ποιοῦντα οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν, ἐπειδή γε καὶ δυνατώτερος ἦν· τὸ δὲ τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμεῖσθαι χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτα ἔμοιγε μᾶλλον δοκεῖ ἀγαστὰ εἶναι. Κῦρος γὰρ ἔπεμπε βίκους οἴνου ἡμιδεεῖς πολλάκις ὁπότε πάνυ ἡδὺν λάβοι, λέγων ὅτι οὔπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου ἡδίονι οἴνῳ ἐπιτύχοι· τοῦτον οὖν σοὶ ἔπεμψε καὶ δεῖταί σου τήμερον τοῦτον ἐκπιεῖν σὺν οἷς μάλιστα φιλεῖς·

XENOPHON, *Anabasis*, B. I.

1. Parse *ὁρῴη, κοσμηθῆναι, ἐπιτύχοι.* Mark the quantity of penult. of *διεδίδου, νικᾶν, ἐκπιεῖν.*

2. *πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου κ.τ.λ.* Explain the construction.

3. Give a brief account of Xenophon's life, subsequent to his leaving Asia after the expedition with Cyrus.

II.

Translate:

Δειπνήσας δ ἄντρου ἐξήλασε πίονα μῆλα,
Ῥηϊδίως ἀφελὼν θυρεὸν μέγαν· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
Ἅψ ἐπέθηχ', ὡς εἴ τε φαρέτρῃ πῶμ' ἐπιθείη.
Πολλῇ δὲ ῥοίζῳ πρὸς ὄρος τρέπε πίονα μῆλα
Κύκλωψ· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ λιπόμην κακὰ βυσσοδομεύων,
Εἴ πως τισαίμην, δοίη δέ μοι εὖχος Ἀθήνη·
Ἥδε δέ μοι κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή.
Κύκλωπος γὰρ ἔκειτο μέγα ῥόπαλον παρὰ σηκῷ,
Χλωρὸν ἐλαΐνεον· τὸ μὲν ἔκταμεν, ὄφρα φοροίη
Αὐανθέν· τὸ μὲν ἄμμες εἰσκομεν εἰσορόωντες
Ὅσσον θ' ἱστὸν νηὸς ἐεικοσόροιο μελαίνης
Φορτίδος εὐρείης, ἥ τ' ἐκπεράᾳ μέγα λαῖτμα,
Τόσσον ἔην μῆκος, τόσσον πάχος εἰσοράασθαι.
Τοῦ μὲν ὅσον τ' ὄργυιαν ἐγὼν ἀπέκοψα παραστὰς,
Καὶ παρέθηχ' ἑτάροισιν, ἀποξῦσαι δ' ἐκέλευσα·
Οἱ δ' ὁμαλὸν ποίησαν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐθόωσα παραστὰς
Ἄκρον, ἄφαρ δὲ λαβὼν ἐπυράκτεον ἐν πυρὶ κηλέῳ.

HOMER, *Odyssey*, B. IX.

1. Parse ἐξήλασε, ἔκταμεν, ἐθόωσα.

2. Give the derivation of βυσσοδομεύων, ῥόπαλον, λαῖτμα, πάχος, ἐπυράκτεον.

3. Ὅσσον θ' ἱστόν. Explain the construction.

III.

Translate:

Ὣς φάτο· τὸν δ' ἐξαῦτις ἀμείβετο Κόττος ἀμύμων·
Δαιμόνι, οὐκ ἀδάητα πιφάσκεαι· ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ
ἴδμεν, ὅτι περὶ μὲν πραπίδες, περὶ δ' ἔστι νόημα,
ἀλκτὴρ δ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀρῆς γένεο κρυερεῖο.
σῇς δ' ὑποφραδμοσύνῃσιν ἀπὸ ζόφου ἠερόεντος
ἄψορρον ἐξαῦτις ἀμειλίκτων ἀπὸ δεσμῶν
ἠλύθαμεν, Κρόνου υἱὲ ἄναξ, ἀνάελπτα παθόντες.

τῷ καὶ νῦν ἀτενεῖ τε νόῳ καὶ ἐπίφρονι βουλῇ
ῥυσόμεθα κράτος ὑμὸν ἐν αἰνῇ δηιοτῆτι,
μαρνάμενοι Τιτῆσιν ἀνὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
Ὣς φάτ'· ἐπῄνησαν δὲ θεοί, δωτῆρες ἐάων,
μῦθον ἀκούσαντες· πολέμου δ' ἐλιλαίετο θυμὸς
μᾶλλον ἔτ' ἢ τὸ πάροιθε· μάχην δ' ἀμέγαρτον ἔγειραν
πάντες, θήλειαί τε καὶ ἄρσενες, ἤματι κείνῳ,
Τιτῆνές τε θεοὶ καὶ ὅσοι Κρόνου ἐξεγένοντο,
οὕς τε Ζεὺς Ἐρέβεσφιν ὑπὸ χθονὸς ἧσε φόωσδε,
δεινοί τε κρατεροί τε, βίην ὑπέροπλον ἔχοντες.

HESIOD, *Theogony*, vv. 654-670.

1. Scan the second and fourth verses of this extract (Δαιμόνι', οὐκ κ.τ.λ. and ἀλκτὴρ δ' κ.τ.λ.)

2. Parse πιφάσκεαι, ἔγειραν, ἧσε.

3. Give a short sketch of Hesiod's life and writings.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

LATIN.

Examiner: SAMUEL WOODS, M.A.

I.

CICERO, *pro Lege Manilia.*

1. State briefly the object of this Oration. In what year was it delivered? What public office did Cicero hold in that year?

2. Distinguish the three Mithridatic wars, and give the names of the Roman generals engaged in each.

3. Sketch briefly the career of Pompey from B.C. 82, until he received the command against the Pirates.

4. *Equitem Romanum triumphare:* Give the requirements of a "*justus triumphus.*"

Translate:

Sinite hoc loco, Quirites, sicut poetæ solent, qui res Romanas scribunt, præterire me nostram calamitatem: quæ tanta fuit ut eam ad aures L. Luculli non ex prœlio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor afferret. Hic in ipso illo malo, gravissimaque belli offensione, L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte iis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, vestro jussu coactus, quod imperii diuturnitati modum statuendum veteri exemplo putavistis, partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confectis erant, dimisit, partem Glabrioni tradidit. Multa prætereo consulto; sed ea vos conjectura perspicitis, quantum illud bellum factum putetis, quod conjungant reges potentissimi, renovent agitatæ nationes, suscipiant integræ gentes, novus imperator vester accipiat, vetere pulso exercitu,

1. Derive *poetæ, calamitatem, nuntius, stipendiis, integræ.*

2. Explain the construction of *loco, incommodis, stipendiis, ea, putetis, exercitu.*

3. Distinguish *mederi, sanare: rumor, fama: dux, imperator.*

4. *Ex prælio.* Who was in command, and where was the battle fought?

5. *Diuturnitati.* How long had Lucullus been in command? Discuss the statement here made, illustrating your views by examples drawn from Roman history.

6. *Qui jam.....erant.* To whom is the reference? How long had every Roman citizen to serve?

7. What different readings and interpretations of the words from *Multa* to *perspicitis?*

Translate:

At enim nihil novi fiat contra exempla atque instituta majorum. Non dico hoc loco, majores nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello utilitati paruisse, semper ad novos casus temporum, novorum consiliorum rationes accommodasse: non dicam, duo bella maxima, Punicum et Hispaniense, ab uno imperatore esse confecta: duas urbes potentissimas, quæ huic imperio maxime minitabantur, Carthaginem atque Numantiam, ab eodem Scipione esse deletas: non commemorabo, nuper ita vobis patribusque vestris esse visum, ut in uno C. Mario spes imperii poneretur, ut idem cum Jugurtha, idem cum Cimbris, idem cum Teutonis bellum administraret: in ipso Cn. Pompeio in quo novi constitui nihil volt Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summa Q. Catuli voluntate constituta, recordamini.

1. Write brief notes on *duo bella maxima; cum Jugurtha; cum Cimbris; cum Teutonis.*

2. Give the rule for case of *novi, Punicum, Numantiam, vobis.*

3. *Minitabantur.* Define, and give examples of, the various kinds of derivative verbs.

4. Compare *novos, maxime, vetus, integer, summa.*

5. Define accurately the position of the following places: *Misenum, Sardinia, Samos, Armenia, Cyzicus, Pontus.*

II.

VIRGIL, Æn. Lib. ii.

1. From what authors did Virgil derive the chief materials for Book ii.?

2. Give a concise sketch of his life, and compare him as an Epic writer with Homer and Milton.

3. Translate and explain fully the allusions in

> Sanguine placâstis ventos, et virgine cæsa,
> Quum primum Iliaças, Danai, venistis ad oras.
>
> vv. 116–117.

4. Scan and notice any peculiarities in the following lines:—

(1) Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit. (v. 68).

(2) Belidæ nomen Palamedis, et inclyta fama. (v. 82).

(3) Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri. (v. 188).

(4) Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli. (v. 563).

(5) Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque? (v. 745).

5. What anachronisms are observable in Book ii.?

Translate:

> Primus se, Danaum magna comitante caterva,
> Androgeus offert nobis, socia agmina credens
> Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
> Festinate, viri; nam quæ tam sera moratur
> Segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
> Pergama: vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?
> Dixit; et extemplo—neque enim responsa dabantur
> Fida satis—sensit medios delapsus in hostes.
> Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
>
> vv. 370–378.

Ædibus in mediis, nudoque sub ætheris axe,
Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus,
Incumbens aræ atque umbra complexa Penates.
Hic Hecuba et natæ nequidquam altaria circum,
Præcipites atra ceu tempestate columbæ,
Condensæ et divum amplexæ simulacra sedebant.
Ipsum autem sumtis Priamum juvenalibus armis
Ut vidit:—'Quæ mens tam dira, miserrime conjux
Impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis?' inquit.
'Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector.
Huc tandem concede; hæc ara tuebitur omnes,
Aut moriere simul.' Sic ore effata recepit
Ad sese, et sacra longævum in sede locavit.

vv. 512–525.

(1) Conjugate *fero* compounded with *ab, ad, in, e, ob,*

(2) *Nam.* How used here? What Greek word similarly employed? What is the Greek for *rapiunt feruntque?*

(3) *Fida.* Give compounds varying in quantity. Explain *delapsus* grammatically.

(4) *Amplexæ simulacra, sumtis armis.* Why not *amplexis simulacris?* What parts of *amplector* are active in form?

(5) Derive *agmina, viri, extemplo, Penates, altaria, dira, tempus.*

(6) Distinguish *frustra, nequidquam; simulacrum, effigies, imago, statua; ara, altare.*

(7) *Ædibus.* Describe a Roman house.

(8) *Ruis, moriere.* What verbs have supines exceptional, like *ruis,* and future participles, like *moriere.*

(9) Parse *agmina, tam, axe, autem, auxilio, afforet, moriere, effata.*

6. *Priamum.* Name his predecessors on the throne of Ilium, and shew how he and Æneas were genealogically related.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: SAMUEL WOODS, M. A.

I.

Translate:

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
Vates? quid orat de patera novum
  Fundens liquorem? Non opimæ
    Sardiniæ segetes feraces,
Non æstuosæ grata Calabriæ
Armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum,
  Non rura, quæ Liris quieta
    Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.
Premant Calena falce quibus dedit
Fortuna vitem; dives et aureis
  Mercator exsiccet culullis
    Vina Syra reparata merce,
Dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
Anno revisens æquor Atlanticum
  Impune. Me pascunt olivæ,
    Me cichorea levesque malvæ.
Frui paratis et valido mihi,
Latoë, dones et precor integra
  Cum mente, nec turpem senectam
    Degere nec cithara carentem.

HOR. *Od.* i. 31.

1. *Poscit.* Give a list of verbs governing two accusatives.

2. Distinguish *dedicare, consecrare; patera, poculum, scyphus, cratera, culullus; lĕvis, lēvis; amnis, fluvius flumen, rivus.*

3. Give scales of the metres, and explain the following terms: *tricolon, distrophon, catalectic, synalœpha, hypermeter.*

4. *Armenta.* Trace this root signifying "to plough" in words in the Greek, English, and Latin languages.

5. *Calabriæ.* Describe its position. How called by the Greeks? Name its principal cities.

6. Give the modern name of the *Liris.* What were the chief varieties of Latin wines other than Calenian?

7. *Dives.* Give rule for the quantity of final syllables in *es* with exceptions; also for the first syllable of *Atlanticum.*

II.

Translate:

> Ipsi Britanni delectum ac tributa et injuncta imperii munera impigre obeunt si injuræ absint; has ægre tolerant, jam domiti ut parcant, nondum ut serviant. Igitur primus omnium Romanorum divus Julius* cum exercitu Britanniam ingressus, quamquam prospera pugna* terruerit incolas, ac littore potitus sit, potest videri ostendisse posteris, non tradidisse. Mox bella civilia*, et in rempublicam versa principum* arma, ac longa oblivio Britanniæ etiam in pace. Consilium id divus Augustus vocabat, Tiberius* præceptum. Agitasse C. Cæsarem* de intranda Britannia satis constat, ni velox ingenio, mobilis pœnitentia, et ingentes adversus Germaniam conatus frustra fuissent. Divus Claudius* auctor operis, transvectis legionibus auxiliisque, et assumpto in partem rerum Vespasiano: quod initium venturæ mox fortunæ fuit.
>
> TACITUS, *Agricola*, c. xiii.

Writes notes on the words marked by asterisks, introducing dates.

III.

Translate:

Valerius quadrato agmine peditem ducit; Brutus ad explorandum cum equitatu intecessit. Eodem modo primus eques hostium agminis fuit, præerat Aruns Tarquinius filius regis: rex ipse cum legionibus sequebatur. Aruns, ubi ex lictoribus procul consulem esse, deinde jam propius ac certius facie quoque Brutum cognovit, inflammatus ira: "Ille est vir," inquit, "qui nos extorres expulit patria: ipse en ille nostris decoratus insignibus magnifice incedit: dî regum ultores adeste." Concitat calcaribus equum, atque in ipsum infestus consulem dirigit. Sensit in se iri Brutus: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, avide itaque se certamini offert: adeoque infestis animis concurrerunt, neuter, dum hostem vulneraret sui protegendi corporis memor, ut contrario ictu parmam uterque transfixus, duabus hærentes hastis, moribundi ex equis lapsi sint. Simul et cætera equestris pugna coepit, neque ita multo post et pedites superveniunt. Ibi varia victoria et velut æquo Marte pugnatum est; dextera utrimque cornua vicere, læva superata; Veientes, vinci ab Romano milite assueti, fusi fugatique: Tarquiniensis, novus hostis, non stetit solum, sed etiam ab sua parte Romanum pepulit.

LIVY, II. 6.

1. Mark the quantity of the penult in *ducit, incedit, concitat, decorum, solum.*

2. Name the principal Roman historians. Discuss the character of Livy as an historical writer. Who are his authorities for the first decade? Who was Freinsheim?

3. *Moribundi.* Gives examples of adjectives derived from nouns, and verbs, and specify the different terminations of verbal adjectives.

4. Parse *dî, iri, decorum, corporis, lapsi sint, multo post et, pugnatum est.*

5. *Neuter.* Give list of words having the gen. in *ius.*

6. Write brief notes on *consul suffectus; collegam subrogare; lictores; nostris decoratus insignibus; pons sublicius; Janiculum; vindicta liberatus.*

IV.

1. What other works were written by Ovid? Why are these poems called Heroidum? Sketch their general character.

2. Name the principal Greek and Latin elegiac writers. Give the derivation of the word "elegy," and the rules governing the construction of the Latin pentameter.

3. Sketch briefly the life of Ovid, and name Latin authors his contemporaries, introducing dates.

4. Compare Penelope and Laodamia as they are represented in the poems.

V.

Translate:

Nunc fateor, volui revocare; animusque ferebat;
  Substitit auspicii lingua timore mali.
Cum foribus velles ad Trojam exire paternis,
  Pes tuus offenso limine signa dedit.
Ut vidi, ingemui: tacitoque in pectore dixi:
  Signa reversuri sint, precor, ista viri.
Hæc tibi nunc refero, ne sis animosus in armis:
  Fac meus in ventos hic timor omnis eat.
Sors quoque nescio quem fato designat iniquo,
  Qui primus Danaûm Troada tangat humum.
Infelix, quæ prima virum lugebit ademptum!
  Dî faciant, ne tu strenuus esse velis!
Inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis,
  Jamque fatigatas ultima verset aquas.

OVID, *Heroides* XIII., vv. 81–94.

1. Parse *foribus, ingemui, nescio quem, infelix, velis, ultima.*

2. Explain the allusion vv. 89–90, and vv. 93–94.

3. *Fac.* Give other imperatives similarly formed, and conjugate in the act. and pass. *facio,* compounded with an adverb, a noun, and a preposition.

4. *Faciant, ne.* Distinguish *faciant ne,* and *faciant ut,* and state other verbs similarly constructed with *ut* and *ne.*

5. *Humum.* Gender. Give common nouns in *us* in Decl. ii. (1.) feminine, and (2) neuter.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

MATRICULATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

†I.

The following story also is in the Greek history of Silenus, whom Cælius follows:—"Hannibal, when he had captured Saguntum, seemed in his sleep to be summoned by Jupiter into an assembly of the gods; and when he was come there, Jupiter commanded him to carry war into Italy; and one of the assembly was given to him as a guide: employing whom he began to advance with his army. Then that guide charged him not to look behind. But that he could do no longer; and, carried away by curiosity, looked back. Then it seemed that a huge and terrible monster girt with coils of serpents was utterly destroying all the plantations, shrubs and dwellings, wherever he went. And he being amazed, inquired of the god, what that portentous monster might be, and the god answered that it was the desolation of Italy, and charged him to go right on, and not to trouble himself about what was being done behind him and in his rear."

Hic idem, in Silenus qui Caelius sequor Graecus historia sum. Hannibal quum capio Saguntum videor in somnus a Juppiter in deus concilium voco: quo quum venio Juppiter impero ut Italia bellum infero, duxque is unus e concilium do; qui ille utor cum exercitus progredior cœpi; tum is dux ille praecipio ne respicio; ille autem is diu facio non possum elatusque cupiditas respicio: tum videor bellua vastus et immanis circumplicatus serpens quicunque incedo, omnis arbustum, virgultum, tectum perverto; et is admiror quaero de deus quisnam ille sum talis monstrum; et deus respondeo vastitas sum Italia, praecipioque ut pergo protinus; quis retro atque a tergum facio, ne laboro.

Some of the ancients, indeed, treated the adventures described in the Odyssey as a tissue of fables; thus the celebrated geographer Eratosthenes remarked that it would be as easy to determine the course of Ulysses, as to discover the name of the man who sewed up the bag of the winds. But this was an extent of scepticism not approved by some of the most judicious writers of antiquity. Polybius thought that the voyage of Ulysses was founded on fact, though embellished with wonderful tales. Strabo supports this view; maintaining that Homer adorned truth with fiction, but that there was always a foundation of fact, and that to invent everything was contrary to his practice.

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†For Pass and Honors.

* Only for Candidates for Honors in Classics.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

MATRICULATION.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND LATIN VERSE.

HONORS.

Examiner: SAMUEL WOODS, M. A.

I.

1. Give the genitive case and gender of *caro, obses, jecur, fel, auceps, pollis, adeps, salix, supellex, phalanx, heros, later, apex.*

2. State any peculiarity of gender, or declension, or both, in *laurus, tellus, ordo, arcus, materies, Tartarus, spes, justitia, vas* (a vessel), *juventus, locus, jussu, respublica, filia, Georgius.*

3. Give the leading irregularities in the comparison of adjectives.

4. Show how from the principal, the other parts of a regular verb of Conj. ii. may be formed.

5. Give the construction of the words in Italics.

(1.) Oblitum alieni *regni.*

(2.) Nudum *remigio.*

(3.) Abdicavit *se consulatu.*

(4.) Opus est *imperitare equis.*

(5.) *Vindicio nomen ipsi fuisse.*

(6.) *Dis* mea pietas et Musa *cordi est.*

(7.) *C. Mucio agrum dono dedere.*

6. Translate:

(*a*) I could hardly restrain him from killing even his dearest friends.

(*b*) Charles told me that William's father had lost his (own) granddaughter.

7. Conjugate, in active and passive, sisto, pando, coquo, tondeo, nubo, tergeo, niteo, torreo, lavo, audeo, lino, alo, pungo, tollo. What verbs have supines ending in *xum*? Write out all the parts of *aio*, *inquam*, and *oportet*.

II.

LATIN VERSE.

We count the broken lyres that rest
  Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,—
But o'er their silent sisters' breast
  The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
  And noisy fame is proud to win them;—
Alas for those who never sing
  But die with all their music in them.

Nay grieve not for the dead alone
  Whose song has told their hearts' sad story,—
Weep for the voiceless who have known
  The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
  O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow;
But where the glistening night dews weep
  On nameless sorrows church-yard pillow.

O hearts that break and show no sign
  Save whitening lips and fading tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine,
  Slow-dropped from memory's crushing presses,—
If singing breath or echoing chord
  To every hidden pang were given
What endless melodies were poured;
  As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

University of Toronto.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS : 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner : EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

[Question 5 is for Candidates in Medicine only.]

1. When is one proposition said to be the converse of another? What is the converse to Prop. 15, Bk. I?

2. Prove Prop. 2, Bk. I. by producing the sides of the equilateral triangle backwards through its vertex.

3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal, the angle contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other.

4. If one side of a triangle be produced the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles, and the three interior angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.

In a rectilineal figure the number of sides less two must always be greater than the number of re-entrant angles.

5. To divide a given straight line so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

6. Every prime number when divided by 6, will leave a remainder of either 1 or 5.

7. Find the L. C. M. of 32, 96, 128, and 80.

8. A dealer sells at a profit of 25 per cent. His purchaser fails, paying 75 cents on the dollar. How much per cent does the dealer gain or lose.?

9. A person bought an amount of tea at the rate of 8lbs. for 5 dollars, and sold half of it at the rate of 5lbs. for 3 dollars, and found he was losing money. He then sold the remainder at 3lbs. for 2 dollars, and on the whole transaction gained $1. What was the loss per cent on the first sale, and the gain per cent on the last?

10. A ladder, 100 ft. long, stands in a vertical position against a tower; how much will the top of the ladder be lowered by drawing out its foot 10 ft. in a horizontal plane?

11. Explain the use of negative and fractional indices in Algebra.

Multiply $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{a}}$ by $\sqrt[6]{a^7}$, and the product by $\sqrt[12]{a^{12}}$.

Simplify $\frac{a^m b^n c\, d^2}{a^n b^2 c^2 d}$, writing the factors all in one line.

12. Multiply together $a^2 + ax + x^2$, $a + x$, $a^2 - ax + x^2$, $a - x$, and divide the product by $a^3 - x^3$.

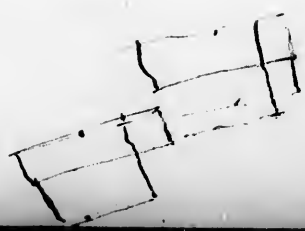
13. Divide 1 by $1 - 2x + x^2$ to six terms, and give the remainder. Also divide $27x^4 - 6x^2 + \frac{1}{3}$, by $3x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{3}$.

14. Multiply $a^{m+n} + b^{m-n}$ by $a^{m-n} + b^{m+n}$.

15. Solve the equations:

$$(1).\ \frac{3x+4}{5} - \frac{7x-3}{2} = \frac{x-16}{4}.$$

$$(2).\ \begin{cases} x(y+z) = 24, \\ y(z+x) = 45, \\ z(x+y) = 40. \end{cases}$$



University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

MATRICULATION.

EUCLID.

HONORS.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

[Candidates for Junior Matriculation will omit questions 12 and 13.]

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal, the angle which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle which is contained by the two sides, equal to them, of the other.

2. If from the ends of the sides 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

3. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to each other, and the diameter bisects the parallelogram, that is divides it into two equal parts.

No two straight lines drawn from the base of a triangle to its opposite sides can possibly bisect each other.

4. ABC is a triangle; D and E are middle points of AB and AC; CD and BE are joined meeting in O; prove that DO is equal to half of OC.

Divide a triangle into four equal and equiangular triangles.

5. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line.

6. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point, the square on the whole line thus produced, and the square on the part of it produced, are together double of the square on half the line bisected, and of the square on the line made up of the half and the part produced.

Hence shew that the square on the sum of the two straight lines together with the square on their difference is double the squares on the two straight lines.

On the hypothenuse BC, and the sides BA, AC, of a right angled triangle ABC squares, $BCDE$, AF, and AG are drawn, show that the triangles FBE, GCD, and ABC are all equal to each other.

7. Equal straight lines in a circle are equally distant from the centre, and those which are equally distant from the centre are equal to one another:

8. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is a segment.

Describe a circle, having given three points in the circumference.

9 If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

AB is a straight line divided into two parts in D; on AB and AD, on opposite sides of AB, are drawn squares BC and DE: if CD be proved and produced to meet EB in O, prove that EOC is a right angle.

10. About a given circle, describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

11. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

The line joining the centre to the third angle bisects it.

12. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

13. In any right-angled triangle, any rectilineal figure described on the side, subtending the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described figures on the sides containing the right angle.

Would this proposition be true if the figures were not rectilineal: for example, if the word circle were substituted for similar and similarly described rectilineal figures?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

MATRICULATION.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B. A.

1. Prove the following statements:

   (1) Every number and the sum of its digits when divided by 9 leave the same remainder.

   (2) Every number and the sum of the digits in the even places (reckoned from the unit figure), subtracted from the sum of the digits in the odd places, divided by 11 leave the same remainder.

2. *Prove* that the ordinary number 4761, when expressed in the nonary scale, will be represented by 6470. Extract its square root in the nonary scale, giving the work.

3. What must be the denominators of those fractions which, on being reduced to decimals, give pure repetends of three figures?

4. Prove the rule for pointing in multiplication of decimals.

   Find the value of 4.98732×1.43216 correct to five decimal places by the contracted method.

5. (1) What is the least number which being a cube is also divisible by 4, 5, 9, and 12?

   (2) On a railway are two parallel tracks: on one of these trains pass a certain point every $49\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; on the other, the same point, every $52\frac{1}{4}$ minutes. A train on the former track has just passed this point, and in $27\frac{1}{4}$ minutes one on the latter will do so. Will trains on these tracks ever pass this point at the same instant? If so, in what time from the passage just mentioned?

6. Prove the following rule for finding approximately the interest on \$1.00 for any number of days, at 6 per cent: Divide the number of days by 6, and call the quotient mills.

The interest on a certain sum of money for 73 days obtained by this method, differed from the true interest by 5 cents. What was the sum of money?

7. Shew that the method of finding the square root of a number is analagous to that of finding the square root of an algebraic quantity.

Fencing of given length is placed in the form of a rectangle so as to include the greatest possible area which is found to be 10 acres. The shape of the field is then altered, but still remains a rectangle, and it is found that with 162 yards more fencing, the same area as before may be enclosed. Find the sides of the latter rectangle.

8, Prove the rule for finding the lowest common multiple of two compound algebraic quantities.

Find the L. C. M. of $a^3 - b^3 + c^3 + 3abc$ and $a^2(b + c) - b^2(c + a) + c^2(a + b) + abc$.

9. If α, β be the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$, shew that the equation may be thrown into the form $(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) = 0$.

$3 + \sqrt{2}$ is a root of the equation $x^4 - 5x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 7 = 0$: find the other roots.

10. (1) Shew how to extract the square root of a binomial, one whose terms is rational, and the other a quadratic surd.

(2) Find a factor which will rationalize $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

11. a, b are the first two terms of an *H. P.* what is the *nth* term?

If a, b, c be in *H. P.*, shew that

$$b^2(a - c)^2 = 2c^2(b - a)^2 + 2a^2(c - b)^2.$$

12. A and B are to race from M to N and back. A moves at the rate of 10 miles an hour, and gets a start of 20 minutes. On A's returning from N, he meets B moving towards it, and one mile from it; but A is overtaken by B when one mile from M. Find the distance from M to N.

12. Solve the equations

(1) $x^3 + 8 = 2x^2 + 11x + 14.$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} \dfrac{x}{y} = \dfrac{51}{4} - xy, \\ \dfrac{y}{x} = \dfrac{17}{12} - \dfrac{1}{xy}. \end{cases}$$

University of Toronto.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

MATHEMATICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. The sum of the interior angles of any rectilineal figure, together with four right angles, is equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides,

2. Construct an isosceles triangle equal in area to a given triangle, the same vertical angle being common to both.

3. If perpendiculars be dropped from the angles of a triangle on the sides, the greatest perpendicular is that which passes through the least angle.

4. If perpendiculars be dropped from any point within a triangle on the sides, their sum will be intermediate in magnitude between the greatest and least of the perpendiculars from the angles on the sides.

5. A gallon holds 70000 grains of water. There are put into it 20000 grains of broken flint (sp. gr. 2.5.), and 10000 grains of granite (sp. gr. 2.7.); find the number of quarts, &c., of water required to fill the vessel.

6. A person has a certain amount of bank stock which he sells at $110\frac{1}{8}$, and invests the proceeds in 5 per cents at $79\frac{7}{8}$. When this has risen $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, he purchases the same amount of the original stock as he held at first at $109\frac{7}{8}$, which now pays 8 per cent, and finds that, while \$110 remain in cash, his income has fallen \$8. Find the percentage originally paid by the bank stock, allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent brokerage on each transaction.

7. In reducing a vulgar fraction to a decimal, shew that, if the decimal does not terminate, there is a limit to the number of digits in the recurring period.

Prove the rule for reducing a mixed recurring decimal to a vulgar fraction.

8. An oarsman finds that during the first half of the time of rowing over any course he rows at the rate of five miles an hour, and during the second half at the rate of of four and a half miles. His course is up and down a stream which flows at the rate of three miles an hour, and he finds that by going down the stream first and up afterwards it takes him one hour longer to go over the course than by going first up and then down. Find the length of the course.

9. Shew that if a^2, b^2, c^2 be in *A.P.*, then will $b+c$, $c+a$, $a+b$ be in *H.P.*

Also, if a, b, c be in *A.P.*, then will

$$a+\frac{bc}{b+c},\quad b+\frac{ca}{c+a},\quad c+\frac{ab}{a+b}$$

be in *H.P.*

10. If $s=a+b+c$, then

$$\sqrt{(as+bc)\,(bs+ac)\,(cs+ab)} = (s-a)\,(s-b)\,(s-c).$$

11. If $a_1+a_2+\ldots\ldots\ldots+a_n=\frac{ns}{2}$, then

$$(s-a_1)^2+\ldots\ldots+(s-a_n)^2=a_1^2+a_2^2+\ldots\ldots+a_n^2.$$

12. If the fraction $\frac{1}{2n+1}$, when reduced to a repetend, contain $2n$ figures, shew how to infer the last n digits after obtaining the first n.

Find the value of $\frac{1}{17}$ by dividing to 8 digits.

13. Solve the equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x-y+z&=3,\\ xy+xz&=2+yz,\\ x^2+y^2+z^2&=29.\end{aligned}\right\}$$

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH.

Examiner: WILLIAM HOUSTON, M. A.

*** Legible writing and correct spelling are indispensable

COMPOSITION.

[N. B.—Candidates for Matriculation in Medicine, Agriculture, and Civil Engineering *must*, in order to pass, write a satisfactory composition on one of the following topics. Composition is also required of Matriculants in Arts who are candidates for Honors.]

(*a*) We are the ancients of the earth.

(*b*) Thus happiness depends, as Nature shows,
Less on exterior things than most suppose.
—*Cowper.*

(*c*) A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring.
—*Pope.*

GRAMMAR.

1. Account for the silent letters in *debt, phlegm, walk, consign, reign, could, dumb,* and *island,* and give the arguments for and against simplifying the spelling by leaving them out. Discuss the advisability of attempting a radical reform in English orthography, and describe any method which has been proposed for its accomplishment.

2. Discuss the propriety of treating the so-called article as a separate part of speech. Give a complete classification of adjectives, showing the place assigned to the definite and indefinite article when they are treated as adjectives. Give rules for the correct use of *a* and *an.*

3. Define "syllable," and give rules for the proper syllabification of words. Correct, where necessary, the following: Ad-orned, rea-dy, gosp-el, rol-ling, for-eign, pass-age, et-ernal, chil-dren, rust-ic, ser-vice. Give reasons in each case for changing the word or leaving it as it is.

4. Mention and explain all the ways of distinguishing the gender of nouns. Give the feminine of *earl*, *marquess*, *abbot*, *prior*, *nun*, and the masculines of *lady*, *duck*, *votaress*, *hind*, and *doe*.

5. Give rules for the comparison of adjectives, and compare *little*, *near*, *merry*, *sad*, and *gay*. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of admitting such forms as *splendidest* and *beautifulest*. Mention all the classes of adjectives that do not admit of comparison.

6. (*a*) Define accurately the personal pronoun, showing clearly wherein it differs from both the demonstrative and the relative, and write out a table showing its declension in all persons.

(*b*) Give rules for the correct use of *who* and *which*.

(*c*) Shew when *that* may be used instead of *who* or *which*, and when it must be so used.

7. (*a*) Discuss the value of the distinction ordinarily drawn between regular and irregular verbs, testing it by a reference to the following instances: *Cut*, *run*, *begin*, *creep*, and *feed*.

(*b*) Shew what would be gained and lost by abandoning the distinction as a ground of classification and substituting the division of verbs into strong and weak.

(*c*) Conjugate *dare* to venture, and *dare* to challenge; *hang* to suspend, and *hang* to execute; *wind* to fill with wind, and *wind* to twist; and give the principal parts of *lie*, *lay*, *sit*, *set*, *fall*, *fell*, *raise*, *rise*.

8. Shew, in the following pairs of sentences, which form is in each case to be preferred, and why. When a third form is preferable to either give it with reasons for the preference:

(*a*) The words are as follow.
The words are as follows.

(*b*) I will do no more than I can help.
I will do no more than I cannot help.

(*c*) Three times two is six.
Three times two are six.

(*d*) Twice seven is fourteen.
Twice seven are fourteen.

(*e*) Speeches is to be the order of the evening.
Speeches are to be the order of the evening.

(*f*) He has had a six weeks' vacation.
He has had a six weeks vacation.

(*g*) One and a half mile.
One and a half miles.

9. Discuss the correctness of the following sentences, giving reasons for any emendations made:

(*a*) His brave heart and love of adventure made him an agreeable companion and many friends.

(*b*) Of most who have thus departed we shall, we trust, see their faces once again in the coming year. London *World*, Aug. 1876.

(*c*) You told me, I remember, glory built
On selfish principles is shame and guilt:
The deeds, that men admire as half divine,
Stark naught, because corrupt in their design.
Cowper's Table Talk.

(*d*) Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some of good will; the one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds: but the other of love, knowing that I am set for the defence of the Gospel.
Paul's Epistle to the Philippians.

(*e*) Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. *Ibid.*

(*f*) The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honourable gentleman has with such spirit and decency charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny.
Pitt's reply to Walpole.

10. Then *rose* from sea to sky the wild farewell—
Then *shrieked* the *timid*, and stood still the brave,—
Then some leaped overboard with dreadful yell,
As *eager* to anticipate their grave;
And the sea yawned around her *like* a hell,
And down she sucked with her the whirling wave,
Like one who grapples with his enemy,
And strives to strangle him before he die.

And first one universal *shriek* there rushed,
Louder than the loud *ocean*, *like* a crash
Of echoing thunder; and then all was hushed,
Save the wild wind and the remorseless dash
Of billows; but at intervals there gushed,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary *shriek*, the bubbling *cry*
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

(*a*) Analyse in detail the whole of the first stanza.

(*b*) Give the full syntactical parsing of all the italicized words.

(*c*) Shew the exact numerical proportion of Anglo-Saxon to foreign words, classifying the latter according to their origin.

(*d*) Point out all the instances of the use of poetic license in the passage.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. M. Buchan, M.A.

1. Explain the statement of Latham, that "in the way of *logic* the difference between a noun and a verb is less marked than than it is in the way of *grammar*."

2. Write an account of the office of the Relative Pronouns and state the rules which regulate their syntax.

3. Explain fully the effect which the loss of inflections has had upon the English tongue.

4. Explain and illustrate the theory that the inflections of verbs result from the coalescence of pronouns or other words with verbal roots

5. State what is meant by calling English one of the Indo-European family of languages. Enumerate the principal sources of our modern English vocabulary. Give the derivation of ace, age, aid, aim, aisle, aunt, bracelet, cape, chain, chalk, chair, dress, every, feat, grief, heir, jet, lounge, mood, niece, ounce, pace, quite, rest, sir, treat, vouch, waste. Explain the origin of the forms *its, songstress, once, when,* and *where,* and of such double forms as *penance* and *penitence, dependent* and *dependant.*

6 Parse the italicized words in the following sentences, explaining fully all difficulties:—

He *more than equivocated*, he lied.

There is a telegraph pole *every* eighty yards.

This man, *once* the possessor of a very large fortune, was now in abject poverty.

7. Correct or justify

I do not know what a witch is now or what it was then.

At present the trade is thought to be in a depressed state if less than a million of tons are produced in a year.

He says nothing but what is true.

8. Distinguish between

"I have never yet succeeded,"
and "I have never succeeded as yet;"

"The black and white balls,"
"The black and the white balls,"
and "The black and the white ball."

9. Point out the ambiguity in

"I like you better than Thomas."
"Did you see my friends in Philadelphia?"

10. Analyse fully the sentence

"Hoping to see him, I went to Toronto."

Discuss the question whether the first four words constitute an adjectival or an adverbial phrase.

11. Distinguish between "whole," "entire," "complete," and "total;" "religion," "devotion," "piety," and "sanctity;" "by," "with," and "through;" "loiter," and "linger;" "convey," and "carry;" "crowd," "mob," and "rabble."

12. "Had any one writt'n and divulg'd erroneous things and scandalous to honest life, misusing and forfeiting the esteem had of his reason among men, if after conviction this only censure were adjudg'd him, that he should never henceforth write, but what were first examin'd by an appointed officer, whose hand should be annext to passe his credit for him, that now he might be safely read, it could not be apprehend lesse then a disgracefull punishment. Whence to include the whole Nation, and those that never yet thus offended, under such a diffident and suspectfull prohibition, may plainly be understood what a disparagement it is. So much the more, when as debtors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper, but unoffensive books must not stirre forth without a visible jaylor in thir title."

MILTON—*Areopagitica.*

(i) Point out the meaning of all words used in a sense which they do not bear at the present day.

(ii) Point out any phrases or constructions which have ceased to be used, and substitute those which have replaced them at the present day.

(iii) Point out all obsolete or obsolescent words.

13. Explain the terms *idiom, metaphor, proposition, contracted sentence, noun sentence, object, alliteration, rhythm, labial,* and *liquid*

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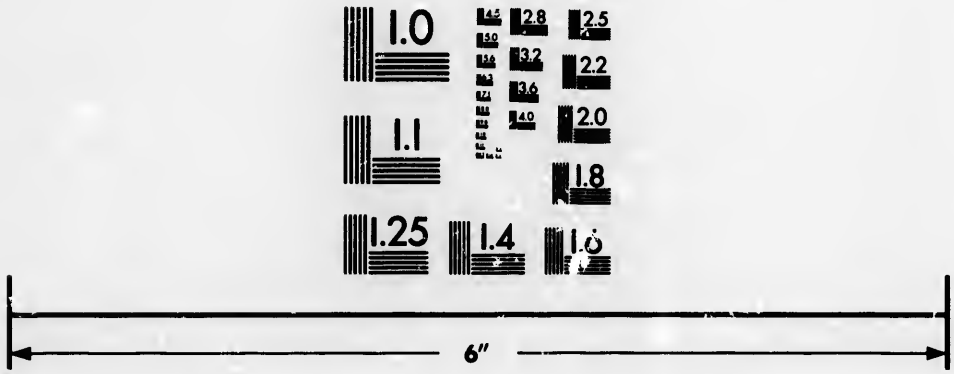

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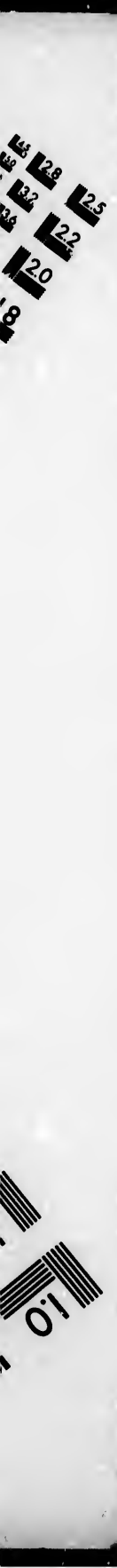
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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION IN ARTS,
MATRICULATION IN MEDICINE, AND IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FRENCH.

Examiner: A. B. AYLSWORTH, M.A.

I.

GRAMMAR.

1. How do adjectives ending in *el, on,* and *et,* form their feminines? Give examples.

2. Enumerate the relative pronouns.

3. Correct the following phrases wherever corrections are necessary:—

Et l'on le dit.
Ces hommes, femmes, et enfants jouent
Du onzième
Beaucoup des nations

4. Give past participles of the following verbs:—

conquérir	échoir
cueillir	mouvoir
mourir	rebattre
ouïr	réduire
offrir	suffire
répartir	coudre
souvenir	éclore

5. Give the adverbs corresponding to the following adjectives:—

impuni
franc
gentil
éloquent

6. Is the following expression correct?:—*Un genre de l'ouvrage.*

Mention some other words that follow the same rule as *genre* in this respect.

7. Distinguish between the masculine and feminine of *crêpe*, *manche*, *page*, *quelque chose*, *souris*, *voile.*

8. Give the plural of—

une chauve-souris
un chef-d'œuvre
un coq-à-l'âne
un essuie-mains
un avant-coureur

9. Arrange the following pronouns in the order in which any two or more of them would be placed if they occurred in the same sentence:—

leur, *le*, *en*, *y*, *nous*,

10. Translate:

Ils ont opiné, chacun à son tour.

Is the sentence correct, or should it be *à leur tour?* Give the rule.

11. When the past participle is accompanied by the auxiliary avoir, when does it agree with the direct regimen, and when does it remain invariable?

12. In what cases is the negative *pas* used in preference to *point*?

13. Distinguish

en and dans
au travers and à travers
avant and devant
vers and envers

Translate:

1. His forefathers have filled high stations.
2. Madame de Staël is one of our greatest writers.
3. Napoleon died in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.
4. They will gain nothing by it.
5. The torpedo benumbs the hand of him who touches it.
6. Never yield to the violence of thy passions.
7. Do you not deceive yourself?
8. At every word they said to him about his son, the good old man leaped for joy.
9. Athens flourished under Pericles.
10. I can and will tell the truth.
11. Get that fish fried.
12. She is accustomed to live on salad, milk, cheese, and apples.
13. Formerly the education of females was neglected, but now it is very much attended to.
14. That is at the rate of five per cent.
15. Courage, soldiers, fear nothing.
16. All the husbands were at the ball with their wives.
17. The mistakes of apothecaries are very dangerous.
18. They go bare-foot and bare-headed.
19. Bonaparte had a loud tone of voice.
20. Of one thousand inhabitants there is not one rich.

II.

FOR MEDICINE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING ONLY.

Il en fit un bataillon carré long; et quoique chargé de cinq blessures, il se retira en bon ordre en cette forme, au milieu de la nuit, dans la petite ville de Gurau, à trois lieues du champ de bataille. A peine commençait-il à respirer dans cet endroit que les deux rois paraissent tout-à-coup derrière lui. Au-delà de Gurau, en tirant vers le fleuve de l'Oder, était un bois épais, au travers duquel le général saxon sauva son infanterie

fatiguée : les Suédois sans se rebuter, le poursuivirent par le bois même, avançant avec difficulté dans des routes à peine praticables pour des gens de pied : les Saxons n'eurent traversé le bois que cinq heures avant la cavalerie suédoise. Au sortir de ce bois coule la rivière de Parts, au pied d'un village nommé Rutsen. Schullembourg avait envoyé en diligence rassembler des bateaux ; il fait passer la rivière à sa troupe, qui était déjà diminuée de moitié : Charles arrive dans le temps que Schullembourg était à l'autre bord : jamais vainqueur n'avait poursuivi si vivement son ennemi. La réputation de Schullembourg dépendait d'échapper au roi de Suède : le roi, de son côté, croyait sa gloire intéressée à prendre Schullembourg et le reste de son armée : il ne perd point de temps ; il fait passer sa cavalerie à un gué. Les Saxons se trouvaient enfermés entre cette rivière de Parts et le grand fleuve de l'Oder, qui prend sa source dans la Silésie, et qui est déjà profond et rapide en cet endroit. La perte de Schullembourg paraissait inévitable ; cependant, après avoir sacrifié peu de soldats, il passa l'Oder pendant la nuit. Il sauva ainsi son armée ; et Charles ne put s'empêcher de dire : "Aujourd'hui Schullembourg nous a vaincus."

VOLTAIRE. *Charles* XII., Liv. III.

1. *Commençait-il.* Distinguish *commençer de* and *commençer à.*

2. *Commençait* in past, *paraissent* in present. Is this usual with Voltaire? What is the effect of changing the tense in this way?

3. *au travers duquel.* If *au travers* were *à travers*, what corresponding change would the pronoun undergo?

4. Mention the principal prose writings of Voltaire.

FOR ARTS ONLY.

Translate :

Je n'ai presque connu le roi de Suède que par la défaite de Pultava, et par la prière qu'il m'a faite de lui accorder un asile dans mon empire : je n'ai, je crois, nul besoin de lui, et n'ai sujet ni de l'aimer ni de le craindre : cependant, sans consulter d'autres motifs que l'hospitalité d'un musulman, et ma générosité qui ré-

pand la rosée de ses faveurs sur les grands comme sur les petits, sur les étrangers comme sur mes sujets, je l'ai reçu et secouru de tout, lui, ses ministres, ses officiers, ses soldats, et n'ai cessé pendant trois ans et demi de l'accabler de présents. Je lui ai accordé une escorte considérable pour le conduire dans ses états. Il a demandé mille bourses pour payer quelques frais, quoique je les fasse tous; au lieu de mille j'en ai accordé douze cents: après les avoir tirées de la main du séraskier de Bender il en demande encore mille autres, et ne veut point partir, sous prétexte que l'escorte est trop petite, au lieu qu'elle n'est que trop grande pour passer par un pays ami. Je demande donc si c'est violer les lois de l'hospitalité que de renvoyer ce prince, et si les puissances étrangères doivent m'accuser de violence et d'injustice en cas qu'on soit réduit à le faire partir par force.

VOLTAIRE. *Charles* XII., Liv. vi.

1. *connu.* Distinguish *connaître* and *savoir.*
2. *faite.* Why not *fait?*
3. *et n'ai sujet.* Why is not *pas* or *point* used?
4. *tirées.* Why is this feminine?

   Translate: ***Il tire le meilleur parti de son argent.***
5. *que de renvoyer.* Explain the use of *que.*
6. *partir par force.* Distinguish ***repartir*** and ***répartir.***
7. Mention the principal poetical works of Voltaire.

III.

FOR ARTS ONLY.

Translate:

Curiace, il suffit, je devine le reste:
Tu fuis une bataille à tes vœux si funeste,
Et ton cœur, tout à moi, pour ne me perdre pas,
Dérobe à ton pays le secours de ton bras.
Qu'un autre considère ici ta renommée,
Et te blâme, s'il veut, de m'avoir trop aimée.
Ce n'est point à Camille à t'en mésestimer;
Plus ton amour paraît, plus elle doit t'aimer;

Et, si tu dois beaucoup aux lieux qui t'ont vu naître,
Plus tu quittes pour moi, plus tu le fais paraître.
Mais as-tu vu mon père? et peut-il endurer
Qu'ainsi dans sa maison tu t'oses retirer?
Ne préfère-t-il point l'État à sa famille?
Ne regarde-t-il point plus Rome que sa fille?
Enfin notre bonheur est-il bien affermi?
T'a-t-il vu comme gendre, ou bien comme ennemi?

CORNEILLE. *Horace*, Acte I., Scène IV.

1. *le reste.* Distinguish *de reste*, *du reste*, and *au reste.*

2. *tes vœux.* What is referred to?

3. *ne me perdre.* Who? What were her relations to Horace—to Curiace—to Valère and to Julie?

4. *t'en mésestimer.* To what does *en* refer?

5. *vu naitre.* Give past participle and preterite definite of these verbs.

FOR ARTS AND MEDICINE ONLY.

Translate:

Si vous n'etes Romain, soyez digne de l'être;
Et, si vous m'égalez, faites-le mieux paraître.
La solide vertu dont je fais vanité
N'admet point de faiblesse avec sa fermeté;
Et c'est mal de l'honneur entrer dans la carriére
Que dès les premiers pas regarder en arrière
Notre malheur est grand; il est au plus haut point;
Je l'envisage entier, mais je n'en frémis point:
Contre qui que ce soit que mon pays m'emploie,
J'accepte aveuglément cette gloire avec joie;
Celle de recevoir de tels commandements
Doit étouffer en nous tous autres sentiments.
Qui, près de le servir, considère autre chose,
A faire ce qu'il doit lâchement se dispose;
Ce droit saint et sacré rompt tout autre lien.
Rome a choisi mon bras, je n'examine rien.
Avec une allégresse aussi pleine et sincère
Que j'épousai la sœur, je combattrai le frère;
Et, pour trancher enfin ces discours superflus,
Albe vous a nommé, je ne vous connais plus.

CORNEILLE, *Horace*, Acte II., Scène III.

1. To whom are these words addressed?

2. What other tragedies has Corneille written? Mention also a comedy written by Corneille.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING ONLY.

Translate:

A quoi s'arrête ici ton illustre colère?
Viens voir mourir ta sœur dans les bras de ton père;
Viens repaître tes yeux d'un spectacle si doux;
Ou, si tu n'es point las de ces généreux coups,
Immole au cher pays des vertueux Horaces
Ce reste malheureux du sang des Curiaces;
Si prodigue du tien, n'épargne pas le leur;
Joins Sabine à Camille, et ta femme à ta sœur;
Nos crimes sont pareils, ainsi que nos misères;
Je soupire comme elle, et déplore mes frères:
Plus coupable en ce point contre tes dures lois,
Qu'elle n'en pleurait qu'un, et que j'en pleure trois,
Qu'après son châtiment ma faute continue.

HORACE.

Sèche tes pleurs, Sabine, ou les cache à ma vue.
Rends-toi digne du nom de ma chaste moitié,
Et ne m'accable point d'une indigne pitié.
Si l'absolu pouvoir d'une pudique flamme
Ne nous laisse à tous deux qu'un penser et qu'une âme,
C'est à toi d'élever tes sentiments aux miens,
Non à moi de descendre à la honte des tiens.
Je t'aime, et je connais la douleur qui te presse;
Embrasse ma vertu pour vaincre ta faiblesse,
Participe à ma gloire au lieu de la souiller.
Tâche à t'en revêtir, non à m'en dépouiller.
Es-tu de mon honneur si mortelle ennemie,
Que je te plaise mieux couvert d'une infamie?
Sois plus femme que sœur, et, te réglant sur moi,
Fais-toi de mon exemple une immuable loi.

CORNEILLE. *Horace*, Acte IV., Scène VII.

1. *ta sœur.* Who? Narrate the circumstances immediately preceding and attending her death.

2. *repaître.* Give past participle and third person singular imperfect subjunctive of *paître* and *repaître.*

3. *qu'elle.....qu'un.* Parse these words. Whom does Sabine mean by *un?*

4. *Tâche à t'en.* Distinguish *tâcher à* and *tâcher de.*

5. *revêtir.* Give third person singular, present, indicative, and subjunctive.

6. *Que je plaise.* What is the meaning of *Plaît-il?*

7. *te reglant sur moi.* Translate so as to give the full force of the idiom.

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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner: J. M. BUCHAN, M. A.

*** Grammatical language, legible writing and correct spelling are indispensable. Candidates in Arts must not attempt to answer more than three questions in each of the first two divisions of the paper, and two in Divisions III. and IV.; Candidates in Medicine, Agriculture, and Civil Engineering are required to take all the questions in Divisions I. and IV.

I.

1. Sketch the history of the reign of Henry II.

2. Give a brief account of the English wars with France between 1327 and 1461.

3. Write brief notes on the introduction of Christianity into England, on the Lollards, and on the Fifth Monarchy Men.

4. Give an account of the occurrences which led to the open publication of the proceedings of Parliament, and point out the effects which have resulted from this change. Why were the debates in Parliament conducted in early times with closed doors? On what terms are the public now admitted to hear them?

5. Give an account of the rising of the peasantry in the reign of Richard II. What were its causes and results? What state of affairs led to the poor law of the reign of Elizabeth? State its chief provisions.

6. Trace the descent of Henry VII. and of the princes whom Lambeth Simnel and Perkin Warbeck personated so as to show the nature of their claims to the crown.

7. Give a brief account of the relations between England and Scotland during the Tudor period.

II.

8. Write a sketch of the struggle of the Greeks against Darius and Xerxes.

9. Sketch briefly the history of Sparta from the beginning of the third Messenian War to the Peace of Antalcidas.

10. Tell what you know about the legal position and social condition of the various classes of the population of Athens in the age of Pericles and of Italy in the age of Augustus.

11. Give an account of the internal history of Rome during the life of Pompey.

12. Write notes on Prætor, Quæstor, Tribunus plebis, Ephor, King Archon, Ostracism, Bule, Ecclesia, Amphictyony Dictator, Comitia tributa.

III.

13. Draw a rough map of the Roman dominions at the end of the Second Punic War, indicating in the proper place the name of each conquered people.

14. Give a full account of the ancient geography of Asia Minor.

15. Give the ancient name and describe the position of Paris, London, Lyons, the Morava, Negroponte, Santa Maura, Naples, Turin, Aix, Toulouse, Cadiz, York, the Guadalquivir, the Loire, the Garigliano, the Sea of Azof, and the Vosges.

IV.

16. Draw a rough map of Turkey in Europe.

17. Enumerate and state the position of the principal colonial possessions of the various European nations.

18. State as accurately as you can the limits of the area in which the German language is spoken. Name the nations inhabiting Austria. Describe the physical characteristics, and enumerate the principal natural products of that empire.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HONORS.

Examiner: WILLIAM HOUSTON, M.A.

1. Enumerate in chronological order the principal foreign wars in which England was engaged during the Tudor and Stuart periods, sketching briefly their causes, courses, and consequences on the English side.

2. Trace the circumstances which led to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, and Charles I., respectively, and shew what effect each of these events had on the course of English history. Compare in this respect the execution of Charles I. with the deposition of James II.

3. Compare and contrast the careers of Thomas Cromwell and Oliver Cromwell; Pym and Strafford; William of Orange and the Duke of Marlborough; estimating the character of each, and the nature and extent of his influence on contemporary and subsequent history.

4. Arrange in chronological order, and write explanatory notes on the *Habeas Corpus Act*, the *Act of Supremacy*, the *Solemn League and Covenant*, the *Self-Denying Ordinance*, the *Bloody Statute*, the *Act of Settlement*, and the *Petition of Right*.

5. Trace the history of the High Commission and Star Chamber Courts, shewing where and by whom they were originated, the uses to which they were put, and the circumstances which led to their abolition.

6. Explain the various methods resorted to by Henry VII., Henry VIII., Charles I., and Charles II., for the purpose of raising a revenue, specifying accurately which were at the time legitimate, and which were not. When and by what instrument was the right of Parliament to control taxation permanently secured, and how has it ever since been retained?

7. Give in chronological sequence some account of the more important voyages of exploration and colonization undertaken by the English between the discovery of America and the beginning of the Civil War, noticing the persons most prominently connected with them, and the results to which they led.

8. Mention the principal manufacturing centres and seaport towns of Great Britain and Ireland, describing their location, and indicating the causes of their commercial or industrial ascendancy.

9. Give a complete list of all the self-governing dependencies of Great Britain in Asia and Australasia, with their capitals, describing their general form of government and such important modifications as may be peculiar to any of them.

10. *(a)* Draw an outline map of the Dominion of Canada, shewing the divisions into Provinces and Territories, with the name and population of each division.

(b) Sketch briefly the physical geography of the Dominion, with special reference to mountain chains and water sheds, river and lake systems, the growth of valuable timber, and agricultural, manufacturing, and mining industries.

(c) Give a list of the cities of Ontario, with their position and population.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

GREEK.

Examiner: SAMUEL WOODS, M. A.

I.

1. What different derivations have been given to the word Homer?

2. Quote the Greek and Latin distich regarding his birthplace, and account for the cities named being different.

3. Translate:

οἵη περ φύλλων γενεή, τοίη δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
φύλλα τὰ μέν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἄλλα δέ θ' ὕλη
τηλεθόωσα φύει, ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη·
ὣς ἀνδρῶν γενεή. ἡ μὲν φύει, ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει.

Il. VI. vv. 146–149.

4. Give a full list of atonics and enclitics.

5. What various meanings have ω and η according as they are accented?

6. Translate:

κτεῖναι μέν ῥ' ἀλέεινε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ,
πέμπε δέ μιν Λυκίηνδε, πόρεν δ' ὅγε σήματα λυγρά,
γράψας ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῷ θυμοφθόρα πολλά·
δεῖξαι δ' ἠνώγειν ᾧ πευθερῷ ὄφρ' ἀπόλοιτο.
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίηνδε θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῇ·
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Λυκίην ἵξε, Ξάνθον τε ῥέοντα,
προφρονέως μιν τῖεν ἄναξ Λυκίης εὐρείης.
ἐννῆμαρ ξείνισσε, καὶ ἐννέα βοῦς ἱέρευσεν.

Il. VI. vv. 167–174.

7. Parse *κτεῖναι, μίν, ἠνώγειν, ἀπόλοιτο, τῖεν, βοῦς*, and decline the last word.

8. What argument concerning the age of the Homeric poems has been based on v. 169?

9. Translate:

ἀλλ' ὅγ', ἐπεὶ κατέδυ κλυτὰ τεύχεα, ποικίλα χαλκῷ,
σεύατ' ἔπειτ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθώς.
ὡς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ
δεσμὸν ἀποῤῥήξας θείῃ πεδίοιο κροαίνων,
εἰωθὼς λούεσθαι ἐϋῤῥεῖος ποταμοῖο,
κυδιόων· ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται
ὤμοις ἀΐσσονται· ὁ δ' ἀγλαΐῃφι πεποιθώς,
ῥίμφα ἑ γοῦνα φέρει μετά τ' ἤθεα καὶ νομὸν ἵππων.
ὡς υἱὸς Πριάμοιο Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἄκρης
τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, ὥστ' ἠλέκτωρ, ἐβεβήκει
καγχαλόων, ταχέες δὲ πόδες φέρον.

Il. VI. vv. 504-514.

(1) Explain what is meant by *dialects* in Homer's poems? Give common forms for all dialectic varieties in the above extract.

(2. Give the Greek and Latin names for the various pieces of armor.

(3) Derive *τεύχεα, ἄστυ, δεσμόν, χαῖται, νομόν, Πριάμοιο, ἠλέκτωρ.*

(4) Name nouns mas. or fem. in sing. and neut. in the plural; and give words varying in meaning according as they are accented.

(5) Parse *κατέδυ, σεύατο, ἀκοστήσας, ἐϋῤῥεῖος, γοῦνα, πόδες, φέρον.*

(6) Scan v. 510, and notice any peculiarities in quantity.

(7) Discuss Homer's use of the augment, the article, and the digamma.

10. Translate, *Ἡσίοδον γὰρ καὶ Ὅμηρον ἡλικίην τετρακοσίοισι ἔτεσι δοκέω μεν πρεσβυτέρους γενέσθαι, καὶ οὐ πλέοσι.* What would be the date of Homer's flourishing according to the statement of Herodotus?

11. Sketch briefly the principal events in his life,

II.

Translate:

Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν οὕτως ἔμειναν· τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ βύσαντες, ἐπεὶ ἐκαλλιερήσαντο, ἀριστήσαντες, ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κατὰ ταὐτὰ ταξάμενοι ἐπορεύοντο, τοὺς τοξότας μεταξὺ τῶν λόχων ὀρθίων ὄντων ἔχοντες, ὑπολειπομένους δὲ μικρὸν τοῦ στόματος τῶν ὑπλιτῶν. ἦσαν γὰρ τῶν πολεμίων οἱ εὔζωνοι κατατρέχοντες τοῖς λίθοις ἔβαλλον. τούτους οὖν ἀνέστελλον οἱ τοξόται καὶ οἱ πελτασταί· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι βάδην ἐπορεύοντο, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ χωρίον, ἀφ' οὗ τῇ προτεραίᾳ οἱ βάρβαροι ἐτρέφθησαν, καὶ οἱ ξὺν αὐτοῖς. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ οἱ πολέμιοι ἦσαν ἀντιτεταγμένοι. τοὺς μὲν οὖν πελταστὰς ἐδέξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι, καὶ ἐμάχοντο· ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐγγὺς ἦσαν οἱ ὁπλῖται ἐτράποντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν πελτασταὶ εὐθὺς εἵποντο, διώκοντες ἄνω πρὸς τὴν μητρόπολιν· οἱ δὲ ὁπλῖται ἐν τάξει εἵποντο. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἄνω ἦσαν πρὸς ταῖς τῆς μητροπόλεως οἰκίαις, ἐνταῦθα δὴ οἱ πολέμιοι ὁμοῦ δὴ πάντες γενόμενοι ἐμάχοντο, καὶ ἐξηκόντιζον τοῖς παλτοῖς· καὶ ἄλλα δόρατα ἔχοντες παχέα, μακρά, ὅσα ἀνὴρ ἂν φέροι μόλις, τούτοις ἐπειρῶντο ἀμύνεσθαι ἐκ χειρός. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐχ ὑφίεντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλλ' ὁμόσε ἐχώρουν, ἔφυγον οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐντεῦθεν ἅπαντες λιπόντες τὸ χωρίον.

XENOPHON, *Anab.* V. c. 4.

1. Parse ἀριστήσαντες, λόχων, ντρέφθησαν, ἐγγύς, δόρατα, φέροι, ὑφίεντο, ὁμόσε, λιπόντες.

2. εἵποντο. What other verbs are similarly augmented? Write the Imp. Ind. of ἑορτάζω, περιγράφω, ἀνορθόω, ἀθυμέω, καθεύδω, ὑποπτεύω.

3. Illustrate by examples the signification of περί, παρά, and πρός, according as they are used with the genitive, dative, or accusative.

4. Write brief notes on Chalybes, Sinope, Mossynœci, Halys, Thermodon; and name the provinces comprising Asia Minor.

5. Give Latin equivalents for ἐκαλλιερήσαντο, ὀρθίους λόχους, ἐκ χειρός.

III.

Translate:

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἔφευγε Ξενοφῶν, κατοικοῦντος ἤδη αὐτοῦ ἐν Σκιλλοῦντι, ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οἰκισθέντι, παρὰ τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν ἀφικνεῖται Μεγάβυζος εἰς Ὀλυμπίαν θεωρήσων, καὶ ἀπόδιδωσι τὴν παρακαταθήκην αὐτῷ· Ξενοφῶν δὲ λαβὼν, χωρίον ὠνεῖται τῇ θεῷ, ὅπου ἀνεῖλεν ὁ θεός. Ἔτυχε δὲ διὰ μέσου ῥέων τοῦ χωρίου ποταμὸς Σελινοῦς.

XENOPHON, *Anab.* V. c. 3.

1. Ἔφευγε. On what charge was the decree of banishment passed upon Xenophon?

2. Write explanatory notes on the proper names in the above extract, and give the allusion in παρακαταθήκην, τῇ θεῷ and ὁ θεὸς.

3. Name the wife and the two sons of Xenophon. How and where did the elder meet his death?

4. Name the other works of Xenophon, and compare his style as a writer of military annals with Cæsar's.

5. Give the second Aor. Opt. Mid. and Pres. Imper. Mid. of every verb in the above extract having these parts.

6. Ἔτυχε ῥέων. Explain the peculiarity of construction, and give other verbs similarly used.

7. Χωρίον. What different ways of forming diminutive nouns in Greek, Latin, and English?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1876

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner : SAMUEL WOODS, M.A.

I.

LUCIAN, *Timon.*

Translate :

ΤΙΜ. Ἄγε δὴ, ὦ δίκελλα, νῦν μοι ἐπίῤῥωσον σεαυτὴν, καὶ μὴ κάμῃς ἐκ τοῦ βάθους τὸν Θησαυρὸν ἐς τοὐμφανὲς προκαλουμένη. ὦ Ζεῦ τεράστιε, καὶ φίλοι Κορύβαντες, καὶ Ἑρμῆ κερδῶε, πόθεν χρυσίον τοσοῦτον ; ἤ που ὄναρ ταῦτά ἐστι ; δέδια γοῦν μὴ ἄνθρακας εὕρω, ἀνεγρόμενος ἀλλὰ μὴν χρυσίον ἐστὶν ἐπίσημον, ὑπέρυθρον, βαρὺ, καὶ τὴν πρόσοψιν ὑπερήδιστον.

Ὦ χρυσὲ, δεξίωμα κάλλιστον βροτοῖς.

Αἰθόμενον γὰρ πῦρ ἅτε διαπρέπεις, καὶ νύκτωρ, καὶ μεθ᾽ ἡμέραν. ἐλθὲ, ὦ φίλτατε, καὶ ἐρασμιώτατε. νῦν πείθομαί γε καὶ Δία ποτὲ γενέσθαι χρυσόν. τίς γὰρ οὐκ ἂν παρθένος ἀναπεπταμένοις τοῖς κόλποις ὑποδέξαιτο οὕτω καλὸν ἐραστὴν διὰ τοῦ τέγους καταῤῥέοντα ; Ὦ Μίδα, καὶ Κροῖσε, καὶ τὰ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἀναθήματα, ὡς οὐδὲν ἄρα ἦτε ὡς πρὸς Τίμωνα, καὶ τὸν Τίμωνος πλοῦτον, ὥγε οὐδὲ βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν ἴσος. ὦ δίκελλα, καὶ φιλτάτη διφθέρα, ὑμᾶς μὲν τῷ Πανὶ τούτῳ ἀναθεῖναι καλόν· αὐτὸς δὲ ἤδη πᾶσαν πριάμενος τὴν ἐσχατιὰν, πυργίον οἰκοδομησάμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ θησαυροῦ, μόνῳ ἐμοὶ ἱκανὸν ἐνδιαιτᾶσθαι, τὸν

αὐτὸν καὶ τάφον ἀποθανὼν ἕξειν μοι δοκῶ. Δεδόχθω δὲ ταῦτα, καὶ νενομοθετήσθω πρὸς τὸν ἐπίλοιπον βίον, ἀμιξία πρὸς ἅπαντας, καὶ ἀγνωσία, καὶ ὑπεροψία· φίλος δὲ, ἢ ξένος, ἢ ἑταῖρος, ἢ Ἑλέου βωμὸς, ὕθλος πολύς. καὶ τὸ οἰκτεῖραι δακρύοντα, ἢ ἐπικουρῆσαι δεομένῳ, παρανομία, καὶ κατάλυσις τῶν ἐθῶν· μονὴρης δὲ ἡ δίαιτα καθάπερ τοῖς λύκοις, καὶ φίλος εἷς Τίμων. Οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι πάντες ἐχθροὶ, καὶ ἐπίβουλοι· καὶ τὸ προσομιλῆσαί τινι αὐτῶν, μίασμα. καὶ ἤν τινα ἴδω μόνον, ἀποφρὰς ἡ ἡμέρα.

1. Parse ἐπίῤῥωσον, κάμῃς, δέδια, τέγους, ἀναθεῖναι, δεδόχθω, ἴδω, ἀποφράς.

2. Derive θησαυρόν, βροτοῖς, ἐσχατιάν, ἀμιξία, τάφον, καθάπερ.

3. Decline σεαυτήν, ὄναρ, Δία, ἐθῶν.

4. Write notes on the proper names, and explain the allusion in παρθένος·

5. δοκῶ. Write in full the contracted present indicative of δοκέω, ἀξιόω, σιωπάω and πεινάω.

6. Ἀποφράς. Explain. Give the equivalent Latin, and state what days were generally so considered in Athens and at Rome. Why was the 25th of Thargelion especially ἀποφράς?

7. Write a short history of Lucian's life, and explain the general object of his writings.

II.

Homer, *Od.* Bk. xii.

1. State on what grounds the Odyssey and Iliad are said to have been written by different authors.

2. Translate and notice any peculiarities in

πολὺς δ' ἀμφὶ ὀστεόφιν θὶς
Ἀνδρῶν πυθομένων, περὶ δὲ ῥινοὶ μινύουσιν. vv. 45, 46.

Μῆνα δε πάντ' ἄλληκτος ἄη Νότος, οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
Γίγνετ' ἔπειτ' ἀνέμων εἰ μὴ Εὖρος τε Νότος τε. vv. 325, 326.

3. Explain the following terms: Ὁμηρομάστιξ, οἱ Χωρίζοντες, ὀβελίζειν, βουστροφηδόν, Ἀττικὰ γράμματα, παλιμψήστος.

4. Translate:

Ἤτοι ἐγὼ τὰ ἕκαστα λέγων ἑτάροισι πίφαυσκον·
Τόφρα δὲ καρπαλίμως ἐξίκετο νηῦς εὐεργὴς
Νῆσον Σειρήνοιϊν· ἔπειγε γὰρ οὖρος ἀπήμων,
Αὐτίκ' ἔπειτ' ἄνεμος μὲν ἐπαύσατο ἠδὲ γαλήνη
Ἔπλετο νηνεμίη, κοίμησε δὲ κύματα δαίμων.
Ἀνστάντες δ' ἕταροι νεὸς ἱστία μηρύσαντο,
Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν νηῒ γλαφυρῇ θέσαν, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἐρετμὰ
Ἑζόμενοι λεύκαινον ὕδωρ ξεστῇς ἐλάτῃσιν.
Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κηροῖο μέγαν τροχὸν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ
Τυτθὰ διατμήξας χερσὶ στιβαρῇσι πίεζον.
Αἶψα δ' ἰαίνετο κηρὸς ἐπεὶ κέλετο μεγάλη ἷς
Ἠελίου τ' αὐγὴ Ὑπεριονίδαο ἄνακτος·
Ἑξείης δ' ἑτάροισιν ἐπ' οὔατα πᾶσιν ἄλειψα.
Οἱ δ' ἐν νηῒ μ' ἔδησαν ὁμοῦ χεῖρας τε πόδας τε
Ὀρθὸν εν ἱστοπέδῃ, ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ πείρατ' ἀνῆπτον·
Αὐτοὶ δ' ἑζόμενοι πολιὴν ἅλα τύπτον ἐρετμοῖς.

vv. 165, 180.

(1) Σειρήνοιϊν. Give their names. Where was their their probable residence, and what derivations have been given for the word?

(2) ὕδωρ. Give Latin words in which the asper in Greek is sigmatized.

(3) κηροῖο. What English derivations from this word?

(4) Parse ἔπειγε, ἀνστάντες, ἐλάτῃσιν, οὔατα, ἔδησαν, ἀνῆπτον.

(5) νηί. Decline, giving full forms in various dialects.

(6) Write brief notices of Ulysses, Circe, Thrinacia, giving the other classical names for the last, and why it was so called.

(7) Give, in as concise a manner as you can, the argument of Bk. xii.

5. Translate:

Ἀυτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ' ὅμοσάν τε τελεύτησάν τε τὸν ὅρκον,
Στήσαμεν ἐν λιμένι γλαφυρῷ εὐεργέα νῆα
Ἄγχ' ὕδατος γλυκεροῖο, καὶ ἐξαπέβησαν ἑταῖροι
Νηός, ἔπειτα δὲ δόρπον ἐπισταμένως τετύκοντο.
Ἀυτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἕντο
Μνησάμενοι δὴ ἔπειτα φίλους ἔκλαιον ἑταίρους,
Οὓς ἔφαγε Σκύλλη γλαφυρῆς ἐκ νηὸς ἑλοῦσα
Κλαιόντεσσι δὲ τοῖσιν ἐπήλυθε νήδυμος ὕπνος.

vv. 304, 311.

(1) Give the rules for the accentuation of enclitics.

(2) Derive, and give Latin for *ὅρκος*, *γλαφυρῷ*, *πόσιος*, *νήδυμος*.

(3) Write out in full the present indicative of *ἵημι*, *εἶμι* and *εἰμί*.

(4) Give principal parts of *ἔφαγε*, and state how far it is an irregular verb. Likewise *ἑλοῦσα*.

(5) Give a list of adverbs and prepositions governing the genitive only.

III.

Translate:

Καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης, Εἰπέ μοι, ἔφη, ὦ Εὐθύδημε, εἰς Δελφοὺς δὲ ἤδη πώποτε ἀφίκου; καὶ δίς γε, νὴ Δία, ἔφη. Κατέμαθες οὖν πρὸς τῷ ναῷ που γεγραμμένον τὸ ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΑΥΤΟΝ; *Ἔγωγε. Πότερον οὖν οὐδέν σοι τοῦ γράμματος ἐμέλησεν, ἢ προσέσχες τε καὶ ἐπιχείρησας σαυτὸν ἐπισκοπεῖν, ὅστις εἶης; Μὰ Δί' οὐ δῆτα, ἔφη· καὶ γὰρ δὴ πάνυ τοῦτό με ᾤμην εἰδέναι· σχολῇ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλο τι ᾔδειν εἴγε μηδ' ἐμαυτὸν ἐγίγνωσκον. Πότερα δέ σοι δοκεῖ γιγνώσκειν ἑαυτόν, ὅστις τοὔνομα τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον οἶδεν, ἢ ὅστις, ὥσπερ οἱ τοὺς ἵππους ὠνούμενοι, οὐ πρότερον οἴονται γιγνώσκειν, ὃν ἂν βούλωνται γνῶναι, πρὶν ἂν ἐπισκέψωνται, πότερον εὐπειθής ἐστιν ἢ δυσπειθής, καὶ πότερον ἰσχυρός ἐστιν, ἢ ἀσθενής, καὶ πότερον ταχὺς ἢ βραδύς, καὶ τἄλλα τὰ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ἵππου χρείαν ἐπιτήδειά τε καὶ ἀνεπιτήδεια ὅπως ἔχει, οὕτως ὁ ἑαυτὸν ἐπισκεψάμενος ὁποῖός ἐστι πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην χρείαν, ἔγνωκε τὴν αὑτοῦ δύναμιν; Οὕτως ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, ἔφη, ὁ μὴ εἰδὼς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν ἀγνοεῖν ἑαυτον.*

XENOPHON, *Mem.* iv. ss. 24, 25.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

LATIN.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M. A.

I.

Translate:

Ea clades Capenatem populum subegit. Pax petentibus data. In Faliscis bellum restabat. Romae interim multiplex seditio erat: cuius leniendae causa coloniam in Volscos, quo tria millia civium Romanorum scriberentur, deducendam censuerant: triumvirique ad id creati terna iugera et septunces viritim diviserant. Ea largitio sperni coepta; quia spei maioris avertendae solatium obiectum censebant. Cur enim relegari plebem in Volscos, quum pulcherrima urbs Veii agerque Veientanus in conspectu sit, uberior ampliorque Romano agro? Urbem quoque urbi Romae, vel situ, vel magnificentia publicorum privatorumque tectorum ac locorum, praeponebant. Quin illa quoque actio movebatur, quae post captam utique Romam a Gallis celebratior fuit, transmigrandi Veios. Ceterum parte plebis, parte senatus destinabant habitandos Veios; duasque urbes communes reipublicae incoli a populo Romano posse.

LIVY, B. V.

(1.) Mark the quantity of penult. of *Capenatem, viritim, plebem, utique, incoli.*

(2.) *relegari.* Explain the construction.

(3.) Distinguish *sperno* and *contemnio*, *celebratus* and *famosus*.

(4.) Write short notes on *Volscos*, *Faliscis*, and *Veios*.

II.

Translate:

Delicta majorum immeritus lues,
Romane, donec templa refeceris
Ædesque labentes Deorum et
Fœda nigro simulacra fumo.
Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas:
Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.
Di multa neglecti dederunt
Hesperiae mala luctuosæ.
Jam bis Monæses et Pacori manus
Non auspicatos contudit impetus
Nostros et adjecisse prædam
Torquibus exiguis renidet.
Pæne occupatam seditionibus
Delevit urbem Dacus et Æthiops;
Hic classe formidatus, ille
Missilibus melior sagittis.
Fecunda culpæ secula nuptias
Primum inquinavere et genus et domos;
Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumque fluxit.

HORACE, *Odes*, B. III.

(1.) Scan vv. 6 and 18 of this extract ("*Hinc omne*, &c.," and "*Primum*, &c.,") marking the quantity of each syllable.

(2.) "*Jam bis Monæses.*" To what events does Horace allude?

(3.) Give the derivation of *delicta*, *neglecti*, *occupatam*, and *fecunda*.

III.

Translate:

Nec tacet Evandri mater prope tempus adesse,
Hercule quo tellus sit satis usa suo.
At felix vates, ut dis gratissima vixit,
Possidet hunc Jani sic dea mense diem.

Idibus in magni castus Jovis aede sacerdos
  Seminaris flammis viscera libat ovis;
Redditaque est omnis populo provincia nostro,
  Et tuus Augusto nomine dictus avus.
Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras;
  Contigerunt nulli nomina tanta viro.
Africa victorem de se vocat: alter Isauras,
  Aut Cretum domitas testificatur opes;
Hunc Numidae faciunt, illum Messana superbum;
  Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam.
Et mortem et nomen Druso Germania fecit.
  Me miserum, virtus quam brevis illa fuit!

OVID, *Fasti*, B. I.

(1.) Parse *usa, contigerunt, traxit, domitas.*

(2.) "*Reddita...provincia.*" "*dispositas...ceras.*" Explain the allusions.

(3.) *Isauras, Messana.* Give a short account of the personages whose surnames were thus derived.

(4.) *Idibus.* What day of the month? Express in Latin, "January 29th" and "March 10th."

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

LATIN.

HONORS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Alia maxime plebis turba, quam nec capere tam exiguus collis, nec alere in tanta inopia frumenti poterat, ex urbe effusa velut agmine iam uno petiit Ianiculum. Inde pars per agros dilapsi, pars urbes petunt finitimas, sine ullo duce aut consensu, suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes. Flamen interim Quirinalis virginesque Vestales, omissa rerum suarum cura, quae secum ferenda sacrorum, quae, quia vires ad omnia ferenda deerant, relinquenda essent, consultantes, quisve ea locus fideli asservaturus custodia esset; optimum ducunt, condita in doliolis sacello proximo aedibus flaminis Quirinalis, ubi nunc despui religio est, defodere: cetera inter se onere partito ferunt via, quae sublicio ponte ducit ad Ianiculum.

LIVY. B. V.

1. Mark the quantity of penult. and ante-penult. of *inopia, finitimas, Quirinalis, doliolis, defodere.*

2. "*suam quisque spem.*" Explain the construction.

3. Distinguish between *flamen, sacerdos* and *pontifex,* mentioning briefly their several offices.

4. From what sources is Livy supposed to have derived his information concerning the events narrated in this book?

II.

Translate:

Qui sedulitatem mali poetæ duxerit aliquo tamen præmio dignam, hujus ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? Quid? a Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? qui præsertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut etiam Cordubæ natis poetis, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen aures suas dederet. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, sed præ nobis ferendum: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur.

CICERO, *Archias.*

1. Distinguish *sedulitas, industria* and *diligentia.*

2. "*duxerit,*" "*impetravisset.*" Why this "mood"?

3. *optimus quisque.* Explain and illustrate this phrase by examples.

III.

Translate:

Æneadæ duri murorum in parte sinistra
Opposuere aciem, nam dextera cingitur amni,
Ingentesque tenent fossas, et turribus altis
Stant mæsti: simul ora virum præfixa movebant,
Nota nimis miseris, atroque fluentia tabo.
Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem
Nuncia Fama ruit, matrisque allabitur aures
Euryali. At subitus miseræ calor ossa reliquit:
Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa.
Evolat infelix, et femineo ululatu,
Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu
Prima petit: non illa virum, non illa pericli,
Telorumque memor: cœlum dehinc questibus implet.

VIRGIL, *Æneid* IX.

1. Scan vv. 2 and 10 of this extract, (*Opposuere &c.,*" and "*Evolat &c.*")

2. *ululatu.* Why this "case"?

3. Give the derivation of *aciem, pensa, tabo.*

IV.

Translate:

Verum longe aliter est. Nihil horum est, judices. Non modo non lædetur causa nobilitatis, si istis hominibus resistetis, verum etiam ornabitur. Etenim qui hæc vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur; qui laudare volunt, concessum ei non esse commemorant. Ac jam nihil est, quod quisquam aut tam stultus aut tam improbus sit, qui dicat: *Vellem quidem liceret; hoc dixissem.* Dicas licet. *Hoc fecissem.* Facias licet; nemo prohibet. *Hoc decrevissem.* Decerne, modo recte; omnes approbabunt. *Hoc judicassem.* Laudabunt omnes, si recte et ordine judicaris. Dum necesse erat, resque ipsa cogebat, unus omnia poterat; qui posteaquam magistratus creavit legesque constituit, sua cuique procuratio auctoritasque est restituta.

CICERO. *Rosc. Amerin.*

1. *Judices.* Who were they? How chosen?

2. Notice briefly the principal acts of Sulla as Dictator.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH.

Examiner: WILLIAM HOUSTON, M. A.

*** Legible writing and correct spelling are indispensable.

1. Speaking of the termination of the possessive case, Addison says: "The same single letter *s* on many occasions does the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* and *her* of our forefathers."

(*a*) Explain fully the meaning of the above remark, and either justify it as correct, or point out the error involved and the way in which it probably originated.

(*b*) Give the ordinary rule for the formation of the Saxon possessive case, and shew how it is affected in its application by the requirements of euphony.

(*c*) Trace the history of the so-called Norman Possessive, and point out the difference in use and meaning, if any, between the two forms.

2. "These two (*I* and *thou*) are the only true personal pronouns; to mark the person or thing of which we are speaking, a form of the demonstrative is used."

—*Adams.*

(*a*) Test the correctness of this view by reference to the etymology of the so-called third personal pronoun.

(*b*) The word "its" does not occur in the authorized version of the Bible; how was its place supplied in early English, and when did it come into use?

3. Discuss the correctness of the following theories of the meaning and function of the verb, and give the definition of this part of speech which you deem preferable to all others, assigning reasons for your choice:—

(*a*) "The essence of the verb does not consist in the mere signification or naming of existence, or of action, or of passion; because so far as that goes, the verb is a mere noun. Mr. Tooks' observation is strictly correct, that 'the verb is a noun and something more.' That 'something more,' which is the true characteristic of the verb, is the power of assertion. It is by this peculiarity alone that it is distinguished from the noun."—*Stoddart.*

(*b*) "Neither is it true that there can be no sentence without a verb; for in Hebrew and in Latin hundreds of sentences can be produced wherein no verb is found. But then grammarians maintain that in such instances a verb is 'understood';' that is, they law down a definition dogmatically, and then they explain away every passage which does not conform to their definition."—*Rushton.*

4. Define the adverb, the preposition, and the conjunction, pointing out the precise distinction between them. What parts of speech were the following words originally, and what are they as now used:—But, if, save, except, according, when, where, during, as, then?

5. Give the full syntactical parsing of the italicized words in the following sentences:—

(*a*) For he *wist* not what *to say.*—*New Testament.*

(*b*) Who *durst defy* the Omnipotent to arms.

—*Milton.*

(*c*) Habits are soon assumed; but when we strive
To strip them off 'tis *being flayed alive.*

—*Cowper.*

(*d*) And *from before* the lustre of her face
White break the clouds away.—*Thomson.*

(*e*) He acted *as usher* for many years.

(*f*) Their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his *prohibition*, proclaim the wonders he had done for them.—*Hooker.*

6. (*a*) Name a few words derived from each of the following languages:—Hebrew, Celtic, Scandinavian, Norman French, and Latin of the Celtic and Saxon periods.

(*b*) Give the derivations of the names of the week and the months of the year; and the meaning and derivation of *stentorian, tantalise, cereal, jovial, guillotine, mercurial, lieutenant, heathen, pagan, franchise.*

7. Point out the advantages derived from the use of tropical language, and the limitations under which its use should be exercised. What rhetorical figures are exemplified in the following passages?

(*a*) I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.—*Tennyson.*

(*b*) One dreary day—a day of dread,
Like Cato's, overcast—
About the hour of six, (the morn
And I were breaking fast,)—*Hood.*

(*c*) Those oft are stratagems which errors seem,
Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream.
—*Pope.*

(*d*) O sons of earth! attempt ye still to rise,
By mountains piled on mountains, to the skies.
—*Ibid.*

(*e*) O happy peasant! O unhappy bard!
His the mere tinsel, hers the rich reward;
He praised perhaps for ages yet to come,
She never heard of half a mile from home;
He lost in errors his vain heart prefers,
She safe in the simplicity of hers.—*Cowper.*

8. Give some account of the extant works of Lawrence Minot, Robert Langlande, John Barbour, and John Gower, estimating the literary merit of each author, and his influence on English literature.

9. Describe the circumstances under which Wickliffe's translation of the Bible was effected. Mention the text used by him to translate from, and trace accurately the relation of his work to subsequent versions, pointing out the nature and extent of its influence on both the language and the literature of England.

10. When and by whom was printing introduced into England? Describe the immediate and remote effects of its introduction, and the character of the first works printed in the English language.

11. Hallam pronounces Sir Thomas More's "Life of Edward V." to be "the first example of good English language; pure and perspicuous, well-chosen, without vulgarisms or pedantry."

Give some account of the origin of English historical writing, and its progress prior to the appearance of the work thus characterized. Trace its subsequent history down to the death of James I., naming and describing any later works which will stand comparison with More's.

12. "Spenser's greatest work, 'The Faerie Queen,' is a poem, the subject of which is chivalric, allegorical, narrative, and descriptive, while the execution is in a great measure derived from the manner of Ariosto and Tasso."

(*a*) Mention the particular works of these Italian authors to which Spenser was indebted as above described.

(*b*) Give a brief analytical description of the poem, exemplifying the fourfold character ascribed to it.

(*c*) Describe, as regards both rhythm and rhyme, the stanza in which it is written, and shew how far Spenser was indebted for that also to the Italian poets.

Subject for Composition:

"The Crescent and the Cross."

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. M. BUCHAN, M.A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Tell what you know about Walter de Map and Giraldus Cambrensis.

2. Make a list of the principal Anglo-Saxon and Semi-Saxon writers whose works have been handed down to us, and give a full account of any one of them.

3. Give an account of the various changes which the English language underwent between the time of the Conquest and that of Chaucer, and assign their causes.

PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES.

4. Name the principal authors that used the East Midland dialect previous to the time of Chaucer.

5. Tell what is known about Chaucer's visits to Italy, and state the literary questions to the solution of which a knowledge of these visits is an assistance.

6. Give an account of Chaucer's versification and pronunciation.

7. Re-write in modern English :—

'He was an esy man to yeve penance
Ther as he wiste han a good pitance.'

'In youth he lerned had a good mester.'

'And knew here counseil and was al here red.'

'The sompnour bar to him a stiff burdoun.'

'Schal han a soper at youre alther cost.'

'Now draweth cut er that we forther twynne.'

8. Write explanatory notes on the following extracts :—

"Ful ofte time he was knight of the schire."

"It is right fair to ben yclept *madame*,
And gon to vigilies al byfore,
And han a mantel riallyche i-bore."

"In al the parisshe wyf ne was ther noon
That to the offryng byforn her schulde goon."

"A vernicle hadde he sowed on his cappe" 685

"In love-dayes couthe he mochel helpe." 258

9. Write grammatical notes on the following expressions: 'To sitten,' 'the nones,' 'atte,' 'nas,' 'no maner wight,' 'i-knowe,' 'beggestere,' 'him was lever.'

10. Derive beggar, hostelry, kerchief, nostril, preach, sheriff; and give the form of these words in Chaucer's time.

MACBETH.

11. "The interest of Macbeth is not a historical interest. It matters not whether the action is true or has been related as true: it belongs to the realms of poetry altogether." Explain what is meant by this statement.

12. Should the ghost in the banquet scene be represented on the stage? Give the arguments on both sides.

13. Paraphrase the following passage so as fully to explain the meaning. Point out the rhetorical figures in it:

"Had I but died an hour before this chance
I had liv'd a blessed time; for, from this instant,
There's nothing serious in mortality:
All is but toys: renown, and grace, is dead:
The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of."

14. Write geographical notes on Forres, St. Colmes' Inch, Cawdor, Glamis, Dunsinane, Inverness, Scone, Colmes-kill.

15. Discuss the merits of the different readings proposed in the following lines:—

"This push
Will { cheer / chair } me ever or dis-seat me now.
I have liv'd long enough: my { way / May } of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf."

16. Sketch the characters of Duncan and Macduff.

17. MACBETH. Wherefore was that cry?
SEYTON. The Queen, my lord, is dead,
MACBETH. She should have died hereafter;
There would have been a time for such a word.—
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, 5
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player, 10
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

(i) Explain the meaning of line 4, and of 'brief candle' in line 9.

(ii) Parse 'way' in l. 9, 'but' in l. 10, 'hour' in l. 11.

(iii) Give the derivation of all the words of classical origin in the passage.

PROSODY.

18. "Still stands the forest primeval; but under the shade of its branches
Dwells another race with other customs and language."—*Longfellow.*

"Cold was the night-wind, drifting fast the snow fell,
Wide were the downs, and shelterless and naked,
When a poor wanderer struggled on her journey,
Weary and way-sore."—*Southey.*

"In the dim distance amid the skyey billows
Rose a fair island; the god of flocks had placed it."
Coleridge.

Scan the preceding extracts. Name the classical metres imitated in them, and shew how far the imitation has been successful.

19. Describe Rhyme Royal, Gay's Stanza, and Tumbling Metres.

20. Quote or compose an Alexandrine and a Trochaic Octosyllabic line.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

ARTS.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

FRENCH.

Examiner: A. B. AYLSWORTH, M.A.

I.

GRAMMAR.

1. How do adjectives ending in *el, on,* and *et,* form their feminines? Give examples.

2. Enumerate the relative pronouns.

3. Correct the following phrases wherever corrections are necessary:—

Et l'on le dit.
Ces hommes, femmes, et enfants jouent
Du onzième
Beaucoup des nations

4. Give past participles of the following verbs:—

conquérir	echoir
cueillir	mouvoir
mourir	rebattre
ouïr	réduire
offrir	suffire
répartir	coudre
souvenir	éclore

5 Give the adverbs corresponding to the following adjectives:—

impuni
franc
gentil
éloquent

6. Is the following expression correct?:—*Un genre de l'ouvrage.*

Mention some other words that follow the same rule as *genre* in this respect.

7. Distinguish between the masculine and feminine of *crêpe, manche, page, quelque chose, souris, voile.*

8. Give the plural of—

une chauve souris
un chef-d'œuvre
un coq-à-l'âne
un essuie-mains
un avant-coureur

9. Arrange the following pronouns in the order in which any two or more of them would be placed if they occurred in the same sentence:—

leur, le, en, y, nous,

10. Translate:

Ils ont opiné, chacun à son tour.

Is the sentence correct, or should it be *à leur tour?* Give the rule.

11. When the past participle is accompanied by the auxiliary avoir, when does it agree with the direct regime, and when does it remain invariable?

12. In what cases is the negative *pas* used in preference to *point?*

13. Distinguish

en and dans
au travers and à travers
avant and devant
vers and envers

14. In what number is an adjective put when it refers to two singular substantives of the same gender? Give an example.

15. Classify the following adjectives according as they are followed by the preposition *à* or *de*:—*sûr*, *sourd*, *sujet*, *libre*, *coupable*, *propre*, *curieux*, *avide*, *enclin*, *lent*, *digne*, *fatigué*, *égal*, *heureux*, *prêt*, *nuisible*, *chargé*, *inquiet*.

16. In speaking of things or animals, in what case must *duquel* or *de laquelle* be used instead of *dont*? Give an example.

17. What tense of the subjunctive mood is used after the present of the indicative to express a thing future? What tense to express a thing past?

Translate:

1. His forefathers have filled high stations.
2. Madame de Staël is one of our greatest writers.
3. Napoleon died in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.
4. They will gain nothing by it.
5. The torpedo benumbs the hand of him who touches it.
6. Never yield to the violence of thy passions.
7. Do you not deceive yourself?
8. At every word they said to him about his son, the good old man leaped for joy.
9. Athens flourished under Pericles.
10. I can and will tell the truth.
11. Get that fish fried.
12. She is accustomed to live on salad, milk, cheese, and apples.
13. Formerly the education of females was neglected, but now it is very much attended to.
14. That is at the rate of five per cent.
15. Courage, soldiers, fear nothing.
16. All the husbands were at the ball with their wives.
17. The mistakes of apothecaries are very dangerous.

18. They go bare-foot and bare-headed.

19. Bonaparte had a loud tone of voice.

20. Of one thousand inhabitants there is not one rich.

21. There has been nothing like it since the days of Orpheus.

22. How does he live now that we do not see him ?

23. How many books have you read ?

24. I accuse him of neglecting his books.

25. She who loves virtue is happy.

26. We must be civil to everybody.

27. I shall drink a glass of white wine.

28. This bill of exchange is due to-day.

29. Here lies an honest man.

Translate :

J'étais, il y a six ans, sur les bords du Rhin, attendant la barque qui devait me conduire à l'autre rive ; le temps était froid, le ciel obscur, et tout me semblait un présage funeste. Quand la douleur agite violemment notre âme, on ne peut se persuader que la nature y soit indifférente ; il est permis à l'homme d'attribuer quelque puissance à ses peines ; ce n'est pas de l'orgueil, c'est de la confiance dans la céleste pitié. Je m'inquiétais pour mes enfants, quoiqu'ils ne fussent pas encore dans l'âge de sentir ces émotions de l'âme qui répandent l'effroi sur tous les objets extérieurs. Mes domestiques français s'impatientaient de la lenteur allemande, et s'étonnaient de n'être pas compris quand ils parlaient la seule langue qu'ils crussent admise dans les pays civilisés. Il y avait dans notre bac une vieille femme allemande, assise sur une charrette ; elle ne voulait pas en descendre même pour traverser le fleuve.—Vous êtes bien tranquille ! lui dis-je.—Oui, me répondit-elle, pourquoi faire du bruit ? — Ces simples mots me frappèrent en effet, *pourquoi faire du bruit ?* Mais quand des générations entières traverseraient la vie en silence, le malheur et la mort ne les observeraient pas moins, et sauraient de même les atteindre. En arrivant sur le rivage opposé, j'entendis le cor des postillons, dont les sons aigus et faux semblaient annoncer un triste séjour. La terre était couverte de neige ; des

petites fenêtres, dont les maisons sont percées, sortaient les têtes de quelques habitants, que le bruit d'une voiture arrachait à leurs monotones occupations ; une espèce de bascule, qui fait mouvoir la poutre avec-laquelle on ferme la barrière, dispense celui qui demande le péage aux voyageurs de sortir de sa maison pour recevoir l'argent qu'on doit lui payer. Tout est calculé pour être immobile ; et l'homme qui pense, comme celui dont l'existence n'est que matérielle, dédaignent tous les deux également la distraction du dehors.

MADAME DE STAËL, *De L'Allemagne*, chap. XIII.

1. *du Rhin.* Mention some exceptions to the rule that the article is used before names of countries, islands, rivers, mountains, &c., in French.

2. *ne peut.* After what other verbs are *pas* and *point* suppressed ?

3. *qu'ils crussent.* Give the preterite definite indicative of this verb, and of *croître, to grow.*

4. *assise sur une charrette.* Give the present indicative and imperative of the reflexive form of this verb.

5. *même pour traverser.* What part of speech is *même* here ? What is the Latin equivalent ? What is the meaning of the expressions *de même*, and *de même que.*

6. *Couverte de neige.* Why is the article omitted ?

7. *que le bruit.* Re-write the sentence from *que* to *occupations*, using the pluperfect instead of the imperfect tense.

8. *aux voyageurs.* Why not *des voyageurs* ? Mention three or four other verbs that sometimes require *à* and sometimes *de* before the following infinitive or noun.

9. *qu'on doit lui payer.* Why not *que l'on doit ?*

10. *du dehors.* What is the distinction in meaning between *du dehors* and *au dehors* ?

Translate :

Un homme d'esprit me racontait qu'un soir, dans un bal masqué, il passa devant une glace, et que, ne sachant comment se distinguer lui-même, au milieu de tous ceux qui portaient un domino pareil au sien, il se fit un signe de tête pour se reconnaître ; on en peut dire autant de

la parure que l'esprit revêt dans le monde; on se confond presque avec les autres, tant le caractère véritable de chacun se montre peu! La sottise se trouve bien de cette confusion, et voudrait en profiter pour contester le vrai mérite. La bêtise et la sottise diffèrent essentiellement en ceci, que les bêtes se soumettent volontiers à la nature, et que les sots se flattent toujours de dominer la société.

MADAME DE STAËL, *De L'Allemagne*, chap. X.

Mention the principal works of Madame de Staël. To which may the expression ***son chef d'œuvre littéraire*** be most fittingly applied?

Translate:

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

FRENCH.

HONORS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examiner: A. B. AYLESWORTH, M. A.

I.

Translate:

Je te plains; mais, hélas! où vas-tu t'emporter?
Ne cherche point la mort qui voulait t'éviter.
Que peuvent tes amis, et leurs armes fragiles,
Des habitants des eaux dépouilles inutiles;
Ces marbres impuissants en sabres façonnés,
Ces soldats presque nus et mal disciplinés,
Contre ces fiers géants, ces tyrans de la terre,
De fer étincelants armés de leur tonnerre,
Qui s'élancent sur nous, aussi prompts que le vents,
Sur des monstres guerriers pour eux obéissants?
L'univers a cédé; cédons, mon cher Zamore.

ZAMORE.

Moi fléchir, moi ramper, lorsque je vis encore!
Ah! Montéze, crois-moi, ces foudres, ces éclairs,
Ce fer dont nos tyrans sont armés et couverts,
Ces rapides coursiers qui sous eux font la guerre,
Pouvaient à leur abord épouvanter la terre:
Je les vois d'un œil fixe, et leur ose insulter;
Pour les vaincre, il suffit de ne rien redouter.
Leur nouveauté, qui seule a fait ce monde esclave,
Subjugue qui la craint, et cède à qui la brave.
L'or, ce poison brillant qui naît dans nos climats,
Attire ici l'Europe, et ne nous défend pas.
Le fer manque à nos mains; les cieux, pour nous avares,

Ont fait ce don funeste à des mains plus barbares :
Mais, pour venger enfin nos peuples abattus,
Le ciel, au lieu de fer, nous donna des vertus.
Je combats pour Alzire, et je vaincrai pour elle.

ALZIRE, Acte II. Sc. IV.

1. *Je te plains.* Translate, *Il ne plaint pas son argent* and *I pity you, but I do not complain of you.*

2. *où vas-tu.* Give the imperative. When does the 2nd person singular imperative take an *s.?* Translate, *Shall I go away?*

3. *leurs armes fragiles.* What is the meaning of the sentence *Le général ordonna tous les soldats de passer par les armes?*

4. *dépouilles inutiles.* What is referred to? Divide the word *inutile* into syllables, so as to shew how it is pronounced.

5. *ces soldats presque nus.* When is the adjective *nu* invariable?

6. *sur des monstres guerriers.* What does Montèze mean by *monstres guerriers?*

7. *d'un œil fixe.* Spell *œil* as it is pronounced. What is the meaning of the expression

vin de couleur de perdrix

or

vin œil de perdrix?

8. *Leur nouveauté, qui seule a fait.* What is the signification of *la nouveauté* in the plural? Account for the difference in gender in *seule* and *fait.*

9. *Subjugue qui la craint.* What is the antecedent of *qui?*

10. *les cieux.* Distinguish *les cieux* and *les ciels.*

II.

Translate:

C'est moi, c'est ton épouse,
C'est ce fatal objet de ta fureur jalouse,
Qui n'a pu te chérir, qui t'a dû révérer,
Qui te plaint, qui t'outrage, et qui vient t'implorer.
Je n'ai rien déguisé. Soit grandeur, soit faiblesse,
Ma bouche a fait l'aveu qu'un autre a ma tendresse ;
Et ma sincérité, trop funeste vertu,

Si mon amant périt, est ce qui l'a perdu.
Je vais plus t'étonner : ton épouse a l'audace
De s'adresser à toi pour demander sa grâce.
J'ai cru que don Gusman, tout fier, tout rigoureux,
Tout terrible qu'il est, doit être généreux.
J'ai pensé qu'un guerrier, jaloux de sa puissance,
Peut mettre l'orgueil même à pardonner l'offense :
Une telle vertu séduirait plus nos cœurs
Que tout l'or de ces lieux n'éblouit nos vainqueurs.
Par ce grand changement dans ton âme inhumaine,
Par un effort si beau tu vas changer la mienne ;
Tu t'assures ma foi, mon respect, mon retour,
Tous mes vœux (s'il en est qui tiennent lieu d'amour).
Pardonne...je m'égare...éprouve mon courage.
Peut-être une Espagnole eût promis davantage ;
Elle eût pu prodiguer les charmes de ses pleurs :
Je n'ai point leurs attraits, et je n'ai point leurs mœurs.
Ce cœur simple, et formé des mains de la nature,
En voulant t'adoucir redouble ton injure :
Mais enfin c'est à toi d'essayer désormais
Sur ce cœur indompté la force des bienfaits.

ALZIRE, Acte IV. Sc. II.

1. *qui t'a dû révérer.* Distinguish *dû* and *du* ; *crû* and *cru* ; *mûr* and *mur* ; *sûr* and *sur*.

2. *qui vient t'implorer.* Distinguish *venir à* and *venir de.*

3. *Peut mettre l'orgueil.* Translate : *Il se met sur son quant à moi.*

4. *Changer la mienne.* What substantive is understood?

5. *un effort si beau.* In what cases does the *i* in *si* suffer elision ?

6. Translate : *Son travail aura beau.*

7. *Elle eût pu prodiguer.* Why is a circumflex placed over the *eût* ?

8. *leurs attraits.* Explain the use of *leurs* with *une Espagnole* in the singular.

9. *je n'ai point leurs mœurs.* What is the pronunciation of *mœurs* in prose or in conversation ? What difference in pronunciation is necessitated by its being made to rhyme with *pleurs* here ?

III.

Translate:

C'était ainsi que le plus grand malheur de l'amour, le doute, commençait à déchirer son cœur malade: il sentait son sang brûlé se porter à la tête et l'appesantir; souvent il tombait sur le cou de son cheval ralenti, et un demi-sommeil accablait ses yeux; les sapins noirs qui bordaient la route lui paraissaient de gigantesques cadavres qui passaient à ses côtés; il vit ou crut voir la même femme vêtue de noir qu'il avait montrée à Grandchamp s'approcher de lui jusqu'à toucher les crins de son cheval, tirer son [illegible]teau et s'enfuir en ricanant; le sable de la route h[illegible]ut une rivière qui coulait sur lui en voulant remonter vers sa source; cette vue bizarre éblouit ses yeux affaiblis; il les ferma et s'endormit sur son cheval.

ALFRED DEVIGNY, *Cinq Mars.*

1. *la même femme.* What is the sound of *e* in *femme*? Give three other French words in which *e* has the same sound.

2. *Grandchamp.* Mention some feminine compounds of *grand* in which the final *e* of the *grande* is elided.

3. *jusqu'à toucher.* What alteration does *jusque* sometimes admit of for the sake of euphony, instead of eliding the final *e*? Give example. Translate: *Touchez là.*

Translate:

Le Cardinal, assis dans sa chaise longue et les jambes liées et entourées d'étoffes chaudes et fourrées, tenait sur ses genoux trois jeunes chats qui se roulaient et se culbutaient sur sa robe rouge; de temps en temps il en prenait un, et le plaçait sur les autres pour perpétuer leurs jeux; il riait en les regardant; sur ses pieds était couchée leur mère comme un énorme manchon et une fourrure vivante.

ALFRED DEVIGNY, *Cinq Mars.*

IV.

Translate into French:

Napoleon became frightfully pale, his eyes assumed (*prendre*) a terrible expression, his lips trembled—"Reflect on what you have said, Lucien."—"Reflect on what I am going to say to you, Napoleon: You have murdered the republic basely, for you have struck it without daring to look it in the face; the spirit of liberty that you believe smothered by your despotism is rising, spreading, and propagating itself. As long as you are victorious it will be silent; but let the day of misfortune come, and you will see if you can rely on the France that you have made great, but that you have at the same time enslaved. Every empire elevated by force, must fall by violence and force; and you, Napoleon, who will fall from the pinnacle (*faîte*) of your glory—you—will be crushed—crushed, do you see—as I crush this crystal (*montre*) while we, fragments and débris of your fortune, will be scattered over the face of the earth, because we are of your family; and cursed, because we bear your name!—"

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1876.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

GERMAN.

Examiner : J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

1. Give the position of the verb in principal and dependent sentences.

2. Into what two conjugations are verbs divided? Give six examples of verbs in each.

3. Give the pluperfect indicative of ***haben, sein,*** and ***werden.***

4. Translate into German: "I have heard him say," "We have seen them pass."

5. How is the passive voice formed? Give the first person singular of the various tenses in the indicative mood of ***loben, bleiben, blasen, tragen.***

6. Give some general rules whereby the gender of substances may be determined.

7. Give general rules for the declension of adjectives.

8. Enumerate the prepositions which govern both dative and accusative, and give the rule regarding them.

Translate:

Die Muttersprache.

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

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

Sprache, schön und wunderbar,
Ach, wie klingest du so klar!
Will noch tief mich vertiefen
In den Reichthum, in die Prachht:
Ist mir's doch, als ob mich riefen
Väter aus des Grabes Nacht.

Klinge, klinge fort und fort,
Heldensprache, Liebeswort!
Steig' empor aus tiefen Grüften,
Längst verscholl'nes, altes Lied!
Leb' aufs Neu in heil'gen Schriften,
Daß dir jedes Herz erglüht!

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

Max v. Schenkendorf.

1. *Muttersprache.* Give the rule with regard to the gender of compound substantives.

2. Give the gender of *Sinn*, *Zunge*, *Gruss*, *Reichthum*, *Grab*, *Wort*, *Schrift*.

3. Conjugate *erschallen*, *üben*, *steigen*, *klingen*, *beten*, *lieben*.

4. *Erschallet*, *gelallet*. Supply what is omitted.

5. Give various signification of *Sinn*.

III.

LITERATURE.

1. Name some of the authors in ancient German literature, giving the principal works of each.

2. Write what you know of the character and works of Gottsched and of Bodmer.

3. Name the principal works of Schiller and Goethe in the order in which they were published.

4. Give a short account of the life and works of Jean Paul, Tieck, and the two Schlegels.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1870.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

GERMAN.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. E. Graham, M.D.

Translate:

Denn mit der Freude Feierklange
Begrüßt sie das geliebte Kind
Auf seines Lebens erstem Gange,
Den es in Schlafes Arm beginnt;
Ihm ruhen noch im Zeitenschooße
Die schwarzen und die heitern Loose;
Der Mutterliebe zarte Sorgen
Bewachen seinen goldnen Morgen—
Die Jahre fliehen pfeilgeschwind.
Vom Mädchen reißt sich stolz der Knabe,
Er stürmt ins Leben wild hinaus,
Durchmißt die Welt am Wanderstabe,
Fremd kehrt er heim ins Vaterhaus.
Und herrlich, in der Jugend Prangen,
Wie ein Gebild aus Himmelshöhn,
Mit züchtigen, verschämten Wangen
Sieht er die Jungfrau vor sich stehn.
Da faßt ein namenloses Sehnen
Des Jünglings Herz, er irrt allein,
Aus seinen Augen brechen Thränen,
Er flieht der Brüder wilden Reih'n.
Erröthend folgt er ihren Spuren
Und ist von ihrem Gruß beglückt,
Das Schönste sucht er auf den Fluren,
Womit er seine Liebe schmückt.

O zarte Sehnsucht, süßes Hoffen!
Der ersten Liebe goldne Zeit!
Das Auge sieht den Himmel offen,
Es schwelgt das Herz in Seligkeit;
O, daß sie ewig grünen bliebe,
Die schöne Zeit der jungen Liebe!

SCHILLER, *Das Lied von der Glocke.*

1. Conjugate *beginnen, ruhen, fliehen, stehn, bleiben, brechen.*

2. Give the gender of *Leben, Schlaf, Zeitenschooss, Jahr, Gebild, Auge.* Give reasons for the gender of each.

3. Give the plural of *Kind, Arm, Knabe, Haus, Zeit, Jungfrau, Herz*

4. *Ins vaterhaus.* Give examples of similar contractions with other prepositions.

5. Explain the construction in the two last lines of the selection.

II.

Translate:

Frau v. Mirville. Oberst Dorsigny. Lormeuil.

Oberst. Sage mir doch, was der Mensch will?

Fr. v. Mirville. Der Mensch ist verrückt, das sehen Sie ja.

Oberst. Dies scheint also eine Epidemie zu sein, die alle Welt ergriffen hat, seitdem ich weg bin; denn das ist der erste Narr nicht, dem ich seit einer halben Stunde hier begegne.

Fr. v. Mirville. Sie müssen den trockenen Empfang meiner Tänte nicht so hoch aufnehmen. Wenn von Putzsachen die Rede ist, da darf man ihr mit nichts anderm kommen.

Oberst. Nun, Gott sei Dank! da hör' ich doch endlich einmal ein vernünftiges Wort!—So magst du denn die Erste sien, die ich mit dem Herrn von Lormeuil bekannt mache.

Lormeuil. Ich bin sehr glücklich, mein Fräulein, daß ich mich der Einwilligung Ihres Herrn Vaters erfreuen darf —Aber diese Einwilligung kann mir zu nichts helfen wenn nicht die Ihrige—

Oberst. Nun fängt der auch an! Hat die allgemeine Raserei auch dich angesteckt, armer Freund? Dein Compliment ist ganz artig, aber bei meiner Tochter, und nicht bei meiner Nichte hättest du das anbringen sollen.

Lormeuil. Vergeben Sie, gnädige Frau! Sie sagen der Beschreibung so vollkommen zu, die mir Herr von Dorsigny von meiner Braut gemacht hat, daß mein Irrthum verzeihlich ist.

Fr. v. Mirville. Hier kommt meine Cousine, Herr von Lormeuil!. Betrachten Sie sie recht und überzeugen Sie sich mit Ihren eigenen Augen, daß sie alle die schönen Sachen verdient, die Sie mir zugedacht haben.

SCHILLER, *Der Neffe als Onkel.*

1. Conjugate *sagen, mögen, machen, anbringen.*

2. Give the plurals of *Narr, Dank, Wort, Vater, Freund, Tochter, Irrthum.*

3. Give the gender of *Irrthum.* To what gender do substantives ending in *thum* usually belong.

4. Write a brief synopsis of the play.

III.

Translate into German:

An alderman (*Rathsherr*) of London once requested (*bitten*) an author (*Schriftsteller*) to write a speech (*eine Rede*) for him to speak at Guildhall (*welche er in G. halten wollte*). "I must first dine with you," replied he, "and see how you open your mouth, (*Mund*) in order to know what sort of words will fit it" (*für ihn passen*).

A very poor inhabitant of N. finding one night (*einmal Nachts*) thieves in his house, said to them. without being concerned (*ohne darüber zu erschrecken*) at it: "I do not know what you look for in my house by night (*bei nacht*), as for me (*was mich betrifft*) I cannot find anything in it in broad daylight" (*bei* (*hellem Tage*).

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1876.

SENIOR MATRICULATION.

CHEMISTRY.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D.

1. Define the terms, atom, molecule, element, base, acid, radical.

2. State the constituents of the atmosphere, and of water, and the nature of their union.

3. Group the non-metallic elements into the classes, *solid, liquid, gas.*

4. Give the preparation and properties of oxygen and hydrogen.

5. In what forms do carbon and sulphur occur in nature? How are they obtained in a pure state? Give their properties.

6. Give the formula and preparation of nitric acid, caustic potash, and ammonia.

7. Define and illustrate the terms, specific heat, latent heat, combustion, and ebullition.

8. How is common alcohol obtained?

University of Toronto.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D.

1. State the principles on which the utility of the mercurial and differential thermometers depends.

2. Give the preparation and properties of sulphuric acid and chlorine.

3. State the characteristics of ozone.

4. Give the formula and preparation of sodium carbonate, lead acetate, and potassium iodide.

5. Give the formula and process of obtaining methylic alcohol and common ether.

6. Describe briefly the various forms of fermentation, and state their products.

7. Name the principal vegeto-alkaloids, and give the general characters of these bodies.

8. Describe a galvanic battery, and give the rationale of its action.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Ἔπεμψεν ἡμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἡ τῶν Σινωπέων πόλις ἐπαινέσοντάς τε ὑμᾶς, ὅτι ἐνικᾶτε Ἕλληνες ὄντες βαρβάρους, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ συνησθησομένους ὅτι διὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ δεινῶν, ὡς ἡμεῖς ἀκούομεν, πραγμάτων σεσωσμένοι πάρεστε. Ἀξιοῦμεν δὲ Ἕλληνες ὄντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑφ' ὑμῶν ὄντων Ἑλλήνων ἀγαθὸν μέν τι πάσχειν, κακὸν δὲ μηδέν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς οὐδὲν πώποτε ὑπήρξαμεν κακῶς ποιοῦντες. Κοτυωρῖται δὲ οὗτοι εἰσὶ μὲν ἡμέτεροι ἄποικοι καὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμεῖς αὐτοῖς ταύτην παραδεδώκαμεν βαρβάρους ἀφελόμενοι· διὸ καὶ δασμὸν ἡμῖν φέρουσιν οὗτοι τεταγμένον καὶ Κερασοῦντιοι καὶ Τραπεζούντιοι ὡσαύτως· ὥστε ὅ, τι ἂν τούτους κακὸν ποιήσητε ἡ Σινωπέων πόλις νομίζει πάσχειν. Νῦν δὲ ἀκούομεν ὑμᾶς εἴς τε τὴν πόλιν βίᾳ παρεληλυθότας ἐνίους σκηνοῦν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις καὶ ἐκ τῶν χωρίων λαμβάνειν ὧν ἂν δέησθε οὐ πείθοντας. Ταῦτ' οὖν οὐκ ἀξιοῦμεν· εἰ δὲ ταῦτα ποιήσετε, ἀνάγκη ἡμῖν καὶ Κορύλαν καὶ Παφλαγόνας καὶ ἄλλον ὅντινα ἂν δυνώμεθα φίλον ποιεῖσθαι.

XENOPHON, *Anabasis*, B. V.

1. Shew from this passage

(*a.*) The difference between *οὐ* and *μή*.

(*b.*) The uses of the double accusative.

(*c*) The construction of *ἄν*.

2. Parse *συνησθησομένους, ἀφελόμενοι, σκηνοῦν.*

3. *ἐπαινέσοντας.* Give a list of the futures of this class.

4. *ἄποικοι.* State and illustrate the connection between a Greek state and its *ἀποικία.* What is the meaning of *οἰκιστής, κληρουχία, μητρόπολις*?

5. *ἡ τῶν Σινωπέων πόλις.* By whom settled? Describe its position.

6. *Κορύλαν.* State briefly what is known of him.

II.

Translate:

Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δὲ ἄνακτα χόλος λάβεν, οἷον ἄκουσεν.
Κτεῖναι μέν ῥ' ἀλέεινε, σεβάσσατο γάρ τό γε θυμῷ,
Πέμπε δέ μιν Λυκίηνδε, πόρεν δ' ὅ γε σήματα λυγρὰ,
Γράψας ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῷ θυμοφθόρα πολλὰ,
Δεῖξαι δ' ἠνώγειν ᾧ πενθερῷ, ὄφρ' ἀπόλοιτο.
Αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίηνδε θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῇ.
'Αλλ' ὅτε δὴ Λυκίην ἶξε Ξάνθον τε ῥέοντα,
Προφρονέως μιν τῖεν ἄναξ Λυκίης εὐρείης.
Ἐννῆμαρ ξείνισσε καὶ ἐννέα βοῦς ἱέρευσεν.
'Αλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη ἐφάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος ἠὼς,
Καὶ τότε μιν ἐρέεινε καὶ ᾔτεε σῆμα ἰδέσθαι,
Ὅ ττί ῥά οἱ γαμβροῖο πάρα Προίτοιο φέροιτο.
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ σῆμα κακὸν παρεδέξατο γαμβροῦ,
Πρῶτον μέν ῥα Χίμαιραν ἀμαιμακέτην ἐκέλευσεν
Πεφνέμεν. ἡ δ' ἄρ' ἔην θεῖον γένος, οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων,
Πρόσθε λέων, ὄπιθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα,
Δεινὸν ἀποπνείουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένοιο.
Καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέπεφνε θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας,
Δεύτερον αὖ Σολύμοισι μαχήσατο κυδαλίμοισιν·
Καρτίστην δὴ τήν γε μάχην φάτο δύμεναι ἀνδρῶν.
Τὸ τρίτον αὖ κατέπεφνεν Ἀμαζόνας ἀντιανείρας.
Τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἀνερχομένῳ πυκινὸν δόλον ἄλλον ὕφαινεν·
Κρίνας ἐκ Λυκίης εὐρείης φῶτας ἀρίστους
Εἷσε λόχον· τοὶ δ' οὔ τι πάλιν οἴκόνδε νέοντο.

HOMER, *Iliad*, B. VI.

1. πόρεν to πολλά. Discuss the meaning.

2. Parse ἶξε, φέροιτο, πεφυέμεν, δύμεναι, εἶσε; and give the principal parts of κτεῖναι, ἀπόλοιτο, ἐφάνη, ἤτεε.

3. χίμαιραν, Ἀμαζόνας. What explanations have been suggested?

4. Derive ἀμύμονα, ἀμαιμακέτην, λόχον, καρτίστην.

5. Distinguish θεὼν and θεῶν, ἄρα and ἀρά, and the different meanings of η according to its breathing and accent.

6. τεράεσσι. Cite instances of attention to these. What is the Latin equivalent term?

III.

1. Write a concise life of Xenophon, with dates where you can.

2. Explain

(a.) ἐπιθυμῶ πλεῖν τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ ἐκταθέις ὥσπερ Ὀδυσσεὺς καθεύδων ἀφικέσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

(b.) τὸ δὲ τῆς Αρτέμιδος, ὅτε ἀπῄει σὺν Ἀγησιλάῳ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας τὴν εἰς Βοιωτοὺς ὁδον, καταλείπει παρὰ Μεγαβύζῳ τῷ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος νεωκόρῳ.

(c.) Ἦ ῥὰ νύ μοι ξεῖνος πατρώϊός ἐσσι παλαιὸς.

(d.) Καί κεν ὕδωρ φορέοις Μεσσηΐδος ἢ Ὑπερείης,
Πόλλ' ἀεκαζομένη· κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικείσετ' ἀνάγκη.

3. Write a short account of the introduction into Greece of the Homeric poems, and of their collection and arrangement.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Νῦν δ' ἄγεθ', ὡς ἂν ἐγὼν εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες.
Ἡμεῖς μὲν κώπῃσιν ἁλὸς ῥηγμῖνα βαθεῖαν
Τύπτετε κληῖδεσσιν ἐφήμενοι, αἴ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς
Δώῃ τόνδε γ' ὄλεθρον ὑπεκφυγέειν καὶ ἀλύξαι·
Σοὶ δὲ, κυβερνῆθ', ὧδ' ἐπιτέλλομαι· ἀλλ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ
Βάλλευ, ἐπεὶ νηὸς γλαφυρῆς οἰήϊα νωμᾷς.
Τούτου μὲν καπνοῦ καὶ κύματος ἐκτὸς ἔεργε
Νῆα, σὺ δὲ σκοπέλων ἐπιμαίεο, μή σε λάθῃσιν
Κεῖσ' ἐξορμήσασα καὶ ἐς κακὸν ἄμμε βάλῃσθα.'
"Ὡς ἐφάμην, οἱ δ' ὦκα ἐμοῖς ἐπέεσσι πίθοντο.
Σκύλλην δ' οὐκέτ' ἐμυθεόμην, ἄπρηκτον ἀνίην,
Μή πώς μοι δείσαντες ἀπολλήξειαν ἑταῖροι
Εἰρεσίης, ἐντὸς δὲ πυκάζοιεν σφέας αὐτούς.
Καὶ τότε δὴ Κίρκης μὲν ἐφημοσύνης ἀλεγεινῆς
Λανθανόμην, ἐπεὶ οὔ τί μ' ἀνώγει θωρήσσεσθαι·
Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καταδὺς κλυτὰ τεύχεα, καὶ δύο δοῦρε
Μάκρ' ἐν χερσὶν ἑλὼν εἰς ἴκρια νηὸς ἔβαινον
Πρώρης· ἔνθεν γάρ μιν ἐδέγμην πρῶτα φανεῖσθαι
Σκύλλην πετραίην, ἥ μοι φέρε πῆμ' ἑτάροισιν.
Οὐδέ πῃ ἀθρῆσαι δυνάμην· ἔκαμον δέ μοι ὄσσε
Πάντῃ παπταίνοντι πρὸς ἠεροειδέα πέτρην.

HOMER, *Odyssey*, XII.

1. Parse ἀπολλήξειαν, ἀλύξαι, ἔεργε, ἐδέγμην.

2. Scan v. 13. Εἰρεσίης κ.τ.λ.

3. State the principal rules peculiar to the scansion of Homeric verse.

4. οἰήϊα, ἴκρια. What is meant? Give the Homeric names of the other parts of a ship.

5. Derive γλαφυρῆς, κύματος, ἐφημοσύνης.

6. Explain the meaning of ἀοιδοί, ῥαψωδοί, *Homeridæ*, διασκευασταί.

II.

Translate, with brief marginal notes:—

a. οὐδ' ἄρα Κίρκην
ἐξ Ἀΐδεω ἐλθόντες ἐλήθομεν.

b. πλαγκτὰς δ' ἤτοι τάς γε θεοὶ μάκαρες καλέουσιν.

c. ἐκ δέ οἱ ἱστὸν ἄραξε ποτὶ τροπὶν, αὐτὰρ ἐπ' αὐτῷ
ἐπίτονος βέβλητο, βοὸς ῥινοῖο τετευχώς.

d. ἦμος δ' ἐπὶ δόρπον ἀνὴρ ἀγορῆθεν ἀνέστη
κρίνων νείκεα πολλὰ δικαζομένων ἀιζηῶν
τῆμος δὴ τά γε δοῦρα Χαρύβδιος ἐξεφαάνθη.

III.

Translate:

Οἱ σεισμοὶ δὲ κοσκινηδὸν καὶ ἡ χιὼν σωρηδὸν καὶ ἡ χάλαζα πετρηδόν· καὶ ἵνα σοι φορτικῶς διαλέγωμαι, ὑετοί τε ῥαγδαῖοι καὶ βίαιοι, ποταμὸς ἑκάστη σταγών· ὥστε τηλικαύτη ἐν ἀκαρεῖ χρόνου ναυαγία ἐπὶ τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος ἐγένετο, ὡς ὑποβρυχίων ἁπάντων καταδεδυκότων μόγις ἕν τι κιβώτιον περισωθῆναι προσοκεῖλαν τῷ Λυκωρεῖ ζώπυρόν τι τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου σπέρματος διαφυλάττον εἰς ἐπιγονὴν κακίας μείζονος. τοιγάρτοι ἀκόλουθα τῆς ῥαθυμίας τἀπίχειρα κομίζῃ παρ' αὐτῶν, οὔτε θύοντος ἔτι σοί τινος οὔτε στεφανοῦντος, εἰ μή τις ἄρα πάρεργον Ὀλυμπίων, καὶ οὗτος οὐ πάνυ ἀναγκαῖα ποιεῖν δοκῶν, ἀλλ' εἰς ἔθος τι ἀρχαῖον συντελῶν· καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον Κρόνον σε, ὦ θεῶν γενναιότατε, ἀποφαίνουσι παρωσάμενοι τῆς τιμῆς· ἐῶ λέγειν, ποσάκις ἤδη σου τὸν νεὼν σεσυλήκασιν· οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτῷ σοι τὰς χεῖρας Ὀλυμπίασιν ἐπιβεβλήκασι, καὶ σὺ ὁ ὑψιβρεμέτης ὤκνησας ἢ ἀναστῆσαι τοὺς κύνας ἢ τοὺς γείτονας ἐπικαλέσασθαι, ὡς βοηδρομήσαντες αὐτούς συλλάβοιεν ἔτι συσκευαζομένους πρὸς τὴν φυγήν.

LUCIAN, *Timon.*

1. *φορτικῶς, ἀκαρεῖ, σταγών, ἀκόλουθα, ῥαθυμίας.* Explain the derivation.

2. Parse *προσοκεῖλαν, παρωσάμενοι,* Ὀλυμπιάσιν; and give the force of the preposition in *διαλέγομαι, περισωθῆναι,* and *ἐπιγονήν.*

3. *κατ' ὀλίγον.* Make a list of special phrases with *ὀλίγον,* giving the English.

4. *τὸν νεών.* Where was the one most celebrated? In what war destroyed?

5. *ἐπὶ τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος.* Give the Latin.

6. Mark the quantity of the penult. in *σταγών, ἀκαρεῖ,* Ὀλυμπιάσιν; and of the antepenult. in *ναυαγία, καταδεδυκότων.*

7. Comment, very briefly, on any noteworthy points in the following:

a. *τί ἀγανακτεῖς, ὦ 'γαθέ; μῶν παρακέκρουσμαί σε;*

b. *οὔκ ἐστι πιστευτέα τῶν νῦν οὐδέν.*

c. *ὦ χρυσὲ δεξίωμα κάλλιστον βροτοῖς.*

d. *ἐπειδὴ πρώην ἔλαχε τῇ Ἐρεχθηΐδι φυλῇ διανέμειν τὸ θεωρικόν, κἀγὼ προσῆλθον αἰτῶν τὸ γιγνόμενον, οὐκ ἔφη γνωρίζειν πολίτην ὄντα με.*

IV.

Translate:

Οἱ δὲ Περσικοὶ νόμοι, προλαβόντες, ἐπιμέλονται ὅπως, τὴν ἀρχὴν, μὴ τοιοῦτοι ἔσονται οἱ πολῖται, ὥστε πονηροῦ τινὸς ἔργου ἢ αἰσχροῦ ἐφίεσθαι. Ἐπιμέλονται δὲ ὧδε. Ἔστιν αὐτοῖς Ἐλευθέρα Ἀγορὰ καλουμένη, ἔνθα τά τε βασίλεια καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἀρχεῖα πεποίηται. Ἐντεῦθεν τὰ μὲν ὤνια καὶ οἱ ἀγοραῖοι, καὶ αἱ τούτων φωναὶ καὶ ἀπειροκαλίαι ἀπελήλανται εἰς ἄλλον τόπον, ὡς μὴ μιγνύηται ἡ τούτων τύρβη τῇ τῶν πεπαιδευμένων εὐκοσμίᾳ. Διῄρηται δὲ αὕτη ἡ ἀγορὰ, ἡ περὶ τὰ ἀρχεῖα, εἰς τέτταρα μέρη· τούτων δ' ἔστιν ἓν μὲν παισὶν, ἓν δὲ ἐφήβοις, ἄλλο τελείοις ἀνδράσιν, ἄλλο τοῖς ὑπὲρ τὰ στρατεύσιμα ἔτη γεγονόσι. Νόμῳ δέ εἰς τὰς ἑαυτῶν χώρας ἕκαστοι τούτων πάρεισιν, οἱ μὲν παῖδες, ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ οἱ τέλειοι ἄνδρες· οἱ δὲ γεραίτεροι, ἡνίκ' ἂν ἑκάστῳ προχωρῇ, πλὴν ἐν ταῖς τεταγμέναις ἡμέραις, ἐν αἷς δεῖ αὐτοὺς παρεῖναι. Οἱ δὲ ἔφηβοι καὶ κοιμῶνται περὶ τὰ ἀρχεῖα σὺν τοῖς γυμνικοῖς ὅπλοις, πλὴν τῶν γεγαμηκότων· οὗτοι δὲ οὔτε ἐπιζητοῦνται, ἢν μὴ προῤῥηθῇ παρεῖναι· οὔτε πολλάκις ἀπεῖναι καλόν.

Xenophon, *Cyropædia.*

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Ea ita facta sunt ex senatusconsulto. Interreges tres deinceps fuere, L. Valerius, Q. Servilius Fidenas, M. Furius Camillus. Nunquam desitum interim turbari, comitia interpellantibus tribunis plebis, donec convenisset prius un major pars tribunorum militum ex plebe crearetur. Quæ dum aguntur, concilia Etruræ ad Fanum Voltumnæ habita; postulantibusque Capienatibus ac Faliscis, ut Veios communi animo consilioque omnes Etruriæ populi ex obsidione eriperent, responsum est: antea se id Veientibus negasse, quia, unde consilium non petissent super tanta re, auxilium petere non deberent. nunc jam pro se fortunam suam illis negare, maxime in ea parte Etruriæ gentem invisitatam, novos accolas Gallos esse, cum quibus nec pax satis fida, nec bellum pro certo sit: sanguini tamen nominique et præsentibus periculis consanguineorum id dari, ut, si qui juventutis suæ voluntate ad id bellum eant, non impediant. Eum magnum advenisse hostium numerum, fama Romæ erat, eoque mitescere discordiæ intestinæ metu communi, ut fit, cœptæ.

LIVY, V.

1. *Tribunorum militum.* State the circumstances under which these were first appointed. What were their functions?

2. *Nunc* to *negare.* Explain the meaning.

3. What is the construction of *convenisset* and *Capenatibus?*

4. Mark the quantity of the penult. in *desitum, interreges, accolas, intestinae.*

5. Draw a rough map of the district surrounding Rome, shewing the positions of the principal tribes and cities in it mentioned by Livy.

6. Short explanatory notes on *prærogativa, procuratio, interreges.*

II.

Translate:

Quocunque lectum nomine Massicum
Servas, moveri digna bono die,
Descende Corvino jubente
Promere languidiora vina.
Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet
Sermonibus, te negliget horridus:
Narratur et prisci Catonis
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.
Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves
Plerumque duro; tu sapientium
Curas et arcanum jocoso
Consilium retegis Lyæo;
Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis,
Viresque et addis cornua pauperi
Post te neque iratos trementi
Regum apices neque militum arma.
Te Liber, et, si læta aderit, Venus,
Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiæ,
Vivæque producent lucernæ,
Dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus.

HORACE, *Odes,* III.

1. *Lyræ, cornua, apices, arcanum.* Explain and illustrate.

2. *Gratiæ.* What were their names?

3. *Die.* What is usually its meaning when feminine?

4. Decline *vires, pauperi, astri.*

5. *Catonis.* Distinguish the persons of this name.

6. *Socraticis sermonibus.* Explain the meaning.

7. Conjugate *madet, caluisse, retegit, trementi, aderit, fugat.*

8. Give examples of Greek constructions used by Horace.

III.

Translate:

Ille manu mulcens propexam ad pectora barbam,
  Protinus Œbalii retulit arma Titi;
Utque levis custos, armillis capta Sabinis,
  Ad summæ Tatium duxerit arcis iter.
Inde, velut nunc est, per quem descenditis, inquit,
  Arduus in valles Fora clivus erat.
Et jam contigerat portam, Saturnia cujus
  Dempserat appositas insidiosa seras.
Cum tanto veritus committere numine pugnam,
  Ipse meæ movi callidus artis opus;
Oraque, qua pollens ope sum, fontana reclusi;
  Sumque repentinas ejaculatus aquas.
Ante tamen gelidis subjeci sulphura venis,
  Clauderet ut Tatio fervidus humor iter.
Cujus ut utilitas pulsis percepta Sabinis;
  Quæque fuit, tuto reddita forma loco est;
Ara mihi posita est, parvo conjuncta sacello
  Hæc adolet flammis cum strue farra suis.
At cur pace lates, motisque recluderis armis?
  Nec mora; quæsiti reddita causa mihi.
Ut populo reditus pateant ad bella profecto,
  Tota patet dempta janua nostra sera.
Pace fores obdo, ne qua discedere possit:
  Cæsareoque diu nomine clausus ero.
Dixit; et, attollens oculos diversa tuentes,
  Adspexit toto quicquid in orbe fuit.

OVID, *Fasti*, I.

1. *Œbalii, clivus, fora, Saturnia, custos.* Explain the meaning.

2. *Strue.* What?

3. Distinguish the varying meanings of *venis, levis, artis,* according to their quantity.

4. Give examples of the force of *ut, qui, dum,* and *quum,* with the indicative and subjunctive moods respectively.

IV.

1. (*a*) Where was Ovid born? (*b*) What great public event made his birthday remarkable? (*c*) Enumerate his works. (*d*) Give some particulars of his death.

2. Scan the following lines, and give their metrical names:

   (*a*) Cum pace delabentis Etruscum
   (*b*) Imbrium divina avis imminentum
   (*c*) Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum
   (*d*) Et non exiguo laurus adusta sono
   (*e*) Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera
   (*f*) Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. Pearman, M.A.

Translate:

I.

His igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licinii videtis. Quæ quum ita sint, quid est, quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, præsertim quum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit adscriptus? Etenim quum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte præditis gratuito civitatem in Græcia homines impertiebant, Rheginos credo aut Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic, summa ingenii prædito gloria noluisse.

Cicero, *Archias.*

1. *id huic.* Why the Dative case?

2. Mark the quantity of penult. and antepenult. of *lituram, Rheginos, Neapolitanos.*

3. What circumstances led to the passing of the law, under which Archias was prosecuted?

II.

Translate:

Pavor fugaque occupaverat animos et tanta omnium oblivio, ut multo major pars Veios in hostium urbem, quum Tiberis arceret, quam recto itinere Romam ad conjuges ac liberos fugerent. Parumper subsidiarios tutatus est locus: in reliqua acie simul est clamor proximis ab latere ultimis ab tergo auditus, ignotum hostem prius pæne quam viderent, non modo non

temptato certamine sed ne clamore quidem reddito integri intactique fugerunt. Nec ulla cædes pugnantium fuit: terga cæsa suomet ipsorum certamine in turba impedientium fugam. Circa ripam Tiberis, quo armis abjectis totum sinistrum cornu defugit, magna strages facta est, multosque imperitos nandi aut invalidos graves loricis aliisque tegminibus hausere gurgites. Maxima tamen pars incolumis Veios perfugit, unde non modo præsidii quicquam sed ne nuntius quidem cladis Romam est missus.

LIVY, Bk. V.

1. Draw a rough plan illustrative of the positions and operations described in this extract.

2. Derive *subsidiarios, integri, strages, loricis.*

3. (*a.*) "*quam viderent,*" (*β.*) "*suomet ipsorum, &c.*" Explain the construction.

4. Distinguish *confugio, defugio, perfugio,* and *refugio.*

III.

Translate:

Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasga
Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum.
Nunc adeo, melior quoniam pars acta diei,
Quod superest, læti bene gestis corpora rebus
Procurate, viri, et pugnam sperate parati.
Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas
Cura datur Messapo, et mœnia cingere flammis.
Bis septem, Rutulo muros qui milite servent,
Delecti; ast illos centeni quemque sequntur
Purpurei cristis juvenes auroque coruscí.
Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam
Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras ahenos.
Collucent ignes: noctem custodia ducit
Insomnem ludo.

VIRGIL, *Æneid,* Bk. IX.

1, Parse *faxo, distulit, obsidere.*

2. Scan vv. 8 and 12 of this extract, "*Bis septem, &c.,* and "*Indulgent vino, &c.*"

3. What is meant by the term "*cæsura?*" What forms of it are used in Hexameter verse?

4. *Procurate, &c.* What other reading of this line?

IV.

Translate:

Et Romani ad Ambraciam pluribus locis quatiendo arietibus muros aliquantum urbis nudaverant, nec tamen penetrare in urbem poterant: nam et pari celeritate novus pro diruto murus obiciebatur, et armati ruinis superstantes instar munimenti erant. itaque cum aperta vi parum procederet consuli res, cuniculum occultum vineis ante contecto loco agere instituit. et aliquamdiu, cum dies noctesque in opere essent, non solum sub terra fodientes sed egerentes etiam humum fefellere hostem. cumulus repente terrae eminens index operis oppidanis fuit; pavidique ne iam subrutis muris facta in urbem via esset, fossam intra murum e regione eius operis quod vineis contectum erat ducere instituunt. cuius ubi ad tantam altitudinem quantae esse solum infimum cuniculi poterat, pervenerunt, silentio facto, pluribus locis aure admota, sonitum fodientium captabant. quem ubi acceperunt, aperiunt rectam in cuniculum viam.

Livy, Bk. XXXVIII.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

ALL THE YEARS.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

"By this time battle had been joined, by the whole of the fleets simultaneously, on all sides. On the part of the Romans eighty ships were engaged, of which two and twenty were Rhodians. The enemy's fleet consisted of eighty-nine ships; they had also some of the largest size, three with six banks of oars, and two with seven. In the strength of their vessels, and the valour of their men, the Roman forces were far superior to those of the King: the Rhodian ships were superior in their power of manœuvring, and in the tactics of their captains as well as the skill of the rowers. The greatest cause of terror, however, to the enemy were those ships, which bore fire in front of them; and that circumstance, which had alone proved their salvation when surrounded at Panormus, was, on this occasion, the principal cause which led to their victory. For when, through fear of the fire in front, the King's ships had swerved in order that they might not meet prow to prow, they were both themselves unable to strike the enemy with their rams, and of their own accord offered themselves obliquely to his shock. And if any ship had directly encountered the shock, it was overwhelmed with a shower of fire; and they were more alarmed at the flames than at the fighting."

Jam totus simul classis ab omnis pars pugna consero Ab Romanus octoginta navis pugno, ex qui Rhodius du, et viginti sum. Hostis classis undenonaginta navis sum et maximus forma navis tres hexeris habeo, duo hepteris. Robur navis et virtus miles Romanus longe regius praesto: Rhodius navis agilitas et ars gubernator et scientia remex. Maximus tamen hostis terror sum, qui ignis prae sui porto: et, qui unus is ad Panormus circumventus salus sum, is tum maximus momentum ad victoria sum. Nam metus ignis adversus regius navis, ne prora concurro, quum declino, neque ipse ferire rostrum hostes possum, et obliquus sui ipse ad ictus praebeo: et si quis concurro, obruo infusus ignis, magisque ad incendium, quam ad proelium trepido.

II.

"It is undoubtedly true that Cicero and the great writers of the Augustan age, laid much stress upon the imitation of Greek models, and preferred—apparently with ample reason—those Roman works, both in poetry and prose, which had departed from the old native style, and were formed after the Greek types. Nevertheless, the admiration of the Greek writers seems to have been introduced slowly, and with difficulty, and by the influence of a few authoritative writers. The general feeling was at first in favour of the old native style, and it only yielded to the undeniable superiority of the works fashioned upon foreign models. Cicero occupies a considerable space, at the beginning of his treatise *de Finibus*, in the reprehension of those who despise and neglect the early Roman literature, as being inferior to the Greek; while Horace, on the other hand, devotes one of his longest and most elaborate epistles to a refutation of those who admire nothing but the ancient Roman writers."

N.B.—Candidates for Honors will omit Part I.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

ALL THE YEARS.

TRANSLATION INTO LATIN VERSE.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

ELEGIACS.

While I hid mine eyes, I feared,
  The heavens in wrath seemed bowed;
I look, and the sun with a smile breaks forth,
  And a rainbow spans the cloud.

I thought the winter was here,
  That the earth was cold and bare;
But I feel the coming of birds and flowers,
  And the spring-time in the air.

I said that all the lips
  I ever had kissed were dumb;
That my dearest ones were dead and gone,
  And never a friend would come.

But I hear a voice as sweet
  As the fall of summer showers;
And the grave, that yawned at my very feet,
  Is filled to the top with flowers!

As if 'twere the midnight hour,
  I sat with gloom oppress't;
When a light was breaking out of the east,
  And shining unto the west.

II.

ALCAICS.

'Tis sweet, in the green spring,
To gaze upon the wakening fields around;
Birds in the thicket sing,
Winds whisper, waters prattle from the ground;
A thousand odours rise,
Breathed up from blossoms of a thousand dyes.

Shadowy, and close, and cool,
The pine and poplar keep their quiet nook;
For ever fresh and full,
Shines at their feet the thirst-inviting brook;
And the soft herbage seems
Spread for a place of banquets and of dreams.

Thou, who alone art fair,
And whom alone I love, art far away.
Unless Thy smile be there,
It makes me sad to see the earth so gay;
I care not if the train
Of leaves, and flowers, and zephyrs go again.

III.

SAPPHICS.

Sweetly breathing vernal air,
That with kind warmth dost repair
Winter's ruins; from whose breast
All the gums and spice of th' East
Borrow their perfumes; whose eye
Gilds the moon and clears the sky;
Whose dishevelled tresses shed
Pearls upon the violet bed;
On whose brow, with calm smiles drest,
The halcyon sits, and builds her nest;
Beauty, youth, and endless spring
Dwell upon thy rosy wing!

Thou, if stormy Boreas throws
Down whole forests when he blows,
With a pregnant flowery birth
Canst refresh the teeming earth.
If he nip the early bud,
If he blast what's fair or good,
If he scatter our choice flowers,
If he shake our hall or bowers,
If his rude breath threaten us,
Thou canst stroke great Æolus,
And from him the grace obtain
To bind him in an iron chain.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

ALL THE YEARS.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

1. Give the gender of *acer*, *far*, *seges*, *ren*, *senio*, *dos*, *apex*, *bidens;* and mention peculiarities of inflexion in *pecus*, *jugerum*, *equa*, *senatus*, *vis*, *frugi*, *Achilles*, *ancile*, *Sappho*, *hepar*, *semis*, *tigris*.

2. Write the compounds, where extant, of *lego*, *scando*, *habeo*, and *rego*, with *con*, *pro*, *de*, and *ex;* and conjugate them.

3. Write a list of archaic forms in Latin nouns and pronouns.

4. Give the full Latin expression, in words and also in numerical signs, for 2419296.

5. Give the imperative mood of *astipulor*, *patior*, *profiteor*, in full; also the perfect tense and supine of *adimo*, *cieo*, *fulcio*, *gigno*, *pario*, *sæpio*.

6. What cases do the following verbs respectively govern: *animadverto*, *exuo*, *egeo*, *irascor*, *minor*, *piget*, *tempero*, *moderor ?* Distinguish different constructions with any of these.

7. Explain and illustrate the reflexive use of the passive voice.

8. Distinguish carefully between the use of the accusative and ablative in expressing space and time.

9. Give the rules for *is* and *as* final, with the exceptions; and give the exceptions to the rules (*a*), "All diphthongs are long, and (*b*) "Every vowel before another vowel in the same word is pronounced short."

10. Distinguish, according to quantity, *quis*, *es*, *modo*, *malis*, *os*; and mark the quantity of *quin*, *fac*, *hic*, *dic*, and *nec*.

11. Translate the following sentences, and notice syntactical peculiarities :—

(*a*) Ego cur, acquirere pauca
Si possum, invideor ?

(*b*) Quid mihi Celsus agit ?

(*c*) Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti.

(*d*) Nihil istac opus est arte.

12. Explain and give examples of *Synesis*, *Anacoluthon*, *Hendiadys*, *Asyndeton*, *Aposiopesis*.

13. Translate into Latin :

(1) Hannibal did wrong in wintering at Capua.

(2) The triumvirs distributed $3\frac{7}{12}$ acres to every man.

(3) He bought her a jewel for six million sesterces.

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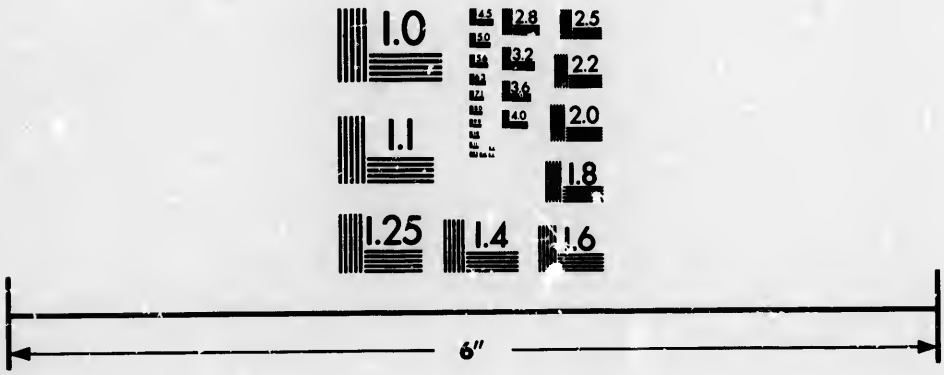

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

ALGEBRA.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

1. Shew how to find the greatest Common Measure of algebraic quantities. Example $x^4 - 2x^3y + 2xy^3 - y^4$ and $x^4 - 2x^3y + 2x^2y^2 - 2xy^3 + y^4$.

2. Apply Horner's method of division to find the quotient of

$x^6 + 2x^3 + 1$ divided by $x^2 - 2x + 1$ and

$x^5 - 4x^3y^2 - 8x^2y^3 - 17xy^4 - 12y^5$ divided by $x^2 - 2xy - 3y^2$.

3. Shew that the quantity $(b - c)\,a^3 + (c - a)\,b^3 + (a - b)\,c^3$ is divisible by each of the quantities $a - b$, $b - c$, $c - a$, and $(a + b + c)$ and that $(b - c)\,a^3 + (c - a)\,b^3 + (a - b)\,c^3 + (a - b)(b - c)(c - a)(a + b + c) = 0$.

4. Shew that

$$(ab - xy)^2 - (a + b - x - y)\left\{ab\,(x + y) - xy\,(a + b)\right\}$$

is divisible by $(x - a)(x - b)(y - a)(y - b)$ and that the two expressions are equal to each other.

5. State the difference between an equation and an identity.

To which class does $(x + x^{-1})^2 = (a + a^{-1})^2 + (ax - a^{-1}x^{-1})(a^{-1}x - ax^{-1})$ belong?

6. Shew that $a^3 + b^3$ is numerically greater than $a^2b + ab^2$.

7. If $\frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{c_2} = \frac{bc_1 - b_1c}{a_2} = \frac{ca_1 - c_1a}{b_2}$ then will $aa_2 + bb_2 + cc_2 = a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2 = 0$.

8. If $\frac{a-b}{ay+bz} = \frac{b-c}{bx+cy} = \frac{c-a}{cx+az} = \frac{a+b+c}{ax+by+cz}$ each of these quantities $= \frac{1}{x+y+z}$.

9 Shew how to extract the square root of a quantity of the form $a + \sqrt{b}$, and shew under what conditions it can be expressed by the same form.

Extract the square root of $7 + \sqrt{48}$.

10. Shew how to find the sum of n terms and the last term of an arithmetical series, having given the first term the number of terms and the common difference.

If the sum, the last term and the common difference are given shew that n and a may have two values.

Example $s = 45$ $l = 13$ $d = 2$ find a and n giving both values.

11. The geometric mean of any two numbers, is the geometric mean between the arithmetic and harmonic mean of the same numbers.

12. The sum of 5 numbers in arithmetical progression is 5 and the sum of their squares 45. What are the numbers?

13. Solve the equations

(1). $\frac{a^2x}{y^2z^2} = \frac{b^2y}{z^2x^2} = \frac{c^2z}{x^2y^2} = 1.$

(2). $5y = 2\sqrt{x-1} + 6\sqrt{x+1}$ and $y^2 = 2(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})$

(3). $\frac{1}{x^2-2x-8} + \frac{1}{x^2-7x+12} + \frac{1}{x^2-14x+40} = 0.$

14. Eliminate x, y, z from the equations

$$x = yz\left(\frac{b}{y} + \frac{c}{z} - \frac{a}{x}\right)$$

$$y = zx\left(\frac{c}{z} + \frac{a}{x} - \frac{b}{y}\right)$$

$$z = xy\left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} - \frac{c}{z}\right)$$

shewing that

$$(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1})(b + \sqrt{b^2 - 1})(c + \sqrt{c^2 - 1}) = 1.$$

15. If

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1 \text{ and } \frac{a^2 l}{x} = \frac{b^2 m}{y} = \frac{c^2 n}{z}$$

then each of these latter expressions will be equal to any of the expressions

$$lx + my + nz, \quad (a^2l^2 + b^2m^2 + c^2n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\left(\frac{a^4l^2 + b^4m^2 + c^4n^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ or } \left(\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

EUCLID.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

I.

1. Triangles upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to the two sides of the other, each to each, and the contained angles together equal to two right angles, the triangles are equal to one another.

2. The perimeter of an isosceles triangle is less than that of any other triangle of equal area, on the same base.

3. In any right angled triangle, the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle, is equal to the sum of the squares described on the sides which contain the right angle.

If any point P be joined to A B C D, the angular points of a rectangle, the squares on PA and PC are together equal to the squares on PB and PD.

4. In every triangle, the square on the sides subtending an acute angle, is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.

The sum of the squares on the sides of a quadrilateral are together greater than the squares on its diagonals by 4 times the square on the straight line joining the middle point of its diagonals.

5. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference on the same base, that is on the same arc.

If a quadrilateral be described about a circle the sum of two opposite sides, is equal to the sum of the other two sides.

6. On a given straight line, describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Construct a triangle having given the base, vertical angle and (1) sum of the other two sides (2) their difference.

7. Find the point in the tangent to a circle at the extremity of a diameter, so that when this point is joined to the other extremity of the diameter, the rectangle contained by the part within and the part without the circle may be equal to a given square. What restrictions are necessary?

8. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles of the base double of the third angle.

Shew how to describe an isosceles triangle having the third angle treble of each the other two angles.

9. In a right angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another, and shew that the perpendicular is a mean proportional between the segments of the base, and that each of the sides is a mean proportional between the base and the adjacent segment.

10. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

11. If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. State and prove the rule for finding the characteristic of the logarithms of whole numbers.

Given $\log \cdot 25 = -\cdot 60206$, find how many digits there will be in the integral part of $(2\cdot 5)^{20}$.

2. Prove $\log a^x = x \log a$, $\log \frac{a}{b} = \log a - \log b$.

Evaluate the following by using logarithms:

$$\sqrt[4]{80} \times \sqrt[3]{2\cdot 7},\ \sqrt[5]{-5} \times 18^{-\frac{1}{5}}$$

Find the tabular lorgarithms of $\sin 45°$, $\tan 60°$, $\cos 30°$.

3. Shew that the logarithms of the trigonometrical ratios need not be entered for angles greater than 45°; take $\sin A$, $\tan A$ as examples, where A has any value from 0° to 180°.

If $\sec. 120° = \frac{a}{40}$, can a be found by logarithms?

Adapt $\sin A - \tan \frac{1}{2} A$ to logarithmic computation.

4. Prove the following relations:

$$\sin^2 A = 1 - \cos^2 A$$

$$\tan^2 A = \sec^2 A - 1$$

$$\text{cosec.}\, A - \sin A = \cos A \cot A$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A}} = \sec A + \tan A.$$

5. A person standing on one bank of a river observes that an object on the opposite bank has an angle of elevation of 45°, and going back 150 feet the corresponding angle is 30°. Find the breadth of the river.

6. A vertical stick whose height is 10 feet throws on a horizontal plane a shadow 7.74 feet long. Find the sun's altitude.

Indicate how the problem would be solved if the shadow fell on a plane through the foot of the stick inclined at an angle θ to the horizon, the line of intersection of the plane and horizon being perpendicular to the plane through the sun and stick.

7. Prove $\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$.

$$2 \sin^2 \tfrac{1}{2} A = 1 - \cos A$$

$$(\cos A - \sin A)^2 = \cos 2A \tan(45° - A)$$

$$\frac{\cos\theta + \cos 3\theta}{\sin\theta + \sin 3\theta} = \frac{1 - \tan^2\theta}{2\tan\theta}.$$

8. In any triangle establish the following:

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c},$$

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2} C = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}}$$

$$2 \times \text{area} = b\,c \sin A = \frac{c^2}{\cot A + \cot B}.$$

9. In a triangle

$B = 123°40'$, $b = 100$, $c = 60$, find A and C.

$A = 112°40'$, $b = 213{\cdot}4$, $c = 213{\cdot}4$, solve the triangle.

$a = 200$, $b = 77{\cdot}4$, $C = 41°50'$, find the area.

10. If $(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = 3\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta$, find θ in degrees, &c.

If $1 + \sin\theta = 2\cos\tfrac{1}{2}\theta\,(\cos\tfrac{1}{2}\theta - \sin\tfrac{1}{2}\theta)$, find θ in degrees, &c.

11. In any triangle shew that

$$2(1 - \sin C) > (\cos A - \sin B)^2$$

Num.	log.	Angle.	Log.
20000	30103	tan 52° 15′	10.11110
30000	47712	tan 52° 16′	10.11136
41645	61956	sin 56° 20′	9.92027
77400	88874	sin 29° 57′ 30″	9.69842
21340	32919	sin 41° 50′	9.82410
17761	24946	sin 19° 28′	9.52278
51623	71284	sin 19° 29′	9.52314
		tan 26° 33′	9.69868
		tan 26° 34′	9.69900

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A. AND FIRST YEAR.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. Find the number of permutations of n things, taken r at a time.

Determine the number of different ways in which n books may be arranged on a shelf, when right ends and wrong ends upwards are counted as different ways.

2. The arithmetic mean of any number of positive quantities is greater than the geometric mean.

Shew that, n being a positive integer,

$$1 - \underline{|n} + n(n - \underline{|n}) + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2}(n^2 - \underline{|n}) + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}(n^3 - \underline{|n}) + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

is also a positive integer.

3. If $A + Bx + Cx^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots = A' + B'x + C'x^2 + \ldots\ldots$ for all values of x, then $A = A'$, $B = B'$, $C = C'$, &c.

Prove that

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \ldots\ldots \overline{2r-1}}{\underline{|r}} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \ldots\ldots \overline{2r-3}}{\underline{|r-1}} . 2$$

$$+ \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \ldots\ldots \overline{2r-5}}{\underline{|r-2}} . 2^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots = \frac{3 \cdot 5 \ldots\ldots\ldots \overline{2r+1}}{\underline{|r}} .$$

4. Any series is convergent in which, after some finite number of terms, the ratio of each term to the preceding becomes less than unity.

Examine under what circumstances the series $1 - 2x^2 - 6x^3 - 14x^4 - 30x^5 -$ &c. is convergent.

5. Find the present value of an annuity to commence at the end of p years and then to continue q years.

Extending the ordinary formula for compound interest to the case of n being fractional, find the quarterly instalment to discharge in 12 years both principal and interest of a debt of $500, allowing 8 p.c., given

$\log 108 = 03342$, $\log 39715 = 59896$, $\log 101944 = 00836$.

6. If there be n exclusive events and $p_1, p_2, \ldots\ldots p_n$ be the chances of their respectively happening on any one of a succession of occasions on which one must happen, the chance that on any given occasion one of the first r events hpppens is $p_1 + p_2 + \ldots\ldots + p_n$.

A person writes down at random one of the homogeneous products of n dimensions that may be formed with n different letters and their powers. Find the chance that it will not involve a particular letter.

7. Shew that

$$\log_e (n+1) - \log_e n = 2\left\{\frac{1}{(2n+1)} + \frac{1}{5(2n+1)^3} + \frac{1}{5(2n+1)^5} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\right\}$$

How is this made suitable for finding the logarithms of our tables?

If a, b, c, be in Arithmetic Progression, the Arithmetic mean between the logs of a and c is

$$\log_e b - \tfrac{1}{2}\left\{\left(\frac{c-a}{2b}\right)^2 + \tfrac{1}{2}\left(\frac{c-a}{2b}\right)^4 + \tfrac{1}{3}\left(\frac{c-a}{2b}\right)^6 + \ldots\ldots\right\}$$

8. Obtain an expression for the radius (R) of the circle described about a given triangle.

Prove that $R = \dfrac{b - a\cos C}{2\cos A \sin C} = \dfrac{a^2 - b^2}{2c\sin(A - B}$.

The sine of the angle which the part of the side b intercepted by the Nine Points Circle subtends at its circumference $= 2 \sin A \cos C - \sin B$.

9. Find from a figure $\cos (A + B)$ when A lies between $90°$ and $180°$, and $A + B$ between $180°$ and $270°$.

10. Find the limit of $\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$ as θ is indefinitely diminished.

The angles which the sides of a polygon inscribed in a circle subtend at the centre are in $A.P.$, by indefinitely increasing the number of sides shew that its area is ultimately that of the circle.

11. Expand $\cos \theta$ in ascending power of θ.

In a triangle $a = 30$, $b = 20$, $C = 1° \; 48'$ find c approximately.

12. Sum to n terms the series

$$\sin a + \sin (a + \beta) + \sin (a + 2\beta) + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$
$$\sin 2a \cos a + \sin 3a \cos 2a + \sin 4a \cos 3a + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

ALL THE YEARS.

PROBLEMS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { EDGAR FRISBY, M. A.
ALFRED BAKER, B. A.

1. Shew how to divide a triangle into two parts having the ratio of m to n by a straight line drawn parallel to a given straight line.

2. Construct a triangle having given its base and the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

3. A is the middle point of the straight line joining the centres of the inscribed and one of the escribed circles of a triangle; B is the middle point of the straight line joining the centres of the other two escribed circles; shew that $A\,B$ is a diameter of the circumscribing circle.

4. $A\,B$, $A\,C$, sides of the triangle $A\,B\,C$, are diameters of circles; $C\,D\,E$ is drawn perpendicular to $A\,B$ and cutting the circle on $A\,B$ in D and E; $B\,F\,G$ is drawn perpendicular to $A\,C$ and cutting the circle on $A\,C$ in F and G: shew that the angles $F\,E\,D$, $F\,G\,D$ are equal.

5. If α, β, γ be the lengths of the perpendiculars drawn from the centre of the circumscribing circle of a triangle to its sides, the radius of this circle is the positive value of r in the equation $r^3 - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)\,r - \alpha\,\beta\,\gamma = 0$.

Shew also that

$$\frac{\alpha\beta}{a\,b} + \frac{\beta\gamma}{b\,c} + \frac{\gamma\,\alpha}{c\,a} = \frac{1}{4}$$

where a, b, c are the lengths of the sides.

6. If c_0, c_1, c_2, &c., are the co-efficients of the powers of x in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, then will

$$c_0 c_m + c_1 c_{m+1} + c_2 c_{m+2} \ldots\ldots\ldots + c_{n-m} c_n$$

$$= \frac{|\underline{2n}}{|\underline{n-m}\,|\underline{n+m}}.$$

7. Shew that

$$\frac{1.4.7\ldots.(3r-2)}{|\underline{r}} + \frac{1.4.7\ldots.(3r-5)}{|\underline{r-1}} \cdot \frac{2}{1}$$

$$+ \frac{1.4.7\ldots.(3r-8)}{|\underline{r-2}} \cdot \frac{2.5}{1.2} + \ldots. = 3^r.$$

8. Find the number of different throws that may be made in three throws with two dice, so that, in each set of throws, one doublet at least may occur.

9. A coin is thrown on a chess board, where the sides of the squares are to the radius of the coin as m to n; find the chance that it will lie across one of the bounding lines.

10. If p be a prime number, shew that

$$(p^2-1)^{p-1} - (|\underline{p-1})^2$$

is divisible by p.

11. Shew that

$$\left\{\frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{2}\right\}^n > 3^n (|\underline{n})^2.$$

In any triangle shew that

$$\tan^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A + \tan^2 \tfrac{1}{2}B + \tan^2 \tfrac{1}{2}C > 1$$

$(a+b)\cos C + (b+c)\cos A + (c+a)\cos B > 2 \times$ any side.

12. Find θ from the equation

$$5\cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2}\theta - 1 = (\cos \tfrac{1}{2}\theta + \sqrt{2}\sin \tfrac{1}{2}\theta)^2 - \sqrt{2}.$$

Find α and β from the equations

$$2\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\cos\alpha + \cos\beta},$$

$$2\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\cos\alpha + \cos\beta}.$$

13. If $A + B + C = \pi$, then will

$$\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C - 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C = 0,$$

$$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C + 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C + 1 = 0.$$

14. If a quadrilateral can be inscribed in and also circumscribed about a circle, its area is the square root of the product of its sides.

15. Shew that

$$2 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} + \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}} = 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

16. Find the sum of the series

$$\cos x + \tfrac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} \cos 4x + \ldots\ldots \textit{ad inf.}$$

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH.

Examiner: WILLIAM HOUSTON, M.A.

1. Name, in the order of their importance, the sources of the English vocabulary, describing, in a general way, as well as by examples, the character of the element derived from each source.

2. Dryden, in one of his comedies, ridicules the disposition to employ French words and phrases which was so prevalent in his day. Amongst the words he condemns are: *sottise, figure, naïve* and *naïveté, foible, chagrin, grimace, embarasse, double-entendre, equivoque, éclaircissement, façon, penchant,* and *ridicule.* Addison rails, in the *Spectator,* at the use of *reconnoitre, pontoon, marauding, corps, gasconade, carte blanche, fosse,* and *commandant.* Pope, in one of his criticisms, censures the use of the words *sheen, whilom, welkin, younglings, nurslings, witless, emprise, nathless, dulcet, paynim,* and *umbrageous.*

State which of the words in this list have so maintained their hold that good usage now authorizes them to be considered legitimate English words; point out those that are in common use in English, but are still regarded as foreign; and indicate what changes of form those which have become either wholly or partially naturalized have undergone.

3. Parse the italicised words in the following sentences, explaining fully the syntactical relation of each:

(*a*) It is seldom acknowledged as a reasonable delicacy of feeling, and still more seldom *made provision for.*

(*b*) He leaned *prone* on his chain.

(*c*) He was granted an *earldom* by the king.

(*d*) The weather seems *to have become* clear.

(*e*) It is *worth* six *shillings*.

4. Discuss the correctness of the following sentences, giving reasons for any changes made:

(*a*) Which, when Beelzebub perceived, than whom, Satan except, none higher sat, with grave aspect he rose.

MILTON.

(*b*) Now either spoke; as hope or fear impressed
Each their alternate triumph in the breast.

CRABBE.

(*c*) None of the castles were taken.

(*d*) It is somewhat unfortunate that this paper did not end, as it might very well have done, with the former beautiful period.

BLAIR.

(*e*) There was no one present but me.

5. Discuss fully, giving examples to illustrate your meaning, the etymology and correct use of *shall* and *will*,

6. Derive *yeoman, parchment, fulsome, solecism, curfew, mausoleum, villain, pirate, quiver,* and *surgeon.*

7. Define *climax, enigma, hypotiposis, sarcasm,* and *irony.*

Point out the rhetorical and syntactical figures in the following passage:

A diamond light
(Whene'er the summer sun declining smote
A smooth rock wet with constant springs) was seen
Sparkling from out a copse-clad bank that rose
Fronting our cottage. Oft beside the hearth
Seated, with open door, often and long
Upon this restless lustre have I gazed,
That made my fancy restless as itself.
'Twas now for me a burnished silver shield,
Suspended over a knight's tomb, who lay
Inglorious, buried in the dusky wood:

An entrance now into some magic cave
Or palace built by fairies of the rock;
Nor could I have been bribed to disenchant
The spectacle, by visiting the spot.
Thus wilful Fancy, in no artful mood
Engrafted far-fetched shapes on feelings bred
By fine imagination; busy power
She was, and with her ready pupil turned
Instinctively to human passions, then
Least understood. Yet, 'mid the fervent swarm
Of these vagaries, with an eye so rich
As mine, was, through the bounty of a grand
And lovely region, I had forms distinct
To steady me: each airy thought revolved
Round a substantial centre, which at once
Incited it to motion, and controlled.

8. Trace the rise and progress of the English drama prior to the appearance of Shakspeare as a dramatic author.

9. Sketch the history of the English Bible, and account for the occurrence of so few obsolete and archaic expressions in the authorized version.

10. Point out the influence exerted on English literature and the English language by translations from Latin and Greek writers prior to 1600. Specify and describe accurately the various metrical versions of the poems of Virgil, and compare them, in point of merit, with those made in more recent times.

SUBJECT FOR COMPOSITION.

Language is antecedent to Grammar. Law and general principles are necessary before rules can be deduced from them. To deduce these rules is the province of the grammarian; and the law of a language, to which he must make his appeal, is usage.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. M. BUCHAN, M.A.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Name some of the Anglo-Saxon poems which are extant, and state what is the general character of Anglo-Saxon literature.

2. Give an account of the versification of Layamon's Brut, the Ormulum, the Vision of Piers Ploughman, and Minot's poems.

3. Write a sketch of the progress of learning in England between 1200 and 1350.

PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES.

4. Reproduce in your own language Chaucer's description of the Clerk of Oxford and the Sompnour, introducing quotations where you can.

5. Name the principal dialects of the English language. In which did Chaucer write? What previous writers had employed the same dialect?

6. "A Frankeleyn was in his companye;
Whit was his berde, as is the dayesye.
Of his complexioun he was sangwyn.
Wel loved he in the morwe a sop in wyn.
To lyven in delite was al his wone, 335
For he was Epicurus owne sone,
That heeld opynyoun that pleyn delyt
Was verraily felicité perfyt.
An houshaldere, and that a gret, was he,
Seynt Julian he was in his countré. 340
His breed, his ale, was always after oon;
A bettre envyned man was nowher noon.
Withoute bake mete was nevere his hous,
Of fleissch and fissch, and that so plentyvous,
Hit snewede in his hous of mete and drynke, 345
Of alle deyntees that men cowde thynke.
After the sondry sesouns of the yeer.
So chaungede he his mete and his soper.
Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in mewe,
And many a brem and many a luce in stewe." 350

Ll. 331–350.

(i.) Write explanatory notes on 'Frankeleyn,' l. 331; 'sop in wyn,' l. 334; 'Epicurus,' l. 336; 'Seynt Julian,' l. 340; 'mewe,' l. 349; and 'stewe,' l. 350.

(ii.) What is the meaning of 'morwe,' l. 334; 'wone,' l. 335; 'pleyn delyt,' l. 337; 'after oon,' l. 341; 'envyned,' l. 342?

(iii.) Make a list of the words in *e* in these lines, excluding monosyllables; state in which the final *e* is silent, in which it is elided, and in which it is sounded; and, where it is elided or sounded, explain the force of the termination.

(iv.) Give the derivation of 'dayesye,' 'pleyn,' 'delyt,' 'countré,' and 'sesoun.'

7. What proofs are there that Macbeth was written after 1603? What means have we of approximating to the date of its production? When was it first printed? From what source did Shakespeare derive his materials?

8. Describe the character of Lady Macbeth. Compare her with her husband.

9. "Come, you spirits,
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,
And fill me, from the crown to the toe, top-full
Of direst cruelty; make thick my blood,
Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it! Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers,
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's mischief! Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes,
Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry, 'Hold, hold!'"

(i.) *Make thick my blood.* Explain the construction.

(ii.) Point out any word accented peculiarly.

(iii.) *Nor keep peace between the effect and it.* Explain the meaning. What reading has been proposed instead of 'it'?

(iv.) *Sightless.* Explain the meaning.

(v.) *Blanket of the dark.* What reading is found in Collier's Corrected Folio, instead of 'blanket'? Give an account of this text, and tell what you know about the early editions of Shakespeare's plays.

(vi.) Give the derivation of 'cruelty,' 'passage,' 'compunctious,' and 'between.'

(vii.) Point out the rhetorical figures.

10. Explain the versification of the following passage, naming the feet and lines :

"The praise of Bacchus then the sweet musician sung,
Of Bacchus ever fair, and ever young.
The jolly god in triumph comes ;
Sound the trumpets, beat the drums ;
Flush'd with a purple grace,
He shews his honest face ;
Now give the hautboys breath ; he comes, he comes.
Bacchus, ever fair and young,
Drinking joys did first ordain ;
Bacchus' blessings are a treasure,
Drinking is the soldiers' pleasure ;
Rich the treasure,
Sweet the pleasure,
Sweet is pleasure after pain."—*Dryden.*

11. Quote or compose a dactylic, an amphibrachic, and an anapaestic line.

12. Fowler, speaking of rhyme, says: "Its advantages have been felt so strongly that no people have ever adopted an accented rhythm without also adopting rhyme." What are its advantages?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

FRENCH.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

I.

Translate:

1. He would wish to speak to you in private.
2. Have the goodness to read this letter.
3. She was acquitted.
4. Our left wing beat the right wing of the enemy.
5. This paper blots.
6. Come, drink!—I never drink strong liquors.
7. He always regretted the bargains they had concluded.
8. This road leads to the town.
9. The sentence you have translated is a very fine one.
10. Preserve the cherries, but pickle the cucumbers.
11. If he lose that lawsuit, all his property will not suffice.
12. I pity you, but I do not complain of you.
13. That girl sews well.
14. She is afraid of being discovered.
15. He was a man who feared nothing.
16. Let us unite prudence with courage.
17. She sings out of tune.
18. The ladies did not speak loud enough.
19. His sister and brother are very polite.
20. An affected simplicity is a refined imposture.
21. She is a good and charitable woman.

22. Napoleon was not a tall man, but he was a great one.

23. A ridiculous story is not always a pleasant one.

24. The vine is loaded with grapes.

25. Of one thousand inhabitants, there is not a rich one.

II.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Some French grammars give more than four regular conjugations: what foundation is there for this?

2. What foundation is there for the union of the third and fourth regular conjugations into one?

3. Give seven rules for use of the article.

4. Give eight rules for omission of the article.

5. Give ten words, the meanings of which vary with gender; and explain them.

6. Give rules for forming plural of compound substantives.

7. Why is *grand' mère* used, and not *grande mère*?

8. Give rules for the position of pronominal objects of verbs.

9. When may *à* precede *moi, toi, lui, elle,* &c.?

10. Represent the pronunciation of *Lafayette, Michel, Michel-Ange, Almanach, Chaos, David, Madrid.*

III.

Correct the errors in the following sentences:

1. Vous auriez vu le roi, si vous seriez venu.

2. Je ne sais s'il viendra.

3. Vous m'eûssiez trouvé, si vous fûssiez venu ce matin.

4. Portes-en à ton frère. Offres-en à ta soeur. Cueilles-en aussi pour toi. Apportes-y tes livres.

5. La bonne grace ne gàte rien: elle ajoute à la beauté, réléve la modestie, et y-donne du lustre.

IV.

FOR ARTS STUDENTS ONLY.

Translate:

> Les premières impressions qu'on reçoit en arrivant dans le nord de l'Allemagne, surtout au milieu de l' hiver, sont extrêmement tristes; et je ne suis pas étonnée que ces impressions aient empêché la plupart des Français que l'exil a conduits dans ce pays de

l'observer sans prévention. Cette frontière du Rhin est solennelle ; on craint, en la passant, de s'entendre prononcer ce mot terrible : *Vous êtes hors de France.* C'est en vain que l'esprit juge avec impartialité le pays qui nous a vus naître, nos affections ne s'en détachent jamais ; et quand on est contraint à le quitter, l'existence semble déracinée, on se devient comme étranger à soi-même. Les plus simples usages, comme les relations les plus intimes ; les intérêts les plus graves, comme les moindres plaisirs, tout était de la patrie ; tout n'en est plus. On ne recontre personne qui puisse vous parler d'autrefois, personne qui vous atteste l'identité des jours passés avec les jours actuels ; la destinée recommence, sans que la confiance des premières années se renouvelle ; l'on change de monde, sans avoir changé de cœur. Ainsi l'exil condamne à se survivre ; les adieux, les séparations, tout est comme à l'instant de la mort, et l'on y assiste cependant avec les forces entières de la vie.

J'étais, il y a six ans, sur les bords du Rhin, attendant la barque qui devait me conduire à l'autre rive ; le temps était froid, le ciel obscur, et tout me semblait un présage funeste. Quand la douleur agite violemment notre âme, on ne peut se persuader que la nature y soit indifférente ; il est permis à l'homme d'attribuer quelque puissance à ses peines ; ce n'est pas de l'orgueil c'est de la confiance dans la céleste pitié. Je m'inquiétais pour mes enfants, quoiqu' ils ne fussent pas encore dans l'age de sentir ces émotions de l'âme qui répandent l'effroi sur tous les objets extérieurs.

MADAME DE STAËL. *L'Allem.* p. 67.

1. *aient empêché, puisse, atteste, se renouvelle, ne fussent pas.* What parts of the verbs are these ? Give reasons for the use of each mood and tense.

2. *hors de France.* Why no article ?

3. *Les plus simples.* What kind of superlative is this ?

4. *les moindres plaisirs.* Give positive of *moindres.*

5. Give preterite definite, second person plural of the following : *conduits, devient, survivre.*

6. *a vus naître.* Explain the form of *vus.*

7. *qui devait.* Give and translate sentences illustrating the different meanings of the verb *devoir.*

8. *froid.* Give French Canadian pronunciation of this.

9. *violemment.* Explain the origin and formation of this word.

10. Give homonyms of *suis, pas, craint, quand.*

Translate:

Des milliers d'individus ont jeté pelletées de terre sur pelletées de terre pour abaisser la montagne au niveau de la vallée, et le contraste entre les moyens employés et les résultats obtenus, quelques gigantesques qu'ils soient, doit frapper d'étonnement tout observateur qui sait apprécier les effets des forces mécaniques que les hommes savent mettre en œuvre dans d'autres circonstances. Il y a beaucoup d'analogie, quant au mode d'établissement, entre ces immenses masses de terre déplacées et quelques ouvrages construits dans l'antiquité.

Les pyramides étaient élevées au moyen de plans inclinés en terre qu'on prolongeait de plusieurs lieues souvent, à cause de la pente, pour arriver au sommet; les esclaves y traînaient péniblement les pierres de tailles et en formaient des assises de maçonnerie.

Ces pyramides, qui avaient toujours été considerées par les peuples modernes comme des monuments inutiles, viennent d'être réhabilitées. Il est admis aujourd'hui qu'elles servaient de phares aux bateliers du Nil lors des inondations; orientées astronomiquement, elles formaient des points de repère aux caravanes égarées dans les sables du Sahara. Ces pyramides étaient indiquées pendant la nuit par des feux de bitume allumés à leur sommet. Les rois conquérants savaient aussi en tirer parti: ils en faisaient des stations de signaux. De pareilles constructions, indiquant un plan préconçu, ont été découvertes, il y a quelques années, en Amérique.

WITH. *Chemins de Fer*, p. 79.

1. Translate the following terms: *pelle, plaques vissées, pilotis, pioche, essieux, au fur et à mesure, alidades, mires, gabarits.*

2. What relation does the author state to be admitted by English engineers between the weight of a train and the running *mètre* of railway bridges?

3. What is the proportion of the running foot English to the *mètre*?

4. Explain by words and diagrams the terms, *rayon de courbure*, and *flèche de courbure.*

5. To what country is the origin of metallic bridges attributed?

6. Enumerate in French the various kinds of metallic bridges mentioned by the author.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR: ARTS.

FRENCH.

HONORS.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Quand vous priez un fils, seigneur, vous commandez:
Mais daignez voir au moins ce que vous hazardez.
D'une ville naissante, encor mal assurée,
Au peuple américain nous défendons l'entrée:
Empêchons, croyez-moi, que ce peuple orgueilleux
Au fer qui l'a dompté n'accoutume ses yeux;
Que, méprisant nos lois, et prompt à les enfreindre,
Il ose contempler des maîtres qu'il doit craindre.
Il faut toujours qu'il tremble, et n'apprenne à nous voir
Qu'armés de la vengeance, ainsi que du pouvoir.
L'Américain farouche est un monstre sauvage
Qui mord en frémissant le frein de l'esclavage;
Soumis au châtiment, fier de l'impunité,
De la main qui le flatte il se croit redouté.
Tout pouvoir, en un mot, périt par l'indulgence,
Et la sévérité produit l'obéissance.
Je sais qu'aux Castillans il suffit de l'honneur,
Qu'à servir sans murmure ils mettent leur grandeur:
Mais le reste du monde, esclave de la crainte,
A besoin qu'on l'opprime, et sert avec contrainte.
Les dieux même adorés dans ces climats affreux,
S'ils ne sont teints de sang, n'obtiennent point de voeux.

VOLTAIRE. *Alzire*, Acte I., Sc. i.

1. Give five verbs governing an infinitive without a preposition; five by means of *à;* and five by *de.*

2. *Encor.* Why so spelled?

3. *n'accoutume.* Explain *n'.*

4. *L'Américain——l'esclavage.* Write note on these lines.

5. *châtiment.* Explain relation of the accent on this word to the derivation of the word.

6. *Fier.* Give three other words with similar termination similarly pronounced.

7. *Mot.* Distinguish from *parole.*

8. *Même.* State grammatical construction of this.

9. Give preterite definite of *enfreindre, apprenne, produit, teints, obtiennent.*

10. Write note on last two lines of extract.

11. What persons are supposed to have furnished the models of the characters *Alvarez* and *Gusman.*

12. (*a*) What incident in the third act seems to endanger the interest of this play? (*b*) What incident revives and increases the interest?

II.

Translate:

Cependant Cinq-Mars, au milieu de la mêlée que son emportement avait provoquée, s'était senti saisi le bras gauche par une main aussi dure que le fer, qui, le tirant de la foule jusqu'au bas des degrés, le jeta derrière le mur de l'église, et lui fit voir la figure noire du vieux Grandchamp, qui dit d'une voix brusque: Monsieur, ce n'était rien que d'attaquer trente mousquetaires dans un bois à Chaumont, parce que nous étions à quelques pas de vous sans que vous l'ayez su, que nous vous aurions aidé au besoin, et que d'ailleurs vous aviez affaire à des gens de l'honneur; mais ici c'est différent. Voici vos chevaux et vos gens au bout de la rue: je vous prie de monter à cheval et de sortir de la ville, ou bien de me

renvoyer chez madame la maréchale, parce que je suis responsable de vos bras et de vos jambes, que vous exposez bien lestement. Cinq-Mars, quoique un peu étourdie de cette manière de rendre service, ne fut pas fâché de sortir d'affaire ainsi, ayant eu le temps de réfléchir au désagrément qu'il y aurait d'être reconnu pour ce qu'il était après avoir frappé le chef de l'autorité judiciaire et l'agent du Cardinal même qui allait le présenter au Roi.

DE VIGNY. *Cinq-Mars*, p. 84.

1. Trace the etymology of the following words: *mêlée, fâché, même.*

2. *emportement.* Explain the reference.

3. *provoquée.* Explain agreement.

4. *s'était senti saisi.* What tense? Explain grammatical construction of *saisi* and *s'*.

5. *degrés.* What were these, and how many were there?

6. *Grandchamp.* Who?

7. *rien que d'attaquer.* Explain (*a*) grammatical construction of *que*, and (*b*) allusion in *attaquer.*

8. *ayez su.* Why subjunctive? What tense? Why used?

9. *fâché de.* Write and translate a French sentence illustrating the meaning of *fâché contre.*

10. *chef.* Represent the pronunciation of this word, and of *chef-d'oeuvre* and *chef-lieu.*

III.

Translate:

(*a*) A king who is inaccessible to men is so to truth also, and passes his life in a ferocious, inhuman grandeur; and, as he is continually afraid of being deceived, he always unavoidably is, and deserves to be so; besides, he is at the mercy of slanderers and tale-bearers, a base, malicious tribe, who feed on venom, and invent mischief rather than cease to injure.

(*b*) Thus men pass away like flowers which open in the morning, and which, at night, are withered and trampled under foot. The generations of men flow like the waves of a rapid stream: nothing can arrest time, which draws after it all that appears most unchanging. Thou, thyself, O my son, my dear son, thou, thyself, who now rejoicest in a youth so lively and so fruitful in pleasures, remember that this fair age is but a flower which will be withered almost as soon as it is blown. Thou shalt see thyself changed insensibly: the smiling graces, the sweet pleasures which accompany thee, strength, health, joy, shall vanish like a beautiful dream: of them, there shall remain to thee only a sad rememberance. Pining old age, the enemy of pleasures, will come, to furrow thy countenance, to bend thy form, to weaken thy limbs, to exhaust (*faire tarir*) in thy heart the fountain of joy, to disgust thee with the present, to cause thee to dread the future, to render thee insensible to everything, except to grief.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

GERMAN.

PASS.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

GRAMMAR.

1. Explain the position of the verb in principal and inverted sentences.

2. Enumerate and give the significations of the auxiliary verbs.

3. Give the various terminations in the conjugation of the strong verbs.

4. What classes of substantives are of the feminine gender?

5. What prepositions govern the accusative?

6. Give a tabular view of the terminations of both strong and weak declension of substantives.

II.

Translate:

Das Schloß Boncourt.

Ich träum' als Kind mich zurücke
Und schüttle mein greises Haupt:
Wie sucht ihr mich heim, ihr Bilder,
Die lang' ich vergessen geglaubt?

Hoch ragt aus schatt'gen Gehegen
Ein schimmerndes Schloß hervor,
Ich kenne die Thürme, die Zinnen,
Die steinerne Brücke, das Thor.

Es schauen vom Wappenschild
Die Löwen so traulich mich an'
Ich grüße die alten Bekannten
Und eile den Burghof hinan.

Dort liegt die Sphinx am Brunnen,
Dort grünt der Feigenbaum,
Dort hinter diesen Fenstern
Verträumt' ich den ersten Traum.

Ich tret' in die Burgkapelle
Und suche des Ahnherrn Grab;
Dort ist's, dort hängt vom Pfeiler
Das alte Gewaffen herab.

Noch lesen umflort die Augen
Die Züge der Inschrift nicht,
Wie hell durch die bunten Scheiben
Das Licht darüber auch bricht.

So stehst du, o Schloß meiner Väter,
Mir treu und fest in dem Sinn,
Und bist von der Erde verschwunden,
Der Pflug geht über dich hin.

Sei fruchtbar, o theurer Boden,
Ich segne dich mild und gerührt,
Und segn ihn zweifach, wer immer
Den Pflug nun über dich führt.

Ich aber will auf mich raffen,
Mein Saitenspiel in der Hand,
Die Weiten der Erde durchweifen
Und singen von Land zu Land

Adalbert von Champisso.

1. Give come account of the life of Chamisso.

2. Congugate *vergessen, rennen, grüssen, treten, lesen, verschwinden.* Give the present indicative of each,

3. Give the plurals of *Kind, Haupt, Traum, Pflug, Hand, Land.*

4. Give the gender of *Kind, Bild, Grab, Thurm.*

5. Explain the difference of signification between *Kennen* and *Wissen.*

6. *Es schauen vom Wappenschild.* Explain the construction.

III.

LITERATURE.

1. State what you know of *Walther von der Vogelweide, Hartmann von der Aue,* and *Wolfram von Eschenbach.*

2. Give a short account of the works of *Gervinus, Niebuhr, Uhland, Hegel, Tieck,* and *Fouque.*

3. State what you know of the lives of *Göethe* and *Schiller.*

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

GERMAN.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

Translate:

Champagne allein.

Da bin ich nun allein! — Freund Champagne, du bist ein Dummkopf, wenn du deine Unbesonnenheit von vorhin nicht gut machst — dem Onkel die ganze Karte zu verrathen! Aber laß sehen! Was ist da zu machen? Entweder den Onkel oder den Bräutigam müssen wir uns auf die nächsten zwei Tage vom Halse schaffen, sonst geht's nicht — Aber wie Teufel ist's da anzufangen? — Wart — laß sehen — (Nachsinnend.) Mein Herr und hieser Herr von Lormeuil sind zwar als ganz gute Freunde auseinander g'gangen, aber es hätte Händel zwischen ihnen setzen können! Können, das ist mir genug! davon laß uns ausgehen — Ich muß als ein guter Diener Unglück verhüten! Nichts als redliche Besorgniß für meinen Herrn — Also gleich zur Polizei! Man nimmt seine Maßregeln, und ist's dann meine Schuld, wenn sie den Onkel für den Neffen nehmen? — Wer kann für die Aehnlichkeit — Das Wagestück ist groß, groß, aber ich wag's. Mißlingen kann's nicht, und wenn auch — Es kann nicht mißlingen — Im äußersten Fall bin ich gedeckt! Ich habe nur meine Pflicht beobachtet! Und mag dann der Onkel gegen mich toben, so viel er will — ich verstecke mich hinter den Neffen, ich verhelf' ihm zu seiner Braut, er muß erkenntlich sein — Frisch, Champagne, aus Werk — Hier ist Ehre einzulegen.

SCHILLER, *Der Neffe als Onkel.*

1. Conjugate *verrathen sehen lassen nehmen gehen.* Give the present indicative of each.

2. "*Aber es hätte doch Händel zwischen ihnen können.*" Explain the construction, and give similar examples in German.

3. Give the gender of *Kopf, Hals, Fall, Ehre.*

4. Give the plurals of *Diener, Besorgniss, Wagestück, Braut, Schuld.*

5. *Au's Werk.* Give instances of similar contractions.

II.

Translate:

Dem dunkeln Schooß der heil'gen Erde
Vertrauen wir der Hände That,
Vertraut der Sämann seine Saat
Und hofft daß sie entkeimen werde
Zum Segen, nach des Himmels Rath.
Noch köstlicheren Samen bergen
Wir trauernd in der Erde Schooß
Und hoffen, daß er aus den Särgen
Erblühen soll zu schönerm Loos.

Von dem Dome,
Schwer und bang,
Tönt die Glocke
Grabgesang.
Ernst begleiten ihre Trauerschläge
Einen Wandrer auf dem letzten Wege.

Ach! die Gattin ist's, die theure,
Ach! es ist die treue Mutter,
Die der schwarze Fürst der Schatten
Wegführt aus dem Arm des Gatten,
Aus der zarten Kinder Schaar,
Die sie blühend ihm gebar,
Die sie an der treuen Brust
Wachsen sah mit Mutterlust —
Ach! des Hauses zarte Bande
Sind gelöst auf immerdar;
Denn sie wohnt im Schattenlande,
Die des Hauses Mutter war;
Denn es fehlt ihr treues Walten,
Ihre Sorge wacht nicht mehr;
An verwaister Stätte schalten
Wird die Fremde, liebeleer.

SCHILLER, *Das Lied von der Glocke.*

1. Give the gender of *Schooss, Loos, Mutterlust, Schatten, Land.* Give the rule with regard to the gender of compound substantives.

2. Give the plural of *Land.* Enumerate other substantives having two plurals.

3. Conjugate *bergen, begleiten, wachsen, hoffen, entkeimen.*

4. *Der Häude That.* Explain its construction and give the circumstances under which a substantive is not preceded by an article.

5. *Denn es fehlt ihn treues Walten.* Explain the construction.

III.

Translate into German:

A blacksmith (*Schmied*) of a village murdered a man, and was condemned to be hanged. The chief peasants (*die vornehmsten Bauevn*) of the place joined together (*traten zusammen*) and begged the judge that the blacksmith might not suffer (*den Tod.....leiden*), because he was necessary to the place which could not miss (*entbehren*) a blacksmith to shoe horses (*um..... zu beschlagen*), mend wheels (*Rader auszubessern*), &c. But the judge said, "How then can I fulfil (*vollstrecken*) justice?" A labourer answered, "Sir, there are two weavers in the village, and for so small a place one is enough: hang the other."

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. A piece of calico is enclosed for a length of time in a bottle of chlorine, no change taking place. A few drops of water are then added, when the colors are immediately destroyed. Explain fully the reason of the change. A sheet of paper partly printed and partly written upon is put into a jar of the gas, what changes will take place?

2. Describe concisely the manufacture of an ordinary Centigrade thermometer. In what manner are we able to indicate very small increments of heat? Change 56° Centigrade to Fahrenheit.

3. Explain the statement that the diamond, graphite, and charcoal are really but different forms of the same substance. What term is applied to these various forms. Trace, in a general way, the changes in composition from woolly fibre to anthracite?

4. Fifteen cwt. of supposed pure carbon, in the form of charcoal, are consumed in the open air, that is, with an excess of oxygen. What will be the resulting compounds, and in what quantity? In what way, by the ordinary processes of nature, will this carbon again be restored to its original form?

5. What are the general sources of ammonia in nature? Whence is it now obtained in large quantities, and how? Give its formula, and state how you would determine its composition in the simplest manner.

6. Four jars contain, each, one of the following gases: ammonia, oxygen, carbon dinoxide, and iodine. What means would you use to determine accurately the contents of each jar, giving also the formula or combining numbers of such contents.

7. Give the composition of the atmosphere in, say, 1000 parts. State in full your reasons for believing that the combination of the two principal gases is only a mixture, and not a chemical union.

8. "4° C. is said to be the point of maximum density of of water." Explain the exact meaning of this statement, and discuss the general bearing of the fact upon the economy of nature.

9. Define accurately the force of the terms, symbol, combining number, atom, molecule. Passing by exceptions, what space will the molecule of a compound gas occupy?

10. One litre of hydrogen at the standard pressure and temperature being ·08936 grammes, what will be the weight of one litre of steam, ammonia, or carbonic acid?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Examiner: R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Give an account of the milky juice of plants, and of the channels in which it is contained. Mention some plants in which it is of economical importance.

2. Describe the structure and mode of development of an anatropous ovule.

3. Explain the systematic position, and point out the chief peculiarities of the Gregarinidae.

4. Give an account of the structure of the Holothuroidea.

5. Describe the anatomy of a clam (*Mya arenaria*).

6. Compare the structure of the Pearly Nautilus with that of the Paper Nautilus.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

NATURAL HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Describe the microscopical appearance of a transverse section of the rhizome of a fern.

2. Explain, giving examples, the different forms of Praefoliation: 1st. With regard to individual leaves; 2nd. With regard to the relations of leaves in the same bud.

3. Describe the structure and development of an Ascidian.

4. Mention the different groups of the animal kingdom, in which thread-cells or structures analogous to them have been found.

5. Describe the anatomy of a leech.

6. Refer to their proper systematic positions the objects placed before you.

Transl

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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

GREEK.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

ταῦτα μέν ἐστιν ἃ πᾶσι δεδόχθαι φημὶ δεῖν καὶ παρεσκευάσθαι προσήκειν οἶμαι· πρὸ δὲ τούτων δύναμίν τινα, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, φημὶ προχειρίσασθαι δεῖν ὑμᾶς, ἣ συνεχῶς πολεμήσει καὶ κακῶς ἐκεῖνον ποιήσει. μή μοι μυρίους μηδὲ δισμυρίους ξένους, μηδὲ τὰς ἐπιστολιμαίους ταύτας δυνάμεις, ἀλλ' ἣ τῆς πόλεως ἔσται, κἂν ὑμεῖς ἕνα κἂν πλείους κἂν τὸν δεῖνα κἂν ὁντινοῦν χειροτονήσητε στρατηγόν, τούτῳ πείσεται καὶ ἀκολουθήσει. καὶ τροφὴν ταύτῃ πορίσαι κελεύω. ἔσται δ' αὕτη τίς ἡ δύναμις καὶ πόση, καὶ πόθεν τὴν τροφὴν ἕξει, καὶ πῶς ταῦτ' ἐθελήσει ποιεῖν; ἐγὼ φράσω, καθ' ἕκαστον τούτων διεξιὼν χωρίς. ξένους μὲν λέγω—καὶ ὅπως μὴ ποιήσετε ὃ πολλακις ὑμᾶς ἔβλαψεν· πάντ' ἐλάττω νομίζοντες εἶναι τοῦ δέοντος, καὶ τὰ μέγιστ' ἐν τοῖς ψηφίσμασιν αἱρούμενοι, ἐπὶ τῷ πράττειν οὐδὲ τὰ μικρὰ ποιεῖτε· ἀλλὰ τὰ μικρὰ ποιήσαντες καὶ πορίσαντες τούτοις προστίθετε, ἂν ἐλάττω φαίνηται.

Πῶς γὰρ οἴεσθ', ἔφην, ὦ ἄνδρες Μεσσήνιοι, δυσχερῶς ἀκούειν Ὀλυνθίους, εἴ τίς τι λέγοι κατὰ Φιλίππου κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους, ὅτ' Ἀνθεμοῦντα μὲν αὐτοῖς ἠφίει, ἧς πάντες οἱ πρότερον Μακεδονίας βασιλεῖς ἀντεποιοῦντο, Ποτίδαιαν δ' ἐδίδου τοὺς Ἀθηναίων ἀποίκους ἐκβάλλων, καὶ τὴν μὲν ἔχθραν τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτὸς ἀνῄρητο, τὴν χώραν δ' ἐκείνοις ἐδεδώκει καρποῦσθαι; ἆρα προσδοκᾶν

αὐτοὺς τοιαῦτα πείσεσθαι, ἢ λέγοντος ἄν τινος πιστεῦσαι οἴεσθε; ἀλλ' ὅμως, ἔφην ἐγώ, μικρὸν χρόνον τὴν ἀλλοτρίαν καρπωσάμενοι πολὺν τῆς αὐτῶν ὑπ' ἐκείνου στέρονται, αἰσχρῶς ἐκπεσόντες, οὐ κρατηθέντες μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ προδοθέντες ὑπ' ἀλλήλων καὶ πραθέντες·

DEMOSTHENES, *Philippics*, I., II.

1. Parse παρεσκευάσθαι, ἠφίει, ἀνῄρητο, πείσεσθαι, πραθέντες.

2. Mark the quantity of the penult. of φράσω, διεξιών. Distinguish between the forms στέρομαι and στερέομαι.

3. Ποτίδαιαν. Give a short account of this place; mentioning some of the principal events, with which it is particularly associated in ancient history.

II.

Translate:

"Βουκόλε καὶ σὺ, συφορβὲ, ἔπος τί κε μυθησαίμην,
Ἦ αὐτὸς κεύθω; φάσθαι δέ με θυμὸς ἀνώγει.
Ποῖοί κ' εἶτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ ἀμυνέμεν, εἴ ποθεν ἔλθοι
Ὧδε μάλ' ἐξαπίνης καί τις θεὸς αὐτὸν ἐνείκοι;
Ἦ κε μνηστήρεσσιν ἀμύνοιτ' ἦ Ὀδυσῆϊ;
Εἴπαθ' ὅπως ὑμέας κραδίη θυμός τε κελεύει."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνήρ·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, αἲ γὰρ τοῦτο τελευτήσειας ἐέλδωρ,
Ὡς ἔλθοι μὲν κεῖνος ἀνὴρ, ἀγάγοι δέ ἑ δαίμων·
Γνοίης χ' οἵη ἐμὴ δύναμις καὶ χεῖρες ἕπονται."
Οἶνός σε τρώει μελιηδὴς, ὅς τε καὶ ἄλλους
Βλάπτει, ὃς ἄν μιν χανδὸν ἕλῃ μηδ' αἴσιμα πίνῃ
Οἶνος καὶ Κένταυρον ἀγακλυτὸν Εὐρυτίωνα
Ἄασ' ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ μεγαθύμου Πειριθόοιο,
Ἐς Λαπίθας ἐλθόνθ'. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ φρένας ἄασεν οἴνῳ,
Μαινόμενος κάκ' ἔρεξε δόμον κάτα Πειριθόοιο.
Ἥρωας δ' ἄχος εἷλε, διὲκ προθύρου δὲ θύραζε
Ἕλκον ἀναΐξαντες, ἀπ' οὔατα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ
Ῥινάς τ' ἀμήσαντες· ὁ δὲ φρεσὶν ᾗσιν ἀασθεὶς
Ἤϊεν ἣν ἄτην ὀχέων ἀεσίφρονι θυμῷ.
Ἐξ οὗ Κενταύροισι καὶ ἀνδράσι νεῖκος ἐτύχθη,
Οἳ δ' αὐτῷ πρώτῳ κακὸν εὕρετο οἰνοβαρείων.

HOMER, *Odyssey*, Bk. XXI.

1. Scan vv. 12 and 18 in the extract.

2. Parse *φάσθαι, ἐνείκοι, ἀμήσαντες, εὕρετο.* Give the derivation of *συφορβέ, ἐέλδωρ, χανδόν, ὀχέων.*

3. *Γνοίης χ' οἴη κ.τ.λ.* Comment on the construction.

4. State briefly the principal reasons for assuming a separate authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

Translate: I.

"Ἦ σ' εὖ γιγνώσκων προτιόσσομαι, οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔμελλον
Πείσειν· ἦ γὰρ σοί γε σιδήρεος ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός.
Φράζεο νῦν μή τοί τι θεῶν μήνιμα γένωμαι,
Ἤματι τῷ ὅτε κέν σε Πάρις καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
Ἐσθλὸν ἐόντ' ὀλέσωσιν ἐνὶ Σκαιῇσι πύλῃσιν."
Ὣς ἄρα μιν εἰπόντα τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν,
Ψυχὴ δ' ἐκ ῥεθέων πταμένη Ἄϊδόσδε βεβήκει,
Ὃν πότμον γοόωσα, λιποῦσ' ἀδροτῆτα καὶ ἥβην.
Τὸν καὶ τεθνηῶτα προσηύδα δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Τέθναθι· κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὁππότε κεν δὴ
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι ἠδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι."

HOMER, *Iliad*, Bk. XXII.

1. Scan vv. 4 and 6 of this extract.

2. Parse *φράζεο, ὀλέσωσιν, πταμένη, βεβήκει, τέθναθι.*

3. Derive *προτιόσσομαι, ἀδρότητα, μήνιμα.*

4. Notice any words in the extract, whose cognate or derived Latin forms show traces of a lost Digamma.

II.

Translate:

Τῷ δ' αὐτῷ χρόνῳ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς εἰς τὸ Κορυφάσιον τῶν Εἰλώτων ἀφεστῶτας ἐκ Μαλέας ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκαν. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν καὶ ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ τῇ Τραχινίᾳ Ἀχαιοὶ τοὺς ἐποίκους, ἀντιτεταγμένων πάντων πρὸς τοὺς Οἰταίους πολεμίους ὄντας, προέδοσαν, ὥστε ἀπολέσθαι αὐτῶν πρὸς ἑπτακοσίους σὺν τῷ ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος ἁρμοστῇ Λαβώτῃ. Καὶ ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ἔληγεν οὗτος, ἐν ᾧ καὶ Μῆδοι ἀπὸ Δαρείου τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως ἀποστάντες πάλιν προσεχώρησαν αὐτῷ.

XENOPHON, *Hellenics*, Bk. I.

1. τοὺς ἐποίκους. Under what conditions were these *coloni* admitted?

2. Mark the quantity of the penult. and antepenult. of Κορυφάσιον, Τραχινίᾳ. Parse ἀφῆκαν, ἀπολέσθαι.

III.

Translate:

Οὐ λέγω ταῦτα, ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ χρήματ' ἀποστέλλειν φημὶ δεῖν καὶ τἄλλα ὅσα ἀξιοῦσι ποιεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ παρασκευάζεσθαι, καὶ πρώτους ἃ χρὴ ποιοῦντας τότε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας συγκαλεῖν, συνάγειν, διδάσκειν, νουθετεῖν· ταῦτ' ἐστὶ πόλεως ἀξίωμα ἐχούσης ἡλίκον ὑμῖν ὑπάρχει. εἰ δ' οἴεσθε Χαλκιδέας τὴν Ἑλλάδα σώσειν ἢ Μεγαρέας, ὑμεῖς δ' ἀποδράσεσθαι τὰ πράγματα, οὐκ ὀρθῶς οἴεσθε· ἀγαπητὸν γὰρ ἐὰν αὐτοὶ σώζωνται τούτων ἕκαστοι. ἀλλ' ὑμῖν τοῦτο πρακτέον· ὑμῖν οἱ πρόγονοι τοῦτο τὸ γέρας ἐκτήσαντο καὶ κατέλιπον μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων κινδύνων· εἰ δ' ὃ βούλεται ζητῶν ἕκαστος καθεδεῖται, καὶ ὅπως μηδὲν αὐτὸς ποιήσει σκοπῶν, πρῶτον μὲν οὐ μήποθ' εὕρῃ τοὺς ποιήσοντας, ἔπειτα δέδοικα ὅπως μὴ πάνθ' ἅμα, ὅσα οὐ βουλόμεθα, ποιεῖν ἡμῖν ἀνάγκη γένηται.

DEMOSTHENES, *Philippics*, III.

1. Parse ἀποδράσεσθαι, καθεδεῖται, εὕρῃ, δέδοικα.

2. Write short notes on Χερρονήσῳ, Χαλκιδέας, Μεγαρέας.

3. Write a brief personal notice of Demosthenes. What other celebrated Greeks died in the same year?

IV.

Translate:

Οὐκοῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ μηδὲν ἐμαυτῷ συνειδέναι καὶ λόγον διδόναι καὶ πάντα τἀκ τῶν νόμων ὑπέχειν ᾤμην δεῖν, οὗτος δὲ τἀναντία. πῶς οὖν τἀυτὰ ἐμοὶ καὶ τούτῳ πέπρακται; ἢ πῶς ἔνεστι τούτῳ ταῦτα πρὸς ὑμᾶς λέγειν, ἃ μηδ' ᾐτίαται πρότερον πώποτε; οὐδαμῶς δήπου. ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐρεῖ, καὶ νὴ Δί' εἰκότως γε. ἴστε γὰρ δήπου τοῦθ', ὅτι ἀφ' οὗ γεγόνασιν ἄνθρωποι καὶ κρίσεις γίγνονται, οὐδεὶς πώποθ' ὁμολογῶν ἀδικεῖν ἥλω, ἀλλ' ἀναισχυντοῦσιν, ἀρνοῦνται, ψεύδονται, προφάσεις πλάττονται, πάντα ποιοῦσιν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ δοῦναι δίκην. ὧν οὐδενὶ δεῖ παρακρουσθῆναι τήμερον ὑμᾶς, ἀλλ' ἀφ' ὧν ἴστε αὐτοὶ τὰ πράγματα κρῖναι, μὴ τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις μηδὲ τοῖς τούτου προσέχειν, μηδέ γε τοῖς μάρτυσιν, οὓς οὗτος ἑτοίμους ἕξει μαρτυρεῖν ὁτιοῦν Φιλίππῳ χορηγῷ χρώμενος.

DEMOSTHENES.

1. *χορηγῷ χρώμενος.* What was the origin of this phrase?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Quamquam quid ego te invitem, a quo jam sciam esse præmissos, qui tibi ad Forum Aurelium præstolarentur armati? cui sciam pactam et constitutam cum Mallio diem? a quo etiam aquilam illam argenteam, quam tibi ac tuis omnibus perniciosam esse confido ac funestam futuram, cui domi tuæ sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse præmissam? Tu ut illa carere diutius possis, quam venerari ad cædem proficiscens solebas, a cujus altaribus sæpe istam impiam dexteram ad necem civium transtulisti? Ibis tandem aliquando, quo te jampridem tua ista cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa rapiebat. Neque enim tibi hæc res affert dolorem, sed quandam incredibilem voluptatem. Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit.

CICERO, *Catiline*, I.

1. Distinguish between *quamquam, quamvis,* and *etsi.*

2. In what cases may *ut* occupy the second place in an independent sentence?

3. Parse *pactam, peperit.* Derive *præstolarentur, proficiscens, tandem.*

4. What circumstances immediately led to the discovery of the Catilinarian conspiracy?

II.

Translate :

Arguis fatentem. Non est satis. Accusas eum, qui causam habet aut, ut ego dico, meliorem quam tu, aut, ut tu vis, parem. Hæc admirabilia, sed prodigii simile est, quod dicam. Non habet eam vim ista accusatio, ut Q. Ligarius condemnetur, sed ut necetur. Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo; externi isti mores, usque ad sanguinem incitari odio, aut levium Græcorum aut immanium Barbarorum. Nam quid agis aliud? Romæ ne sit? ut domo careat? ne cum optimis fratribus, ne cum hoc T. Broccho, avunculo, ne cum ejus filio, consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat? ne sit in patria? Num est? num potest magis carere his omnibus quam caret? Italia prohibetur, exsulat. Non tu ergo hunc patria privare, qua caret, sed vita vis.

CICERO, *Ligarius.*

1. Mark the quantity of penult. of *parem, necetur, consobrino, caret, exsulat.*

2. *Græcorum*, &c. Why the genitive?

II.

Translate :

Ut binæ regum facies, ita corpora plebis :
Namque aliæ turpes horrent; ceu pulvere ab alto
Quum venit, et sicco terram spuit ore viator
Aridus; elucent aliæ, et fulgore coruscant
Ardentes auro et paribus lita corpora guttis.
Hæc potior suboles; hinc cæli tempore certo
Dulcia mella premes; nec tantum dulcia, quantum
Et liquida, et durum Bacchi comitura saporem.
At quum incerta volant, cæloque examina ludunt,
Contemnuntque favos, et frigida tecta relinquunt,
Instabiles animos ludo prohibebis inani;
" Non te nullius exercent numinis iræ.
Magna luis commissa: tibi has miserabilis Orpheus
Haudquaquam ob meritum pœnas, ni Fata resistant,
Suscitat, et rapta graviter pro conjuge sævit.
Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina præceps,
Immanem ante pedes hydrum, moritura puella,
Servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba.
At chorus æqualis Dryadum clamore supremos
Implerunt montes; flerunt Rhodopeïæ arces

Altaque Pangæa et Rhesi Mavortia tellus,
Atque Getæ atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia.
Ipse cava solans ægrum testudine amorem,
Te, dulcis conjux, te solo in litore secum,
Te veniente die, te decedente canebat.
Tænarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,
Et caligantem nigra formidine lucum
Ingressus, manesque adiit regemque tremendum,
Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda.

VIRGIL, *Georgics*, Bk. IV.

1. Scan vv. 20 and 22 of this extract.

2. "*Ni Fata resistant*," "*dum te fugeret*," &c. Explain the construction?

3. Write short notes on *Rhodopeïæ arces*, *Pangæa*, *Orithyia*.

Trans

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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Exposui nuper, patres conscripti, causam reditus mei. Volui, si possem, etiam ante Kalendas Ianuarias prodesse reipublicæ. Nam, quod quaerebas, quo modo redissem, primum luce, non tenebris: deinde cum calceis et toga, nullis nec Gallicis nec lacerna. At etiam aspicis me et quidem, ut videris, iratus. Ne tua iam mecum in gratiam redeas, si scias quam me pudeat nequitiae tuae, cuius te ipsum non pudet. Ex omnium omnibus flagitiis nullum turpius vidi, nullum audivi. Qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, in proximum annum consulatum peteres vel potius rogares, is per municipia coloniasque Galliae, a qua nos tum, quum consulatus petebatur, non rogabatur, petere consulatum solebamus, cum Gallicis et lacerna cucurristi. At videte levitatem hominis. Quum hora diei fere decima ad Saxa rubra venisset, delituit in quadam cauponula atque ibi se occultans perpotavit ad vesperam: inde cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus, domum venit capite obvoluto. Ianitor: Quis tu? A Marco tabellarius.

CICERO, *Philippic* II.

1. *Kalendas Jan.* Why this date?

2. *Calceis, &c.* Explain.

3. Distinguish *petere* and *rogare; colonia, provincia,* and *municipium; concilium* and *consilium.*

4. *Saxa Rubra.* Describe its position.

5. Translate and explain:

Ecce Dolabellæ comitiorum dies: Sortitio prærogativæ; quiescit. Renuntiatur; tacet. Prima classis vocatur; deinde, ita ut adsolet, suffragia; tum secunda classis vocatur; quæ omnia sunt citius facta quam dixi. Confecto negotio bonus augur—C. Lælium diceres—ALIO DIE, inquit. O impudentiam singularem!

II.

Translate:

Contemplator item, quum se nux plurima silvis
Induet in florem et ramos curvabit olentes;
Si superant fetus, pariter frumenta sequentur,
Magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore;
At si luxuria foliorum exuberat umbra,
Nequidquam pingues palea teret area culmos.
Semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes,
Et nitro prius et nigra perfundere amurca,
Grandior ut fetus siliquis fallacibus esset,
Et quamvis igni exiguo properata maderent.
Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore
Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis
Maxima quæque manu legeret; sic omnia fatis
In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri;
Non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum
Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit,
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni.

VIRGIL, *Georgics,* I.

1. *Area.* Explain and illustrate.

2. *Amurca.* What is meant?

3. Notice any peculiar constructions in the passage.

4. Derive *burim, solstitium, prævaricator, segnis, tribuli, bruma.*

III.

Translate:

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
Sensi relicta non bene parmula,
Quum fracta virtus et minaces
Turpe solum tetigere mento.
Sed me per hostis Mercurius celer
Denso paventem sustulit aëre;
Te rursus in bellum resorbens
Unda fretis tulit æstuosis.
Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem
Longaque fessum militia latus
Depone sub lauru mea nec
Parce cadis tibi destinatis.
Oblivioso levia Massico
Ciboria exple, funde capacibus
Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
Deproperare apio coronas
Curatve myrto? quem Venus arbitrum
Dicet bibendi? Non ego sanius
Bacchabor Edonis: recepto
Dulce mihi furere est amico.

HORACE, *Odes*, II.

Write explanatory notes on *relicta* .....*parmula*, *ciboria*, *Venus*, &c., *Edonis*, *Philippis*.

IV.

Explain:

a. Si meus stilus ille fuisset (ut dicitur), non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem.

b. Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti?

c. Domi quidem causam amoris habuisti, foris etiam turpiorem, ne L. Plancus prædes tuos venderet.

d. Proficiscitur in Hispaniam Cæsar paucis tibi ad solvendum propter inopiam tuam prorogatis diebus.

e. Inopem metuens formica senectæ.

f. Cultor memorum cui pinguia Ceæ
Ter centum nivei tondent dumeta juvenci.

g. Arctos Oceani metuentes æquore tingi.

h. Virgea præterea Celeï vilisque supellex,
Arbuteæ crates et mystica vannus Iacchi.

V.

1. In what particulars do the Sapphics and Alcaics of Horace differ from their Greek exemplars?

2. Give scales of the asynartetic verses used by Horace.

3. Translate into Latin: "He was just on the point of forfeiting his bail, when another friend of his became security for him."

VI.

Translate:

Domus utriusque nostrum ædificatur strenue. Redemptori tuo dimidium pecuniæ curavi. Spero nos ante hiemem contubernales fore. De nostra Tullia, tui mehercule amantissima, spero cum Crassipede nos confecisse. Ἀμφιλαφίαν autem illam, quam tu soles dicere, bono modo desidero, sic prorsus, ut advenientem accipiam libenter, latentem etiam nunc non excitem. Tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno, vivo paullo liberalius quam solebam: opus erat. Si te haberem, paullisper fabris locum darem. Sed et hæc, ut spero, brevi inter nos communicabimus. Res autem Romanæ sese sic habent; consul est egregius Lentulus, non impediente collega: sic, inquam, bonus, ut meliorem non viderim. Dies comitiales exemit omnes; nam etiam Latinæ instaurantur: nec tamen deerant supplicationes. Sic legibus perniciossimis obsistitur, maxime Catonis, cui tamen egregie imposuit Milo noster. Nam ille vindex gladiatorum et bestiariorum emerat de Cosconio et Pomponio bestiarios, nec sine iis armatis unquam in publico fuerat. Hos alere non poterat, itaque vix tenebat. Sensit Milo. Dedit cuidam non familiari negotium, qui sine suspicione emeret eam familiam a Catone. Quae simul abducta est, Racilius, qui unus est hoc tempore tribunus pl. rem patefecit eosque homines sibi emptos dixit—sic enim placuerat—et tabulam proscripsit, SE FAMILIAM CATONIANAM VENDITURUM. In eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur. Hunc igitur Catonem Lentulus a legibus removit et eos, qui de Cæsare monstra promulgarunt, quibus intercederet nemo.

CICERO *ad Quint. Frat.*, II. 4.

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tribunus pl.
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bulam magni
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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

1. Define the terms weight, force, resultant; and state clearly how weight is measured.

2. Assuming the truth of the principle of the parallelogram of forces, deduce that of the triangle of forces, and prove that

$$\frac{P}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{Q}{\sin \beta} = \frac{R}{\sin \gamma},$$

α, β, γ being the angles between the directions of the forces when they are in equilibrium.

Three forces acting at a point are in equilibrium when they make angles of 60°, 135° and 165° with each other. Find ratio of the forces.

3. Find the conditions of equilibrium when forces in one plane act on a rigid system which can turn freely about a fixed point in that plane.

Two weights are suspended from the arms of a bent lever without weight, which are inclined to the horizon at angles 30° and 45° respectively, the first arm 10 feet long, the second arm 6 feet long. Find ratio of the weights.

4. Shew how to find the centre of gravity of a plane triangle of uniform density.

A plane quadrilateral $A\ B\ C\ D$ is bisected by the diagonal $A\ C$, and the other digaonal divides $A\ C$ into 2 parts in the ratio of p to q, shew that the centre of gravity of the quadrilateral lies in $A\ C$ and divides it into two parts in the ratio of $2p + q$ to $p + 2q$.

5. Four equal particles are placed at the centres of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle; shew that their centre of gravity is at the centre of the circumscribing circle.

6. If W_1 and W_2 be the apparent weights of a body when placed successively at the two ends of a balance, what is its true weight (1) when the arms are unequal; (2) when one of the scales is loaded?

If one of the arms of a balance is twice as long as the other, and a weight of one pound is put in the scale attached to the shorter arm, will a customer gain or lose by buying two pounds, weighing one pound in each scale?

7. State the principle of virtual velocities, and apply it to find the relation between the power and the weight (1) in the screw; (2) differential wheel and axle.

8. State how velocity and acceleration are measured, and what units are generally adopted. What is meant by $g = 32$?

9. A particle is projected vertically upwards with a given initial velocity (u); find when it will come to rest, and the distance travelled.

Example: $u = 800$, $g = 32$.

10. Explain what is meant by the parallelogram of component velocities, and state how to find the resolved parts of a velocity in any direction.

11. A body is projected with an initial velocity (u) at an angle α to the horizon. Find the highest point reached, the time of flight and the greatest range.

12. Explain the third law of motion, and shew how it may be tested by the motion of two bodies hanging freely by a string passing over a pulley.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

CONIC SECTIONS.

HONORS.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

1. Interpret the constants in the equation to a straight line under the forms

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-b}{m} = r \text{ and } x \cos a + y \sin a = p$$

2. Find the length of the perpendicular from the origin and also from the point x, y, to the line $Ax + By + C = o$

3. Find the equation to the straight line which passes through the intersection of the lines $Ax + By + C = o$, $A'x + B'y + C' = o$, and also through the point a, b.

4. Classify curves of the second degree, and shew under what conditions the general equation of the second degree will represent an ellipse, hyperbola, parabola, two straight lines which intersect, and two parallel straight lines.

5. Find the equation to the tangent to an ellipse at the point x, y, and explain what the same form of an equation will mean when the point is taken either within or without the ellipse.

If the equation to a circle be written in the form $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 - r^2 = o$ what does $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 - r^2$ mean when the point x, y is without the circle.

6. The equation to a tangent to a parabola can be put in the form

$y = x \tan a + a \cot a$ or $y = x \tan a + 2\, a \operatorname{cosec} 2\, a$ according to the vertex or focus is origin.

7. Shew that any central curve of the second degree can be put in the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} \pm \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and that one pair of lines can always be found for axes at right angles to each other.

8. Investigate the equation to a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes and find the equation to the tangent at the point x, y.

If a straight line cut a hyperbola and be produced both ways so as to meet the asymptotes, the rectangle contained by the line within the hyperbola and one of the lines intercepted between the hyperbola and its asymptote will be constant.

9. Investigate the polar equation to a tangent to a conic section under the form $\frac{p}{r} = \epsilon \cos \theta + \cos (\theta - \alpha)$.

10. The area of a triangle formed by joining the extremities of two conjugate semi-diameters is constant, also the sum of the squares of two conjugate semidiameters is constant.

The sum of the squares of the reciprocals of two semidiameters at right angles to each other is constant.

11. The rectangle contained by the normal and the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent is constant and equal to the square on the major or minor semi-axis according as the normal is terminated by the minor or major axis.

12. The equation of a circle referred to two tangents as axes is $x + y - a = 2 \sin \frac{\omega}{2} \sqrt{xy}$, ω being the angle between the tangents, and a the length of the tangent.

13. The base of a triangle is given and one of the angles at the base is double of the other, shew that the locus of the vertex is a hyperbola.

14. The line joining the focus to the intersection of two tangents to a parabola bisects the angle which the lines joining their points of contact subtend at the focus.

Is this true for any conic section?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A. AND SECOND YEAR.

NEWTON, SECTIONS I., II., III.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. What is the test that quantities which become evanescent, tend to equality? Illustrate. Give an example of quantities tending to equality and yet not becoming ultimately equal.

Examine whether $x^2 - 5x + 4$ and $x^2 + 4x - 5$ tend to equality or not, according as x approaches 0 from 2.

2. Prove Lemma III., § I.

If the bases of the parallelograms are as the numbers 1, 2, 4 ... .., will their sum ultimately equal the curvilinear area? How if they are at 1, 2, 3 ..... ?

3. Define similar curves. Prove that if two conics have the same eccentricity their foci are centres of similitude.

Two similar ellipses have the same centre C, and CPP' is drawn to meet them in P, P', whose ordinates are $PN, P'N'$. $N'P'$ is produced to meet the auxiliary circle of the outer ellipse in D. Prove that the auxiliary circle of the inner ellipse passes through the intersection of PN and CD.

4. Prove Lemma VI.

Apply to find the subtangent to an ellipse.

5. Prove that diameter of curvature

$$= \text{lt.} \frac{(\text{arc})^3}{\text{subtense perp. to tangt.}}$$

Shew that this is equivalent to $2 \frac{ds}{d\psi}$, ψ being the angle made by the tangent with a fixed line.

At any point P in an ellipse, diameter of curvature

$$= \frac{2}{AC.BC} \cdot (PS \,.\, PH)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

6. The space through which a body must descend from rest by the action of the force at P continued constant, to acquire the velocity at P, is one-fourth of the chord of curvature.

Shew that $F = \frac{SP}{SY} \cdot V \,.$ (angular vel. of tang.).

7. A body describes an ellipse about a centre of force in the centre; find the law of force.

When the body arrives at A, what change must be made in the force, its position and law and the velocity remaining the same, in order that the body may afterwards describe a similar but not equal ellipse? If the force remain the same, what change must be made in the velocity?

8. If a body be projected at a given distance from a centre of force which varies as $(\text{dist.})^{-2}$, and in a direction making a finite angle with the distance, it will describe a conic. (Take 1st case, $s < SP$).

The earth, considered a sphere, attracts as if its whole mass were collected at its centre. Does then a projectile at its surface describe at the same time the ordinary parabola of projectiles, and a conic having the earth's centre as focus? Explain fully.

9. Find periodic time in an ellipse about the focus.

Prove that AC is the mean of all the focal distances.

Compare the time from farther apse to B with that from B to nearer apse.

10. Find the velocity at any point of a conic described about a centre of force in the focus.

If Y be the foot of the perpendicular from S on the tangent, shew that velocity of Y.

$$= \frac{a \,.\, SY \,.\, V \,.}{\text{perp. from } C \text{ on tangt.} \times \text{rad. of curvt.}}$$

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A., AND SECOND YEAR.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. Differentiate with regard to x:

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{m\sin x}{1-m\cos x},\ x^{x^x},\ \sin^{-1}.x^{-\log x}.$$

From a figure shew that $\dfrac{d\sin x}{dx}=\cos x$.

2. If $y=f(x)$, $\Delta y=f(x+h)-f(x)$, and $\Delta(\Delta y)$ be denoted by $\Delta^2 y$, express $\Delta^n y$.

Deduce $\dfrac{\Delta^n y}{\Delta x^n}$, shewing that lt. $\dfrac{\Delta^n y}{\Delta x^n}=f^n(x)$.

If $y=\left(\dfrac{x}{1-x}\right)^n$, shew that $\dfrac{d^{2n}y}{dx^{2n}}$

$$=_{x=0} 2\left\{\frac{\underline{|2n-1}}{\underline{|n-1}}\right\}^2$$

3. Examine a method for evaluating $\dfrac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$ when $x=a$, if $\phi(a)=0$, $\psi(a)=0$.

Evaluate $x^{x-\sin x}$ when $x=0$.

$\dfrac{x}{a}+\dfrac{y}{b}=1$ is a fixed line and $\dfrac{x}{a'}+\dfrac{y}{b'}=1$ a variable one, such that $a'+b'=a+b$; shew that, as the latter moves into coincidence with the former, the small vertically opposite triangles intercepted between the lines and the co-ordinate axes are ultimately as $a^2:b^2$.

4. In Taylor's Theorem shew how to find the remainder after the expansion to $n + 1$ terms.

What is the nature of the true expansion of the function when Taylor's Theorem fails?

Apply to find the coefficient of x^r in the expansion in ascending powers of x of

$$(1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \ldots \text{ ad inf.})^n.$$

5. Shew that the radius of curvature at any point of a curve is $\frac{ds}{d\psi}$, where ψ is the angle made by the normal with some fixed line.

Deduce the form $\rho = \dfrac{\left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$.

Why is the negative sign put in the denominator of this? What does ρ resulting positive or negative respectively indicate?

6. Obtain a criterion for distinguishing between maximum and minimum values of a function of one variable.

In a parabola, given the distance of the upper end of an ordinate from the focus, find the ordinate and abscissa when their sum is a maximum.

7. *Prove* that if $y = f(x)$ be the equation to a curve, the integration $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$ will represent its area between the limits $x = a$, $x = b$.

Find the centre of gravity of a loop of the curve $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$.

8. The sum of the arc of the evolute and the radius of curvature of the involute is constant.

Two points move so that one is in the normal to the curve described by the other, and at a constant distance a from it; θ is the angle through which in any time the tangent to the path of either revolves: the difference of the lengths of their paths is $a\theta$.

9. In a curve referred to polar co-ordinates the angle between the tangent and radius rector is $\tan^{-1} r \dfrac{d\theta}{dr}$.

The equation to the tangent at the point (r, θ) is

$$\frac{r^2}{r'} = r \cos(\theta - \theta') + \frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin(\theta - \theta'),$$

r', θ' being current co-ordinates.

The tangent to the curve in question 7 at the point $\theta = \cos^{-1}\dfrac{1}{2}$ is $a = 4r' \cos\theta'$.

10. Trace the curve $x^2(y + x) - a^2 y = 0$. Examine the nature of the curve

$$y \quad (x - a) + 2(x - a)^2 + 3(a - x)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

at the point $x = a$.

11. Shew how to reduce m in $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$, m being a positive integer.

Evaluate $\int \sin\theta \sqrt{a + b \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}\theta}\, d\theta$,

$$\int \frac{x^2\, dx}{(1 - x)(1 - x + x^2)}, \quad \int \frac{\tan^2 x\, dx}{2 + \tan^2 x}.$$

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS AND CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

PROBLEMS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.
ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. If P and D are the extremities of any two conjugate diameters in an ellipse, S the focus, C the centre and B the extremity of the minor axis $(SP - SB)^2 + (SB - SD)^2 = SC^2$.

2. In an ellipse the sum of the angles subtended at the foci by any chord, together with twice the angle that the chord subtends at its pole is equal to four right angles.

3. AB, AC are two fixed lines touching a given circle in F and E; a variable line is also drawn touching the circle in D, prove that the locus of the point through which AD, BE and CF pass is an ellipse touching the given lines AB, AC in D and E.

4. Two tangents are drawn to an ellipse which always intersect at a given angle, find the locus of the point of intersection.

5. A straight line is drawn in an ellipse perpendicular to a focal chord at its middle point; find the equation to the curve that this straight line always touches.

6. A straight line is drawn normal to an equilateral hyperbola at the point P, and produced to meet the other branch in Q; shew that if x,y are the co-ordinates of the point Q referred to the asymptotes as axes, then $(PQ)^{\frac{2}{3}} = x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

7. If a normal be drawn from the point P of an equilateral hyperbola to meet the other branch in Q, and a normal at Q be drawn to meet the first branch in R, and O be the centre of the hyperbola $\frac{PQ}{QR} = \left(\frac{OP}{OQ}\right)^3$.

8. In the curve $y - b = x(x - a)$, if a tangent be drawn from the origin to a circle which passes through the points where the axis of x cuts the curve, the length of the tangent will be $\sqrt{b}$, and a line drawn at right angles to the axis of x at distance $\frac{a}{2}$ from the origin, will pass through the centre of this circle.

9. At any point of an ellipse the angle between a line to the focus and the normal is $\cos^{-1}\frac{\text{semi-axis minor}}{\text{semi-conj. diam.}}$.

10. If PT be a tangent to an ellipse at any point P whose ordinate is PN, T being the point where PT cuts the axis major, a circle on CT as diameter will pass through the point where NP produced cuts the auxiliary circle.

11. PCP' is a focal chord of a parabola whose vertex is A, and PN, $P'N'$ are perpendiculars to the axis, shew that $PN.\ P'N' = 4\ AN.\ AN'$.

12. In an ellipse about the focus S, if C be the centre, and SY the perpendicular on the tangent

$$\text{angular velocity of } CY = \frac{2\,SY}{SY + HZ} \times \text{angular velocity of } SY.$$

13. In an ellipse about the centre, at the point where the rates of change of the abscissa and ordinate are equal, if the absolute force be considered unity, the square of the velocity is a harmonic mean between the squares of the velocities at the ends of the principal axes.

14. A particle of elasticity ϵ moving in an ellipse about the centre impinges directly on a fixed plane when at the extremity of its major axis: if e, e' be the eccentricities of the ellipses described before and after impact shew that $1 - e'^2 = \epsilon(1 - e^2)$.

15. Sum to n terms the series

$$\cos x + 2\cos 2x + 3\cos 3a + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = 1 + \tfrac{1}{2}\cdot\tfrac{1}{3} + \frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6}\cdot\frac{1}{7} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\int_0^1 \sin^{-1} x\,dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{1}{5^2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR, ARTS; FIRST IN LAW.

FRENCH.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

I.

Translate:

1. You have a fine dog, give him to me.

2. I read and write.

3. If he has pears, let him give me some.

4. If the children wish to go to the theatre, take them there; if they are tired, do not take them there.

5. Here are your gloves, Mr. John; and there are thine, my dear Peter.

6. Whoever you are, I am not afraid of you.—Nor I either.

7. I don't care.

8. In how many days will the cattle-fair take place?

9. Swallows often come and rest on our shutters.

10. The report circulated that the king was dead.

11. He has no more hope of recovering his health.

12. How far is it to your boarding-house?

13. I want the sleeves, as well as the skirts, of my dress-coat lined with silk.

14. Here is the bill, which I wish you to pay as soon as possible.

15. How sweet this flower smells!

16. You will find, herein inclosed, a copy of the letter. (*Give this in two ways.*)

17. Neither of these gentlemen is my father.

18. Neither you nor I will go.

19. More knaves than one have been cheated.

20. Go away, I tell you!

21. How much do your clerks gain?

22. You run too fast.

23. Scarcely had I turned my back, when three men attacked me.

24. This telescope is worth more than I thought.

25. There is a very great difference between being able and being willing.

II.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What difference exists between the pronunciation of the letters of the Alphabet, and their genders, as given by De Fiva and by Pujol?

2. In pronouncing *quatre yeux*, should the sound of *s* be introduced after *quatre*?

3. When is final *t* not carried over to a vowel?

4. In the following sentences, represent and explain the pronunciation so as to exhibit the final *e's* that are silent, and the relation of final *-ai* to *-ais* and *-ait:*

(*a*) Voici le bois. (*b*) Tu ne vendais pas.
(*c*) Il se souvient. (*d*) Je te vendais.
(*e*) Parce que je le donne. (*f*) Je te le donne.
(*g*) Je ne te le vendrai pas. (*h*) Tu ne demanderais pas.
(*i*) Il le portera. (*j*) C'était une écrevisse.

5. When does a collective partitive take a verb in the singular, and when in the plural?

III.

Correct the errors in the following sentences, giving rule for each correction:

1. Que de gens spirituelles dans la société se font connaître pour des sots après deux ou trois têtes-à-têtes.

2. Quelle couple que Philémon et Baucis!

3. Le succès nous paye de toutes nos peines.

4. La beauté, quelqu' elle soit, ne vaut pas un bon esprit.

5. La possession des faux biens du monde ne peut procurer qu'une fausse et une trompeuse félicité.

6. La mort révelle les secrets du coeur.

7. L'homme sensé espere peu, et ne désespere de rien.

8. L'homme sensé ne répont jamais aux injures.

9. Celui qui craind Dieu ne craind que lui.

10. Pardonnez les torts dont je suis coupable, et rendez-moi votre amitié.

IV.

1. Write and translate French sentences, illustrating the use of the following adverbial expressions; *à jamais, à l'écart, de bonne heure, de nuit, en haut.*

2. Give French equivalents for the following; *here below, immediately, by chance, behind, from that time.*

3. Translate the following idiomatic expressions: (*a*) They root up everything. (*b*) They root up a tree. (*c*) He sets up a cross. (*d*) He sets up his trade. (*e*) I am going for the doctor. (*f*) She is going to her father. (*g*) I lay down my arms. (*h*) He lays up money. (*i*) I get up. (*j*) I get my living. (*k*) Get out! (*l*) Get in.

V.

Translate:

LOYOLA. (Ignatius), born in Spain, 1491; died, 1555. This celebrated founder of the Society of Jesus (or Jesuits), being severely wounded at the seige of Pampeluna, in Navarre, had time for reflection; and the effervescence of an enthusiastic imagination determined him to quit the military, for the religious, life. On his recovery, he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and, returning to Spain, devoted himself entirely to the study of the divinity. He then went to Paris, and laid the foundation of the new order, which, after some opposition, received the approbation of the Pope, Paul the Third. Loyola wrote, for his Society, Spiritual Exercises, and the Rules of his Order. The power and influence of the Jesuits continued from the beginning of the 16th to the beginning of the 18th century; but it is remarkable, that, soon after the institution of the Society, the doctors of the Sorbonne issued a decree which condemned it, as inimical to the cause of religion and virtue.

Louis, the Thirteenth succeeded his father, 1610, when only nine years of age. Mary of Medicis, his mother, was appointed regent; they renewed the civil wars which had continued during the reigns of five princes, and destroyed nine cities, four hundred villages, and two thousand monasteries, by their horrid ravages.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS; 1876.

SECOND YEAR ARTS; FIRST, IN LAW.

FRENCH.

Examiner: Rev. James Roy, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Je n'étais pas sans éprouver quelque émotion. On se tire parfois d'affaire avec un chien en l'appelant *Soliman* ou *Azor;* mais que dire à un ours? D'où venait cet ours? Que signifiait cet ours dans le forêt de Bondy, sur le grand chemin de Paris à Claye? A quoi rimait ce vagabond d'un nouveau genre? C'était fort étrange, fort ridicule, fort déraisonnable, et après tout fort peu gai. J'étais, je vous l'avoue, très-perplexe. Je ne bougeais pas cependant; je dois dire que l'ours, de son côté, ne bougeait non plus; il me paraissait même, jusqu' à un certain point, bienveillant. Il me regardait aussi tendrement que peut regarder un ours borgne. A tout prendre, il ouvrait bien la gueule, mais il l'ouvrait comme on ouvre une bouche. Ce n' était pas un rictus, c'était un bâillement: ce n'était pas féroce, c'était presque littéraire. Cet ours avait je ne sais quoi d'honnête, de béat, de résigné et d'endormi; et j'ai trouvé depuis cette expression de physionomie à de vieux habitués de théâtre qui écoutaient des tragédies. En somme, sa contenance était si bonne que je résolus, aussi moi, de faire bonne contenance. J'acceptai l'ours pour spectateur, et je continuai ce que j'avais commencé. Pendant que j'écrivais, une grosse mouche vint se poser sur l'oreille ensanglantée de mon spectateur. Il leva lentement sa patte droit et la passa par dessus son oreille avec le mouve-

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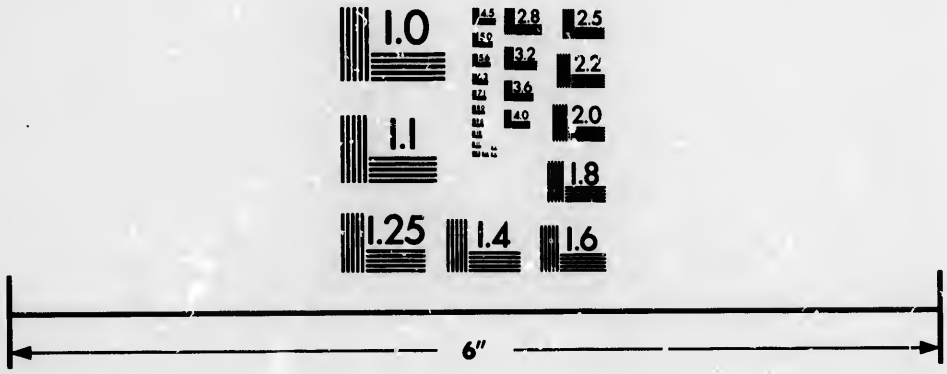

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ment d'un chat. La mouche s'envola. Il la chercha du regard; puis, quand elle eut disparu, il saisit ses deux pattes de derrière avec ses deux pattes de devant, et comme satisfait de cette attitude classique, il se remit à me contempler. Je déclare que je suivais ses mouvements variés avec intérêt.

ANTONIN ROCHE, p. 481.

II.

Translate:

Je sais qu'on reproche en general aux avocats de ne savoir pas écrire, s'ils savent parler, et d'être plus propres aux effets fugitifs de l'audience qu'aux effects durables du style. Ceci demande encore une explication. Qu'est ce que savoir écrire? Qu'est-ce que le style? Par quel secret les grands orateurs et les grands écrivains ont-ils réussi à intéresser éternellement les hommes à des causes que le changement des moeurs, des idées, des lois, devrait, ce semble, nous rendre parfaitement étrangères? Si je ne me trompe, ce qui manque surtout à l'éloquence du palais, et peut-être trop souvent aussi à l'éloquence de notre tribune politique, c'est la philosophie, cette philosophie qui sonde profondément le cœur humain. et qui, par la connaissance qu'elle acquiert de ses ressorts fondamentaux, sait ramener l'accident au principe, l'infinie variété des faits à un petit nombre de types impérissable, le passager à l'immortel! On peut éblouir son temps sans cette philosophie; on peut être l'homme du jour; on n'ést pas sans elle un grand orateur et un grand écrivain pour la posterité. On a le costume du talent, on n'en a pas le corps; on jouit de la mode, on périt avec elle.

ANTONIN ROCHE, p. 531.

III.

DEMOGEOT: HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

1. "*.....nous avions à apprécier des hommes pour qui la forme était tout, et qui la perdaient en l'adorant.*" Name some of the authors herein referred to.

2. Of what school was Jacques Delille the chief?

3. What spirit is manifested in Chateaubriand's *Essai sur les Révolutions*?

4. Who uttered the words, "J'ai pleuré, et j'ai cru"? On what occasion were they uttered?

5. State the causes of the predominance of French influence in Germany during the first half of the eighteenth century.

6. To whom may the subjection of German poetry to French influence chiefly be traced?

7. To what influences may the overthrow of French influence on German literature be attributed?

8. For what is *Béranger* noted?

9. Who was chief of the philosophic school?

10. Give the French equivalent for the term *Das Fassliche*, and state to what it alludes.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR: ARTS—FIRST IN LAW.

FRENCH.

HONORS.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Quelle prodigieuse distance entre un bel ouvrage et un ouvrage parfait ou regulier! Je ne sait s'il s'en est encore trouvé de ce dernier genre. Il est peut-être moins difficile aux rares génies de rencontrer le grand et le sublime, que d'éviter toutes sortes de fautes. Le *Cid* n'a eu qu'une voix pour lui à sa naissance, qui a été celle de l'admiration; il s'est vu plus fort que l'autorité et la politique, qui ont tenté vainement de le détruire: il a réuni en sa faveur des esprits toujours partagés d'opinions et de sentiments, les grands et le peuple; ils s'accordent tous à le savoir de mémoire, et à prévenir au théâtre les acteurs qui le récitent. Le *Cid* enfin est l'un des plus beaux poëmes que l'on puisse faire; et l'une des meilleures critiques qui ait été faite sur aucun sujet est celle du *Cid*.

LA BRUYÈRE. *Des Ouvrages de l'Esprit*, p. 12.

1. *l'autorité et la politique.* Explain the allusion.

2. *détruire.* Distinguish from *anéantir.* Explain the difference by the etymology of the words.

3. *mémoire.* State the meanings of this word according to gender.

4. *puisse, ait été faite.* What tenses? Why subjunctive? Why is the second verb singular?

5. *aucun.* Explain by etymology the affirmative use of this.

II.

Translate:

Le poëme tragique vous serre le coeur dès son commencement, vous laisse à peine dans tout son progrès la liberté de respirer et le temps de vous remettre; ou, s'il vous donne quelque relâche, c'est pour vous replonger dans de nouveaux abîmes et dans de nouvelles alarmes; il vous conduit à la terreur par la pitié, ou, réciproquement, à la pitié par le terrible; vous mène par les larmes, par les sanglots, par l'incertitude, par l'espérance, par la crainte, par les surprises et par l'horreur, jusqu'à la catastrophe. Ce n'est donc pas un tissu de jolis sentiments, de déclarations tendres, d'entretiens galants, de portraits agréables, de mots *doucereux,* ou quelquefois assez plaisants pour faire rire, suivi à la vérité d'une dernière scène où les mutins n'entendent aucune raison, et où, pour la bienséance, il y a enfin du sang répandu, et quelque malheureux à qui il en coûte la vie.

De L'Esprit, p. 23.

III.

Translate:

Un chat, nommé Rodilardus,
Faisait des rats telle déconfiture
Que l'on n'en voyait presque plus,
Tant il en avait mis dedans la sépulture.
Le peu qu'il en restait, n'osant quitter son trou,
Ne trouvait à manger que le quart de son soûl;
Et Rodilard passait, chez la gent misérable,
Non pour un chat, mais pour un diable.
Or un jour qu'au haut et au loin
Le galant alla chercher femme,
Pendant tout le sabbat qu'il fit avec sa dame,
Le demeurant des rats tint chapitre en un coin
Sur la necessité présente.
Des l'abord, leur doyen, personne fort prudente,
Opina qu'il fallait, et plus tôt que plus tard,
Attacher un grelot au cou de Rodilard;

Qu'ainsi, quand il irait en guerre,
De sa marche avertis, ils s'enfuiraient sous terre ;
Qu'il n'y savait que ce moyen.
Chacun fut de l'avis de monsieur le doyen :
Chose ne leur parut à tous plus salutaire.
La difficulté fut d'attacher le grelot.
L'un dit : Je n'y vais point, je ne suis pas si sot,
L'autre : je ne saurais. Si bien que sans rein faire
On se quitta. J'ai maints chapitres vus,
Qui pour néant se sont ainsi tenues ;
Chapitres, non de rats, mais chapitres de moines,
Voire chapitres de chanoines.
Ne faut-il que délibérer,
La cour en conseillers foisonne :
Est-il besoin d'executer,
L'on ne rencontre plus personne.

LA FONTAINE. *Liv.* II., Fable ii., p. 79.

1. *Rodilardus.* Give derivation of this.

2. *dedans.* State what is peculiar in the use of this word.

3. *gent.* State the relation of this to *gens* (people).

4. *alla chercher.* What would *alla trouver* mean ?

5. *Voire.* To what word is this equivalent ? Give the etymology of it.

6. Write, in French, a short account of the personal and literary character of *La Fontaine.*

IV.

Translate :

Chacun a son défaut, où toujours il revient :
Honte ni peur n'y remédie.
Sur ce propos, d'un conte il me souvient :
Je ne dis rien que je n'appuie
De quelque example. Un suppôt de Bacchus
Altérait sa santé, son esprit, et sa bourse :
Telles gens n'ont pas fait la moitié de leur course
Qu'ils sont au bout de leurs écus.
Un jour que celui-ci, plein du jus de la treille,
Avait laissé ses sens au fond d'une bouteille,
Sa femme l'enferma dans un certain tombeau.

Là, les vapeurs du vin nouveau
Cuvèrent à loisir. A son reveil il treuve
L'attirail de la mort à l'entour de son corps,
Un luminaire, un drap des morts.
Oh ! dit-il, qu'est ceci ? Ma femme est-elle veuve ?
Là-dessus, son épouse, en habit d'Alecton,
Masquée, et de sa voix contrefaisant le ton,
Vient au prétendu mort, approche de sa bière,
Lui présente un chaudeau propre pour Lucifer.
L'époux alors ne doute en aucune manière
Qu'il ne soit citoyen d'enfer.
Quelle personne es-tu ? dit-il à ce fantôme.
La cellérière du royaume
De Satan, reprit-elle ; et je porte à manger
À ceux qu'enclôt la tombe noire.
Le mari repart, sans songer :
Tu ne leur portes point à boire ?

Liv. III., Fable vii., p. 111.

1. *que je n'appuie.* Why no *pas?*

2. *Telles gens.* State the peculiarities of this construction.

3. *Qu'ils sont.* To what is *Qu'* equivalent ?

4. *treuve.* Of what century is this spelling a peculiarity ?

5. *Alecton.* Who ? Name her sisters.

6. *ne soit.* Why *ne* used ?

7. *enclôt.* (*a*) What tense ? (*b*) What parts have circumflex ? (*c*) What parts wanting ? (*d*) What verbs now take place of this one ?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

GERMAN.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the construction of principal, inverted, and dependent sentences.

2. Conjugate the following verbs, and give the present indicative: *thun, wissen, bitten, geniessen, nehmen.*

3. Conjugate *mögen.* Give its various moods and tenses.

4. Translate: "He has been obliged to resign his office;" "He will not be able to come." Explain the peculiarity.

5. Give general rules concerning the genders of substantives.

6. Enumerate the demonstrative pronouns, giving their declension.

7. Name those prepositions which govern both dative and accusative. Give the rule regarding them.

II.

Translate:

Des Sängers Fluch.

Es stand in alten Zeiten ein Schloss so hoch und hehr
Weit glänzt es über die Lande bis an das blaue Meer,
Und rings von duft'gen Gärten ein blüthenreicher Kranz,
Drin sprangen frische Brunnen in Regenbogenglanz.

Dort saß ein stolzer König, an Land und Siegen reich;
Er saß auf seinen Throne so finster und so bleich.
Denn was er sinnt, ist Schrecken, und was er blickt, ist Wuth,
Und was er spricht, ist Geißel, und was er schreibt, ist Blut.

Einst zog nach diesem Schlosse ein edles Sängerpaar,
Der Ein' in goldnen Locken, der Andre grau von Haar;
Der Alte mit der Harfe, der saß auf schmuckem Roß,
Es schritt ihm frisch zur Seite der blühende Genoß.

Der Alte sprach zum Jungen: „Nun sei bereit, mein Sohn!
Denk unsrer tiefsten Lieder, stimm an den vollsten Ton;
Nimm alle Kraft zusammen, die Lust und auch den Schmerz!
Es gilt uns heut zu rühren des Königs steinern Herz."

Schon stehn die beiden Sänger im hohen Säulensaal,
Und auf dem Throne sitzen der König und sein Gemahl;
Der König furchtbar prächtig wie blut'ger Nordlichtschein,
Die Königinn süß und milde, als blickte Vollmond drein.

Da schlug der Greis die Saiten, er schlug sie wundervoll,
Daß reicher, immer reicher der Klang zum Ohre schwoll,
Dann strömte himmlisch helle des Jünglings Stimme vor,
Des Alten Sang dazwischen wie dumpfer Geisterchor.

Sie singen von Lenz und Liebe, von sel'ger goldner Zeit
Von Freiheit, Männerwürde, von Treu' und Heiligkeit,
Sie singen von allem Süßen, was Menschenbrust durchbebt,
Sie singen von allem Hohen, was Menschenherz erhebt.

UHLAND.

1. *Es stand in alten Zeiten*, &c. Explain the use of *es*.

2. *Und rings von*. Explain the construction.

3. Conjugate *stehen*, *sitzen*, *ziehen*, *schlagen*, and *singen*.

4. Give the plurals of *Schloss*, *König*, *Ton*, and *Kranz*.

5. *Dem was er*. Explain the construction in this and the following line.

6. Explain the construction in the last two lines of the selection.

III.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

1. Who were the principal *Minnesänger*? What was the character of their poetry?

2. State what you know of the epic poem *Gudrun*. What relation does it bear to the *Niebelungenlied*?

3. Give an account of the life and works of *Hans Sachs*.

4. Give a short account of the life and works of *Martin Luther*. What influence was exerted by him on the literature of the age?

IV.

Translate from English into German:

In modern times little may be thought of the gratifications arising from motion. Yet we read that the greatest of the Greeks and even of the Romans, studied elegance in their attitudes and movements. Their apparel favoured that display of grace, while their exercises and games contributed to encourage elegance of movement. The dances they performed were not exhibitions of mere exuberance of spirit and activity. It was their pride to combine harmony in the motion of the body and limbs with majesty of gait.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

GERMAN.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

1.

Translate:

Vom Aeußern des Menschengeschlechts habe ich so viel aufgefaßt. Die Nation ist wacker und gerade vor sich hin Die Gestalten bleiben sich ziemlich gleich: braune, wohlgeöffnete Augen und sehr gut gezeichnete Augenbraunen bei den Weibern; dagegen blonde und breite Augenbraunen be den Männern. Diesen geben die grünen Hüte zwischen den grauen Felsen ein fröhliches Ansehen. Sie tragen sie geziert mit Bändern oder breiten Schärpen von Taffet, mit Fransen, die mit Nadeln gar zierlich aufgeheftet werden; auch hat jeder eine Blume oder eine Feder auf dem Hut. Dagegen verbilden sich die Weiber durch weiße, baumwollene, zottige, sehr weite Mützen, als wären es unförmliche Mannsnachtmützen. Das giebt ihnen ein ganz fremdes Ansehen, da sie im Auslande die grünen Mannshüte tragen, die sehr schön kleiden.

Ich habe Gelegenheit gehabt zu sehen, welchen Werth die gemeinen Leute auf Pfauenfedern legen, und wie überhaupt jede bunte Feder geehrt wird. Wer diese Gebirge bereisen wollte, müßte dergleichen mit sich führen. Eine solche am rechten Orte angebrachte, Feder würde statt des willkommensten Trinkgeldes dienen.

GOETHE, *Italienisher Reise.*

1. Give the gender of *Geschlecht, Gestalt, Weib, Hut, Gelegenheit.*

2. *Bändem.* Has this word any other signification than that here expressed? Enumerate similar substantives.

3. Give the plural of *Ort, Geschlecht, Nation, Land.*

4. Conjugate *geben, tragen, bleiben, kleiden, dienen.* giving the present indicative of each.

5. *Die Nation.* Give rules with regard to the gender of foreign substantives.

II.

Translate:

Eine englische Ketzerin.

Im Palaste Giustiniani steht eine Minerva, die meine ganze Verehrung hat. Winckelmann gedenkt ihrer kaum, wenigstens nicht an der rechten Stelle, und ich fühle mich nichht würdig genug über sie etwas zu sagen. Als wir die Statue besahen und uns lang dabei aufheilten, erzählte uns die Frau des Custode: es sei dieses ein ehmals heiliges Bild gewesen, und die Inglesi, welche von dieser Religion seien, pflegten es noch zu verehren, indem sie ihm die eine Hand küßten, die auch wirklich ganz weiß war, da die übrige Statue bräunlich ist. Auch setzte sie hinzu: eine Dame dieser Religion sei vor kurzem da gewesen, habe sich auf die Knie niedergeworfen, und die Statue angebetet. Eine so wunderliche Handlung habe sie, eine Christin, nicht ohne Lachen ansehen können, und sei zum Saal hinausgelaufen um nicht loszuplatzen. Wir freuten uns über das englische Frauenzimmer und gingen weg mit der Begier umzukehren, und ich werde gewiß bald weider hingehen.

GOETHE, *Italienisher Reise.*

1. Conjugate *stetren, gedenken, aufhalten, gehen.*

2. *Im Palaste.* Give other examples of the contracted form of prepositions and articles.

3. Give the plural of *Frau, Bild, Knie, Saal, Zimmer.*

4. Give the difference of signification between *Wunderbar* and *Wunderlich.*

5. Explain the construction of the last sentence but one in the selection.

III.

Translate into German:

After some hours' sailing, a storm of snow and rain begins; the sea swells: the rudder breaks—the boat must now be steered with oars. The storm increases; night is at hand: to reach the harbour before dark, as much sail as possible is borne; the mast breaks into three pieces; the sail falls overboard; but the tide is favourable. The pilot, in dismay, would have run the boat on shore in a cove full of breakers. "About with her," exclaimed a sailor, "or we are cast away!" They get her about immediately, and passing the surf, they enter a fair sound, and shelter themselves under the lee of a small rise of land. It is dark, and the rain beats furiously; yet the men are so wet and cold *and* weak, they slight the danger to be apprehended from the savages, and after great difficulty kindle a fire on shore.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

HISTORY.

Examiner : J. M. BUCHAN, M.A.

1. Give an account of the reign of Darius, the son of Hystaspes.

2. Describe, as fully as you can, the different changes which the Athenian Constitution underwent up to the beginning of the Peloponnesian War.

3. Sketch the career of Alexander the Great, and state the principal direct, and remote results of his conquests.

4. Give an account of the cause, course, and results of the Social War.

5. Sketch the history of the reign of Tiberius.

6. Explain the circumstances that favoured Charles VII. and Louis XI. in increasing the power of the French crown.

7. Explain the law of Frank-pledge.

8. What were the causes of the revolts of the peasants in England and France during the fourteenth century ?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: WILLIAM HOUSTON, M.A.

1. Account for the sudden rise of the Saracenic power, and its almost equally sudden decline.

Distinguish between the Ommiades, Abbassides, and Fatimites, and between the Saracens, Turks, and Moors.

2. Give an account of the great incursions of barbarian hordes from Asia into Europe, between the fourth and fourteenth centuries, shewing what permanent results followed, and why these were so insignificant.

3. Describe the part played by the Normans in European History, subsequent to the ninth century, and indicate accurately, the nature and amount of their influence on the histories of England, Italy, France, Russia, and Spain.

4. Give the causes, and describe the results to the Papacy, of the schism which led to the temporary residence of the Popes at Avignon.

Shew how far the Roman Catholic Church in France, may be fairly regarded as a national church at any time during the middle ages.

5. Compare the parts played in European politics by Gregory VII., and Innocent III, shewing how far each was successful in his efforts to subject the monarchs of Europe to his power: and indicate how far success or failure in each case was due to the personal character of the Pope, and how far to the conditions under which he acted.

6. Describe the events which lead to the treaty of Verdun, and estimate its effect on the States-system of Europe.

7. Compare Charles the Bold, and Louis XI., in personal character, public policy, and the amount of influence they exerted directly or indirectly on subsequent history.

8. Define accurately the extent of the French province of Henry II, of England; explain how they came into his possession, and shew how and when they were lost to the English crown.

9. Explain the origin of the contest between the Houses of Anjou and Arragon, for the possession of Southern Italy, and trace its influence on European history as far as the accession of Charles V.

10. Trace the growth of municipal freedom and self-government in mediæval England, France, Spain, and Germany, and the growth and decline of villenage.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

LOCKE AND STEWART.

1. (*a*) Give an account of how we obtain the idea of *solidity*, (1) according to Locke, (2) according to your opinion.

   (*b*) Distinguish the *primary* and *secondary* qualities of bodies. Treat this question independently.

2. "And thus, I think, it is plain that from these two fountains of all knowledge, viz: reflection and sensation, we get the ideas of duration, and the measures of it." Give a clear account of Locke's opinion on this point, with an independent criticism.

3. (*a*) State clearly and fully Locke's doctrine of *personal identity;* and exhibit, by quotations from his work, its inconsistency.

   (*b*) Examine the grounds of our belief in personal identity.

4. What do you consider the radical defects of Locke's doctrine of Perception? Sketch the outlines of an argument in opposition thereto.

5. Give Locke's views on the origin of the ideas, *cause* and *effect*, pointing out any errors, you consider, contained therein.

6. Give an outline of the chapter "Of the Association of Ideas."

7. Criticise the statement "We have a demonstrative knowledge of God's existence."

8. How can it be shown that the desire of knowledge is not a selfish principle of action? How would you reply if the assertion were made that the desire of knowledge is selfish, inasmuch as it springs from an unwillingness to endure the restraint imposed by ignorance?

9. State the principal arguments urged in support of the opinion that our benevolent affections are selfish in their origin. Give an outline of Stewart's treatment of the question.

10. Give an outline of the views of Hobbes, Cudworth, and Hutcheson on the Perception of Right and Wrong.

11. Give a brief but clear statement of Stewart's theory regarding, (1) the perception of right and wrong, (2) the nature and authority of conscience, (3) the nature of moral distinctions, whether immutable or not.

12. Assuming Stewart's doctrine regarding the perception of right and wrong to be correct, deduce its logical results. How far would such results be verified by experience?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A.

TENNEMANN'S HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

1. What is the act of philosophizing? And what constitutes a history of philosophy? State the general characteristics of the period of Greek and Roman philosophy.

2 Mention the leading authorities from which we derive our acquaintance with (*a*) the earlier Pythagorean speculations, (*b*) the Eleatic philosophy, and (*c*) the opinions of Roscellinus.

3. "Anaxagoras.....is accused by Plato and Aristotle of not having conceded enough to final causes." Explain distinctly what it was in the procedure of Anaxagoras, which Plato and Aristotle censured. Was the censure just?

4. Refer to different ethical doctrines maintained by Socrates in the Platonic dialogues; and inquire how far these are consistent with one another, how far also they appear to express the real views of Plato.

5. Are the Megaric Sophisms to be condemned as altogether idle quibbles? Or did they serve any useful purpose? Illustrate by reference to one of them.

6. Explain the position of Aristotle on the following questions: (*a*) the origin of knowledge, (*b*) the universal, (*c*) the immortality of the soul, (*d*) man's final end.

7. Write notes on Theophrastus, Dicharchus, Strato of Lampsacus.

8. What general features are common to all the forms of Theosophy? Illustrate by an example.

9. Give an account of the Trinity of Plotinus.

10. Illustrate (by reference to Anselm, Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, Occam) the manner in which, in Theology, the subjects of rational investigation became generally more and more restricted by the scholastic doctors.

11. Describe, and account for, the different degrees of respect in which Aristotle was at different times held by the Scholastics.

12. Write notes on Alcuin, Amalric, Roger Bacon.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

LOGIC.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A.

MURRAY'S COMPENDIUM.

1. Describe the way in which the ascent from species to genus is made; and, again, the descent from genus to species. When can a relation of co-ordination between species be properly said to exist?

2. Inquire whether the predicate is distributed, that is, taken universally, in the proposition: *all men are capable of doing some good.* What is the general rule as to the distribution of the predicate?

3. Convert the proposition: *great clerks are not all wise men.* Give its contradictory; its contrary, if it have a contrary; its sub-contrary, if it have a sub-contrary. Are sub-contrary propositions properly so called?

4. Distinguish the major, minor, and middle terms in a syllogism; also, the major and minor premises.

5. Show that the middle term must be taken universally in at least one of the premises.

6. From what principle does Aristotle derive the doctrine of syllogisms? Does the principle apply directly to shew the necessity of the consequence in all the figures? How is the necessity of the consequence shewn in those cases where the principle is not directly applicable? Give an example.

7. Inquire whether any new truth can be discovered by reasoning (deductive). If your answer be in the negative, will it follow that a science of deductive reasoning is useless?

8. Inquire what quality the conclusion must have in the second figure, and what its quantity must be in the third.

9. Express in strict syllogystic form the following argument: "We cannot be conscious of a power to choose either of two alternatives, neither of which we are actually choosing; because consciousness reveals powers only when they are in exercise."

ADDITIONAL FOR HONORS.

THOMSON'S OUTLINE OF THE LAWS OF THOUGHT.

10. "Logic is said, in the language of the old writers, to be concerned only with second notions or intentions." Explain.

11. "Men cannot get a clear conception without passing a judgment about it; nor can they always pass a judgment without certain reasonings."—How, then, can Thomson's method, in which conceptions are first treated of, then judgments, and finally reasonings, be vindicated?

12. "Can there be abstraction without generalization"? Examine the views of Whately and Thomson on this question.

13. Give Thomson's table of all the judgments.

14. In what different ways may the judgment: *Some metals are highly ductile,* be interpreted?

15. On what principle are incomplete inductions sufficient to establish general laws, and how is the principle itself proved? If it be a general law, is there not the appearance of a fallacy in making a general law the basis of our confidence in general laws? Explain.

16. Resolve into consecutive syllogisms the chain of reasoning in the following passage: "The general object which all laws have, or ought to have, in common, is to augment the total happiness of the community; and, therefore, in the first place, to exclude, as far as may be, every thing that tends to subtract from that happiness: in other words, to exclude mischief. But all punishment is mischief: all punishment in itself is evil. Upon the principle of utility, if it ought at all to be admitted, it ought only to be admitted in as far as it promises to exclude some greater evil."—BENTHAM.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Examiner: JOHN GIBSON, B.A., F.R.S.

I.

1. Define and exemplify the following terms as applied to minerals: (1) Botryoidal; (2) Lamellar; (3) Fibrous; (4) Isomorphous; (5) Dimorphous; (6) Chatoyance; (7) Asterism; (8) Iridescence; (9) Phosphorescense; (10) Pyroelectric.

2. Cleavage. Define this term as applied to minerals. Give examples of minerals in which cleavage takes place, (1) in one direction, and (2) in two or more directions. Illustrate the practical utility of this property.

3. Specific gravity. Give methods for determining the sp. gr. of minerals, (1) insoluble in water, and (2) soluble in water.

4. Name the essential constituents, and the more salient characteristics of the following minerals:—

1. Cinnabar.	7. Malachite.
2. Pyrolusite.	8. Apatite.
3. Quartz.	9. Cryolite.
4. Borax.	10. Pyromorphite.
5. Albite.	11. Pyrargyrite.
6. Fluor spar.	12. Arsenical pyrites.

5. Give the theory of the Blow-Pipe; describe the modes of oxidizing and reducing before the B. P. flame, and name the more important appliances and reagents required in B. P. operations.

6. Give the blow-pipe characters by which the following minerals may be detected: (1) Alumina; (2) Titanium; (3) Cadmium; (4) Copper; (5) Arsenic; (6) Lead. Give instances of colored flames before the blow-pipe.

II.

7. By what considerations have geologists been guided in subdividing the stratified rocks into groups?

8. Explain and illustrate by sketches the following terms, as employed in Geology:—(1.) Denudation, (2.) Synclinal, (3.) Centroclinal, (4.) Concordant, (5.) Fault, (6.) Foliation, (7.) False bedding, (8.) Inverted stratification.

9. A Formation measures along its out-crop, across the strike, x miles, the dip being $y°$, state how the thickness of the formation may be determined.

10. Metamorphic rocks. Show how *local* and *regional* metamorphism is produced; and name the more important metamorphic rocks of Canadian occurrence.

11. Characterize the Glacial Epoch.

12. Give a table of Palæozoic strata, and their representatives within the Dominion, characterizing each age palæontologically.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, PALÆONTOLOGY, AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

HONORS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examiner: JOHN GIBSON, B.A., F.G.S.

I.

1. Explain and exemplify, (1) The law of constant angles, and (2) The laws of symmetry.

2. Describe Wollaston's goniometer, and explain the method of its employment.

3. Shew by diagrams the positions and relative lengths of the axes of the six systems of crystallization respectively.

4. Give examples of (1) Crystals with curved planes, (2) Cavernous (hopper-shaped) crystals, (3) Stelleriform crystals, (4) Hemitropes, (5) Geniculated crystals, (6) Striated crystals.

5. Give the approximate composition, and name the crystal systems of the following minerals:—

(1) Orpiment, (2) Heavyspar, (3) Apatite, (4) Rutile, (5) Amphibole, (6) Labradorite, (7) Spinel, (8) Cerusite, (9) Sphene, (10) Oligoclase.

II.

6. Name and describe the more important genera of fossil plants found in the Palæozoic rocks, giving diagrams illustrating their geological range.

7. Actinozoa. Name and describe the more important fossil genera, and give their geological distribution.

8. Crustacea. Give the distinguishing characters of this class. Name and describe the more important fossil genera, giving their geological range.

9. Ganoidei. Name and describe four or five important fossil genera, and give their geological range.

10. Edentata. Define this order of Mammals. Name and describe the more important fossil genera, giving their geological and geographical range.

III.

11. Enumerate the chief oceanic currents, and give a sketch of the different theories by which it has been attempted to explain their origin.

12. Where are the *hurricane districts?* At what seasons do hurricanes occur, and why?

13. What is meant by "insular" and "continental" climates? Give examples of each.

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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

GREEK.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

ΘΑ. καὶ νοσφιεῖς με τοῦδε δευτέρου νεκροῦ;
ΑΠ. ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐκεῖνον πρὸς βίαν σ' ἀφειλόμην.
ΘΑ. πῶς οὖν ὑπὲρ γῆς ἐστι κοὐ κάτω χθονός;
ΑΠ. δάμαρτ' ἀμείψας, ἣν σὺ νῦν ἡκ[illegible]έτα.
ΘΑ. κἀπάξομαί γε νερτέραν ὑπὸ χθόνα.
ΑΠ. λαβὼν ἴθ'· οὐ γὰρ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμί σε.
ΘΑ. κτείνειν γ' ὃν ἂν χρῇ; τοῦτο γὰρ τετάγμεθα.
ΑΠ. οὐκ, ἀλλὰ τοῖς μέλλουσι θάνατον ἐμβαλεῖν.
ΘΑ. ἔχω λόγον δὴ καὶ προθυμίαν σέθεν.
ΑΠ. ἔστ' οὖν ὅπως Ἄλκηστις ἐς γῆρας μόλοι;
ΘΑ. οὐκ ἔστι· τιμαῖς κἀμὲ τέρπεσθαι δόκει.

EURIPIDES, *Alcestis.*

1. Give a scale of the metre.

2. Parse *νοσφιεῖς, πείσαιμι, μόλοι.*

3. Distinguish the meanings of *παρὰ, ἐπὶ, πρὸς,* and *μετά,* respectively, according to the cases they govern.

4. *ἐκεῖνον, τοῦτο, Ἔστ'.* Explain the constructions.

5. *ἔχω λόγον, κ.τ.λ.* Explain the meaning.

6. *οὐκ, πείσαιμί, ἔστι.* Explain the accentuation.

7. Write the 7th line of the passage, in full, in prose.

II.

Translate:

σὺν δ' ἐποιμαίνοντο καρᾷ μελέων βαλιαί τε λύγκες
ἔβα δὲ λιποῦσ' Ὄθρυος νάπαν λεόντων
ἁ δαφοινὸς ἴλα·
χόρευσε δ' ἀμφὶ σὰν κιθάραν,
Φοῖβε, ποικιλόθριξ
νεβρὸς ὑψικόμων πέραν
βαίνουσ' ἐλατᾶν σφυρῷ κούφῳ,
χαίρουσ' εὔφρονι μολπᾷ.
τοιγὰρ πολυμηλοτάταν
ἑστίαν οἰκεῖ παρὰ καλλίναον
Βοιβίαν λίμναν· ἀρότοις δὲ γυᾶν
καὶ πεδίων δαπέδοις ὅρον ἀμφὶ μὲν ἀελίου κνεφαίαν
ἱππόστασιν αἰθέρα τὰν Μολοσσῶν τίθεται,
πόντιον δ' Αἰγαίων' ἐπ' ἀκτὰν
ἁλίμενον Πηλίου κρατύνει.

Ibid.

1. Cite parallel passages.

2. Give the Attic for the non-Attic forms in the passage.

3. Write short geographical notes on Ὄθρυος, Βοιβίαν λίμναν, Μολοσσῶν.

4. Explain the terms ὀρχήστρα, χορὸν αἰτεῖν, πάροδος, Διδασκαλίαι.

5. Give the date of Euripides' birth and death, and the most important incidents in his career.

6. What traces of the decline of Tragedy in the style of Euripides? The meaning of τραγικώτατος as applied to him?

III.

Translate:

Ἐρετριέες δὲ, πυνθανόμενοι τὴν στρατιὴν τὴν Περσικὴν ἐπὶ σφέας ἐπιπλέουσαν, Ἀθηναίων ἐδεήθησαν σφίσι βοηθοὺς γενέσθαι. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ οὐκ ἀπείπαντο τὴν ἐπικούρίην, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τετρακισχιλίους κληρουχέοντας τῶν ἱπποβοτέων Χαλκιδέων τὴν χώρην, τούτους σφι διδοῦσι τιμωρούς. τῶν δὲ Ἐρετριέων ἦν ἄρα οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς βούλευμα· οἳ μετεπέμποντο μὲν Ἀθηναίους, ἐφρόνεον δὲ διφασίας

ἰδέας. οἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐβουλεύοντο ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν ἐς τὰ ἄκρα τῆς Εὐβοίης· ἄλλοι δὲ αὐτῶν, ἴδια κέρδεα προσδεκόμενοι παρὰ τοῦ Πέρσεω οἴσεσθαι, προδοσίην ἐσκευάζοντο, μαθὼν δὲ τούτων ἑκάτερα ὡς εἶχε Αἰσχίνης ὁ Νόθωνος, ἐὼν τῶν Ἐρετριέων τά πρῶτα, φράζει τοῖσι ἥκουσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων πάντα τὰ παρεόντα σφι πρήγματα· προσεδέετό τε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαί σφεας ἐς τὴν σφετέρην, ἵνα μὴ προσαπόλωνται. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῦτα Αἰσχίνῃ συμβουλεύσαντι πείθονται· καὶ οὗτοι μὲν διαβάντες ἐς Ὠρωπὸν, ἔσωζον σφέας αὐτούς.

HERODOTUS, VI.

1. Give the ordinary for the Ionic forms in this passage.

2. Give a summary of the contents of the "Erato."

3. Ἐρετρέες. How had they incurred the resentment of the Persians?

4. ἱπποβότεων. What was the corresponding class at Athens called?

5. τοὺς τετρακισχιλίους, κ.τ.λ. What is the reference? How did κληρουχία differ from ἀποικία?

6. Parse γένεσθαι, ἐκλιπεῖν, μαθών.

7. σφετέρην, εἶχε, τὰ πρῶτα. Explain the constructions.

8. What is the aim of Herodotus in his history? How many years does it embrace? Give the date of the birth and death of Herodotus, and some account of his travels.

9. Briefly discuss the question of the credibility of Herodotus as an historian.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

βαλὴν ἀρχαῖος βαλὴν ἴθι, ἰκοῦ,
ἔλθ' ἐπ' ἄκρον κόρυμβον ὄχθου,
κροκόβαπτον ποδὸς εὔμαριν ἀείρων,
βασιλείου τιάρας φάλαρον πιφαύσκων.
βάσκε πάτερ ἄκα[illegible] Δαρειὰν, οἶ.
ὅπως καινά τε κλύῃς νέα τ' ἄχη,
δέσποτα δεσπότου φάνηθι.
Στυγία γάρ τις ἐπ' ἀχλὺς πεπόταται·
νεολαία γὰρ ἤδη κατὰ πᾶσ' ὄλωλε.
βάσκε πάτερ ἄκακε Δαρειὰν, οἶ·
αἰαῖ αἰαῖ.
ὦ πολύκλαυτε φίλοισι θανών,
τί τάδε δυνάτα δυνάτα
περὶ τᾷ σᾷ δίδυμα διάγοιεν ἁμάρτια
πάσᾳ γᾷ σᾷ τᾷδ', ἐξέφθινθ' αἱ τρίσκαλμοι
ναῦες ἄναες ἄναες.

ÆSCHYLUS, *Persæ.*

1. *ὄχθου, φάλαρον, διδύμᾳ.* Explain the meaning.

2. *τί τάδε, κ.τ.λ.* What emendations of this passage have been proposed? Translate them.

3. Parse *πεπόταται, δυνάτα, ἐξέφθινθ'.*

4. *τρίσκαλμοι.* Give the exact meaning.

5. Explain the terms *θυμέλη, λογεῖον, περιάκτος, χαρώνιοι κλίμακες.*

Translate:

ἐδοξάτην μοι δύο γυναῖκ' εὐείμονε,
ἡ μὲν πέπλοισι Περσικοῖς ἠσκημένη,
ἡ δ' αὖτε Δωρικοῖσιν, εἰς ὄψιν μολεῖν,
μεγέθει τε τῶν νῦν ἐκπρεπεστάτα πολύ,
κάλλει τ' ἀμώμω, καὶ κασιγνήτα γένους
ταὐτοῦ· πάτραν δ' ἔναιον ἡ μὲν Ἑλλάδα
κλήρῳ λαχοῦσα γαῖαν, ἡ δὲ βάρβαρον.
τούτω στάσιν τιν', ὡς ἐγὼ 'δόκουν ὁρᾶν,
τεύχειν ἐν ἀλλήλαισι· παῖς δ' ἐμὸς μαθὼν
κατεῖχε κἀπράϋνεν, ἅρμασιν δ' ὕπο
ζεύγνυσιν αὐτὼ καὶ λέπαδν' ἐπ' αὐχένων
τίθησι. χἠ μὲν τῇδ' ἐπυργοῦτο στολῇ
ἐν ἡνίαισί τ' εἶχεν εὔαρκτον στόμα,
ἡ δ' ἐσφόδαζε, καὶ χεροῖν ἔντη δίφρου
διασπαράσσει, καὶ ξυναρπάζει βίᾳ
ἄνευ χαλινῶν καὶ ζυγὸν θραύει μέσον.

Ibid

1. δύο γυναῖκ'. What different interpretations?

2. στάσιν, παῖς δ' ἐμός, κ.τ.λ. Explain the meaning.

3. βάρβαρον, τούτω. What peculiarity in the use of these words here? Explain.

4. μεγέθει. What restriction as to the use of this foot?

5. Derive κλήρῳ, ἐσφάδαζε, δίφρου.

6. Draw a map of Salamis and the adjacent coast, marking the principal localities named by Æschylus.

II.

Translate.

ὦν ὕπερ, ὦ χρυσέα θύγατερ Διὸς,
εὐῶπα πέμψον ἀλκάν·
Ἄρεά τε τὸν μαλερὸν, ὃς νῦν ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων
φλέγει με περιβόητος ἀντιάζων,
παλίσσυτον δρόμημα νοτίσαι πάτρας
ἄπουρον, εἴτ' ἐς μέγαν θάλαμον Ἀμφιτρίτας
εἴτ' ἐς τὸν ἀπόξενον ὅρμον
Θρήκιον κλύδωνα·
τέλει γὰρ ἤν τι νὺξ ἀφῇ,

τοῦτ' ἐπ' ἦμαρ ἔρχεται.
τὸν, ὦ τᾶν πυρφόρων
ἀστραπᾶν κράτη νέμων,
ὦ Ζεῦ πάτερ, ὑπὸ σῷ φθίσον κεραυνῷ.
Λύκει' ἄναξ, τά τε σὰ χρυσοστρόφων ἀπ' ἀγκυλᾶν
βέλεα θέλοιμ' ἂν ἀδάματ' ἐνδατεῖσθαι
ἀρωγὰ προσταχθέντα, τάς τε πυρφόρους
Ἀρτέμιδος αἴγλας, ξὺν αἷς Λύκι' ὄρεα διάσσει·
τὸν χρυσομίτραν τε κικλήσκω,
τᾶσδ' ἐπώνυμον γᾶς,
οἰνῶπα Βάκχον εὔϊον,
Μαινάδων ὁμόστολον,
πελασθῆναι φλέγοντ'
ἀγλαῶπι * * *
πεύκᾳ 'πὶ τὸν ἀπότιμον ἐν θεοῖς θεόν.

SOPHOCLES, *Œdipus Rex.*

1. Scan the last ten lines of this passage, and give their metrical names.

2. *ἀσπίδων, νωτίσαι.* Explain the construction.

3. *ἀπόξενον ὁρμον, ἀγκυλῶν, ἀπότιμον θέον, ἐπώνυμον.* Explain the meaning.

4. Translate, and notice any difficulties in the following sentences:

a. ἀνδρηλατοῦντας, ἤ φόνῳ φόνον πάλιν
λύοντας, ὡς τόδ' αἷμα χείμαζον πόλιν.

b. πάντες γὰρ οὐ φρονεῖτ' ἐγὼ δ' οὐ μή ποτε
τἄμ' ὡς ἂν εἴπω μὴ τά σ' ἐμφήνω κακά.

c. τι μ οὐ λαβὼν
ἔκτεινας εὐθὺς, ὡς ἔδειξα μήποτε
ἐμαὐτον ἀνθρώποισι, ἔνθεν ἦ γεγώς.

5. Translate and explain:

a. εἴ μοι ξυνείη φέροντι μοῖρα
τὰν εὔσεπτον ἁγνείαν λόγων ἔργων τε πάντων.

b. ἀλλ' ὦ κρατύνων, εἴπερ ὀρθ' ἀκούεις,
Ζεῦ, πάντ' ἀνάσσων, μὴ λάθη
σὲ τάν τε σὰν ἀθάνατον αἰὲν ἀρχάν.

III.

1. Write a short account of the rise and progress of Tragedy among the Greeks, with dates where you can.

2. How were the means provided for theatrical exhibitions at Athens?

3. Arrange, punctuate, accentuate, and translate the following passage:

> Δεινον γε τους μεν δυσσεβεις κακων απο βλαστοντας
> ειτα τουσδε μεν πρασσειν καλως τους δ' οντας εσθλους
> εκ δε γενναιων αμα γεγωτας ειτα δυστυχεις πεφυκεναι
> ου χρην ταὸ ουτω δαιμονας θνητων περι πρασσειν εχρην
> γαρ τους μεν ευσεβεις βροτων εχειν τι κερδος εμφανες
> θεων παρα τους δ οντας αδικους τουσδε την ενιντιαν δικην
> κακων τιμωρον εμφανη τινειν κουδεις αν ουτως ευτυχει
> κακος γεγως
>
> SOPHOCLES.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

GREEK AND LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiners: { S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.
W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Μετὰ ταῦτ' οὖν ἤδη ἐφεξῆς ᾖα, αἰσθανόμενος μὲν καὶ λυπούμενος καὶ δεδιὼς ὅτι ἀπηχθανόμην, ὅμως δὲ ἀναγκαῖον ἐδόκει εἶναι τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖσθαι· ἰτέον οὖν σκοποῦντι τὸν χρησμόν, τί λέγει, ἐπὶ ἅπαντας τούς τι δοκοῦντας εἰδέναι. καὶ νὴ τὸν κύνα, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι· δεῖ γὰρ πρὸς ὑμᾶς τἀληθῆ λέγειν· ἦ μὴν ἐγὼ ἔπαθόν τι τοιοῦτον. οἱ μὲν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμοῦντες ἔδοξάν μοι ὀλίγου δεῖν τοῦ πλείστου ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι ζητοῦντι κατὰ τὸν θεόν, ἄλλοι δὲ δοκοῦντες φαυλότεροι ἐπιεικέστεροι εἶναι ἄνδρες πρὸς τὸ φρονίμως ἔχειν. δεῖ δὴ ὑμῖν τὴν ἐμὴν πλάνην ἐπιδεῖξαι ὥσπερ πόνους τινὰς πονοῦντος, ἵνα μοι κἂν ἐλεγκτὸς ἡ μαντεία γένοιτο. μετὰ γὰρ τοὺς πολιτικοὺς ᾖα ἐπὶ τοὺς ποιητὰς τούς τε τῶν τραγῳδιῶν καὶ τοὺς τῶν διθυράμβων καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ὡς ἐνταῦθα ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ καταληψόμενος ἐμαυτὸν ἀμαθέστερον ἐκείνων ὄντα. ἀναλαμβάνων οὖν αὐτῶν τὰ ποιήματα, ἅ μοι ἐδόκει μάλιστα πεπραγματεῦσθαι αὐτοῖς, διηρώτων ἂν αὐτοὺς τί λέγοιεν, ἵν' ἅμα τι καὶ μανθάνοιμι παρ' αὐτῶν.

PLATO, *Apology*, 7.

1. Parse ᾖα, ἐνδεεῖς, ἀπηχθανόμην.

2. Write explanatory notes on νὴ τὸν κύνα, ἵνα to γένοιτο, διθυράμβων, ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ.

3. Explain the construction of σκοποῦντι, ἰτέον, πονοῦντος.

4. What is the meaning of ἀντωμοσία, δίκην φεύγειν, ἀτιμία?

5. What appear to have been the real grounds for the condemnation of Socrates?

II.

Translate:

Καὶ ταύτην ἔχων τὴν ἐπιβολὴν καὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἣν ἀρτίως εἶπα, πάντας ἀπεκρύψατο χωρὶς Γαΐου Λαιλίου, μέχρι πάλιν αὐτὸς ἔκρινε φανερὸν ποιεῖν. Τούτοις δὲ τοῖς ἐκλογισμοῖς ὁμολογοῦντες οἱ συγγραφεῖς, ὅταν ἐπὶ τὸ τέλος ἔλθωσι τῆς πράξεως οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως οὐκ εἰς τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ τὴν τούτου πρόνοιαν, εἰς δὲ τοὺς Θεοὺς καὶ τὴν τύχην ἀναφέρουσι τὸ γεγονὸς κατόρθωμα· Καὶ ταῦτα χωρὶς τῶν εἰκότων καὶ τῆς τῶν συμβεβιωκότων μαρτυρίας, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, τῆς πρὸς τὸν Φίλιππον, αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ποπλίου σαφῶς ἐκτεθεικότος, ὅτι τούτοις τοῖς ἐκλογισμοῖς χρησάμενος, οἷς ἡμεῖς ἀνώτερον ἐξελογισάμεθα, καθόλου τε τοῖς ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ πράγμασιν ἐπιβάλοιτο, καὶ κατὰ μέρος τῇ τῆς Καρχηδόνος πολιορκίᾳ. Πλὴν τότε γε τῷ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ στόλου Γαΐῳ Λαιλίῳ δι' ἀπορρήτων ἐντειλάμενος, παρήγγειλε πλέειν ἐπὶ τὴν προειρημένην πόλιν.

POLYBIUS, *Scipio in Spain*, X.

1. Write notes on the proper names mentioned in the extract.

2. Explain the meaning of ἐπιβολήν and ἡλικίαν.

3. What portions of Polybius' History are extant?

III.

Translate:

Sed quid agam? adeamne ad eum et cum eo iniuriam hanc expostulem?
Ingeram mala multa? atqui aliquis dicat 'nil promoueris':
Multum: molestus certe ei fuero atque animo morem gessero.

PA. Charine, et me et te inprudens, nisi quid di respiciunt, perdidi.

CH. Itane 'inprudens'? tandem inuentast causa. soluisti fidem.

PA. Quid 'tandem'? CH. Etiam nunc me ducere istis dictis postulas?

PA. Quid istuc est? CH. Postquam me amare dixi, complacitast tibi.
Heu me miserum, qui tuom animum ex animo spectaui meo.

PA. Falsus es. CH. Non satis tibi esse hoc solidumst uisum gaudium,
Nisi me lactasses amantem et falsa spe produceres.
Habeas. PA. Habeam? ah nescis quantis in malis uorser miser,
Quantasque hic consiliis mihi conflauit sollicitudines
Meus carnufex. CH. Quid istuc tam mirumst, de te si exemplum capit?

PA. Haud istuc dicas, si cognoris uel me uel amorem meum.

TERENCE, *Andrian.*

1. Scan the first four and last two verses of this extract.

2. Expand and translate with all necessary comments:

GRAECA · MENANDRV · ACTA · LVDIS · MEGALENSIBVS · MARCO · FVLVIO · MANIO · GLABRIONE · AED CVR · EGERE · L · AMBIVIVS · TVRPIO · L · ATILIVS PRAEN · MODOS · FECIT · FLACCVS · CLAVDI · TIBIIS PARIB · TOTA · FACTA · PRIMA · M · MARCELLO · C SVLPICIO · COS ·

3. Quote Horace concerning the relative merits of Terence and Plautus.

IV.

Translate :

Secum ipse saevus grande nescio quid parat,
Suisque fatis simile. "Quid poenas moror ?"
Ait. "Hoc scelestum pectus aut ferro petat,
Aut fervido aliquis igne vel saxo domet !
Quae tigris, aut quae saeva visceribus meis
Incurret ales ? Ipse tu scelerum capax,
Sacer Cithaeron, vel feras in me tuas
Emitte silvis, mitte vel rabidos canes !
Nunc redde Agauen ! Animo, quid mortem times ?
Mors innocentem sola fortunae eripit."
Haec fatus, aptat impiam capulo manum,
Ensemque ducit. "Itane? tam magnis breves
Poenas sceleribus solvis, atque uno omnia
Pensabis ictu ? Moreris: hoc patri sat est.
Quid deinde matri, quid male in lucem editis
Gnatis, quid ipsi, quae tum magna luit
Scelus ruina, flebili patriae dabis ?
Solvendo non es."

SENECA, *Œdipus.*

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A., AND THIRD YEAR.

TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

PROSE.

Translate:

Then the deputation of citizens, having secured a champion, withdraws in procession from the stage, and Œdipus is left alone. "During this pause," says one of the most acute of modern critics, "the spectator has leisure to reflect how different all is from what it seems. The wrath of heaven has been pointed against the devoted city only that it might fall with concentrated force on the head of a single man; and he, who is its object, stands alone calm and serene. Unconscious of his own misery, he can afford pity for the unfortunate; and, as if in the plenitude of wisdom and power, he undertakes to trace the evil, of which he is himself the sole author, to its secret source." The Chorus of Theban citizens now enters, and, as in every chorus in Sophocles, their first ode is a solemn prayer. They draw a piteous picture of the miseries of Thebes, and they invoke its guardian gods to stay the plague which is wasting the inhabitants. Let them rise in defence of the city which has honoured them so well, and drive far away to the gloomy shores of Thrace the destroying angel who rides on the wings of pestilence.

II.

VERSE.

Translate :

"Think not, thou,
With all the speed of all thy hoofs to 'scape!
My wounds are swifter than my feet!" The act
Followed the word, and through his flying back
Impelled before his breast the barb outstood.
And as he plucked it thence, from either wound
Mingled with Lerna's venom gushed the blood,
And steeped his mantle's fold. "Not unavenged,"
He muttered, "will I perish!" and to her
He would have ravished gave the robe, yet warm
With poisoned gore, and bade her with that gift
At need assure her husband's wavering love.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Perventum inde ad frequentem cultoribus alium—ut inter montanos—populum. Ibi non bello aperto sed suis artibus—fraude et insidiis—est prope circumventus. Magno natu principes castellorum oratores ad Pœnum veniunt, alienis malis—utili exemplo—doctos memorantes amicitiam malle quam vim experiri Pœnorum, itaque obedienter imperata facturos, commeatum itinerisque duces et ad fidem promissorum obsides acciperet. Hannibal nec temere credendum nec aspernandum ratus, ne repudiati aperte hostes fierent, benigne quum respondisset, obsidibus quos dabant acceptis et commeatu quem in viam ipsi detulerant usus, nequaquam ut inter pacatos, composito agmine duces eorum sequitur: primum agmen elephanti et equites erant, ipse post cum robore peditum circumspectans sollicitusque omnia incedebat. Ubi in angustiorem viam et parte altera subjectam jugo insuper imminenti ventum est, undique ex insidiis barbari a fronte ab tergo coorti comminus eminus petunt, saxa ingentia in agmen devolvunt. Maxima ab tergo vis hominum urgebat: in eos versa peditum acies haud dubium fecit quin, nisi firmata extrema agminis fuissent, ingens in eo saltu accipienda clades fuerit.

LIVY, Bk. XXI.

1. *Nequaquam*, &c. Others read *nequaquam, ut inter pacatos, incomposito*, &c. How would this reading affect the sense?

2. *Alienis.....acciperet.* Express this passage in the "*oratio recta.*"

3. Notice briefly the various routes by which it has been supposed that Hannibal passed over into Italy.

II.

Translate:

"Tu quum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam
Ante aras spargisque mola caput, improbe, salsa,
Rectum animi servas?" "Quorsum?" "Insanus quid enim Ajax
Fecit, quum stravit ferro pecus? Abstinuit vim
Uxore et gnato; mala multa precatus Atridis,
Non ille aut Teucrum aut ipsum violavit Ulixen."
"Verum ego, ut hærentes adverso litore naves
Eriperem, prudens placavi sanguine Divos."
"Nempe tuo, furiose." "Meo, sed non furiosus."
Qui species alias veris scelerisque tumultu
Permixtas capiet, commotus habebitur, atque,
Stultitiane erret, nihilum distabit, an ira.
Ajax immeritos quum occidit, desipit, agnos;
Quum prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes,
Stas animo et purum est vitio tibi, quum tumidum est, cor?

HORACE, *Satires*, Bk. II.

1. In what Greek tragedies do the incidents here alluded to occur?

2. *Alias veris*, &c. Others read *alias veri*, &c. How does this affect the translation?

3. Give a succinct account of the origin, progress, and perfection of Satire among the ancient Romans.

III.

Translate:

Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano
Musa rogata refer, comiti scribæque Neronis.
Si quæret, quid agam, dic multa et pulchra minantem
Vivere nec recte nec suaviter: haud quia grando
Contuderit vites oleamque momorderit æstus,

Nec quia longinquis armentum ægrotet in agris;
Sed quia mente minus validus quam corpore toto
Nil audire velim, nil discere, quod levet ægrum;
Fidis offendar medicis, irascar amicis,
Cur me funesto properent arcere veterno;
Quæ nocuere sequar, fugiam quæ profore credam;
Romæ Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam.
Post hæc, ut valeat, quo pacto rem gerat et se,
Ut placeat juveni percontare utque cohorti.

HORACE, *Epistles*, Bk. I.

1. *Gaudere*, &c. Give the Greek for this form of salutation. Derive *percontare*.

2. Write short notes on *Neronis*, *Tibur*, *cohorti*.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

(*a*) Nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos
Quîs manus insudet vulgi Hermogenisque Tigellî:
Nec recito cuiquam nisi amicis, idque coactus,
Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet. "In medio qui
Scripta foro recitent, sunt multi quique lavantes.
Suave locus voci resonat conclusus." Inanes
Hoc juvat, haud illud quærentes, num sine sensu,
Tempore num faciant alieno. "Lædere gaudes,"
Inquit, "et hoc studio pravus facis." Unde petitum
Hoc in me jacis? Est auctor quis denique eorum,
Vixi cum quibus?

HORACE, *Satires*, Bk. I.

(*b*) Nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtæ.
Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca
Ausi deserere et celebrare domestica facta,
Vel qui prætextas vel qui docuere togatas.
Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis
Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unumquemque poëtarum limæ labor et mora. Vos, o
Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non
Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit atque
Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.

Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte
Credit et excludit sanos Helicone poëtas
Democritus, bona pars non ungues ponere curat,
Non barbam, secreta petit loca, balnea vitat.
Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poëtæ,
Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nunquam
Tonsori Licino commiserit. O ego lævus,
Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam!
Non alius faceret meliora poëmata; verum
Nil tanti est.

HORACE, *Epistles*, Bk. II.

1. Write short notes on "*Tigelli*," "*Pompilius sanguis*," "*Anticyris*," "*Democritus*."

2. (*a*) v. 1, "*habeat*. (*b*) v. 19, "*faceret*." Explain the construction.

3. "*prætextas*," "*togatas*." How distinguished?

II.

Translate:

Aetoli campos Thessaliae opimos ad prædam petiere sequente, quam-quam non probante Amynandro nec effusas populationes Aetolorum, nec castra, quo fors tulisset loco, sine ullo discrimine aut cura muniendi posita. itaque ne temeritas eorum neglegentiaque sibi ac suis etiam cladis alicuius causa esset, cum campestribus locis subicientes eos castra Phaecae urbi videret, ipse paulo plus mille passuum inde tumulum suis, quamvis levi munimento tutum, cepit. cum Aetoli, nisi quod populabantur, vix meminisse viderentur se in hostium agro esse, alii palati semermes vagarentur, alii in castris sine stationibus per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequarent, Philippus inopinantibus advenit.

LIVY, Bk. XXXI.

1. Briefly enumerate the principal historical events narrated in this book of Livy.

2. Derive *opimos, discrimine, negligentia, passuum.* Mark the quantity of penult. and antepenult. of *opimos, discrimine, munimento.*

III.

Translate:

Tum vetustas dignitasque coloniæ valuit, et verba Fabii salutem incolumitatemque Viennensium commendantis æquis auribus accepta. Publice tamen armis multati, privatis et promiscuis copiis juvere militem. Sed fama constans fuit ipsum Valentem magna pecunia emptum. Is diu sordidus, repente dives mutationem fortunæ male tegebat, accensis egestate longa cupidinibus immoderatus, et inopi juventa senex prodigus. Lento deinde agmine per fines Allobrogum ac Vocontiorum ductus exercitus, ipsa itinerum spatia et stativorum mutationes venditante duce, fœdis pactionibus adversus possessores agrorum et magistratus civitatum, adeo minaciter ut Luco (municipium id Vocontiorum est,) faces admoverit, donec pecunia mitigaretur.

TACITUS, *Histories*, Bk. I.

1. Write short geographical notes on the places mentioned in this extract.

2. "*spatia...venditante.*" What was the object of the purchasers?

3. Explain the titles "Annals" and "Histories," as applied to the works of Tacitus. What periods of Roman history do they respectively cover?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B. A.

1. Define a perfect fluid. What inference do you draw from the definition as to the direction of fluid pressure? When the pressure on a surface varies from point to point, how is it measured?

2. Give a rule for finding the pressure on a surface exposed to the action of a fluid.

The depth below the surface of the centre of one end of a circular cylinder is 3 feet, that of the other 5 feet, the radius is 6 inches, and length $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Find in pounds the pressure on the cylinder.

3. Explain the action of the common water pump.

The radii of a pump above and below the lower value are 2 inches and 1 inch respectively; the length of stroke from lower value is 1 foot, and the depth of the water in the well below this valve 11 feet. Find the tension of the air in the pump at the end of the first stroke upwards.

4. Distinguish between whole pressure and resultant pressure. Define centre of pressure. Find it in the case of a rectangular board inclined at an angle of 45° to the surface, the sides being 3 and 5, and the former in the surface.

5. Define specific gravity. What is the formula con-

necting weight, specific gravity, and volume, and what are the units in it ?

A vessel is first filled with equal volumes of two fluids and afterwards with equal weights, and its weight in the former case is double that in the latter. Compare the specific gravities of the fluids.

6. State Marriotte's law. Describe the experiment by which it is verified.

A diving bell is lowered into water and half as much air as it originally contained is pumped into it. Find the depth of water in the bell below the surface when the air occupies $\frac{3}{4}$ of its volume.

7. State the law of refraction. What is the critical angle ? Explain why in standing in water the horizontal bottom seems to approach the surface in all directions. ?

8. Give a drawing representing the passage of rays from an object through a convex lens to an eye situated on the axis ?

The eye and a small object are each 3 inches from a convex lens whose focal length is 9 inches. Shew that the object will appear one-fifth larger than it would if the glass did not intervene.

9. Describe the sextant, and the manner of using it.

Prove that the angle through which the index bar is turned is half the angular distance between the objects.

10. Explain the formation of images on the retina of the eye.

Account for long and short-sightedness, and explain how lenses of different forms remedy these defects.

What is the *blind point ?* Give a simple experiment shewing its existence.

11. Give a brief description of the mode of formation of the rainbow.

Explain some of the appearances presented by the phenomenon of *mirage.*

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A. AND THIRD YEAR.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. Obtain polar formulæ for finding the centre of pressure of a plane surface immersed in a fluid.

If the top of a circular lamina be at a distance equal to its radius (a) from the surface of a fluid, and be made to revolve about a horizontal tangent, the locus of the centre of pressure is given by

$$\frac{8r}{a} = 10 - \sec^2 \tfrac{1}{2}\theta$$

where r is the distance of the centre of pressure from the horizontal tangent, and θ the angle the diameter through the centre of pressure makes with the vertical.

2. Find formulæ for determining the resultant pressure on any surface, of a fluid at rest under the action of any given forces.

A sphere has at its centre a force which varies as the distance, and on its surface rests a mass of incompressible fluid, whose volume is seven times that of the sphere. Shew that the resultant pressure on an octant of the sphere is $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}\pi\mu\rho a^4$, where a is radius the sphere, ρ the density of the fluid, and μ the absolute magnitude of the force.

3. A mass of homogeneous fluid, contained in a vessel, rotates uniformly about a vertical axis; to find the form of the surfaces of equal pressure.

Inelastic fluid is contained in a vessel of the form of a paraboloid of revolution, axis vertical, and when at rest reaches to the focus; if made to rotate with angular velocity $\sqrt{\frac{g}{2a}}$ the vertex of the free surface will be half way between the focus and the vertex of the paroboloid, $4a$ being the latus rectum.

4. A flexible surface of any form is exposed to the action of fluid; required to find the relation between the pressure, tension, and curvature at any point.

The top of the receiver of an air-pump consists of a flexible inextensible membrane of the form of a section of an ellipsoid of revolution by a plane along the longest axis. Find where rupture will first take place, the tension at any point being supposed the same in all directions.

5. Obtain a formula for determining heights by the barometer, gravity being supposed constant.

What corrections are necessary to secure great accuracy?

Gravity being supposed to vary, if stations be taken whose distance from the centre of the earth are in *H. P.*, the pressures will be in *G. P.*

6. When a small plane area is illuminated by rays diverging from a point, the illumination at any point

$$\propto \frac{\text{cos of angle of incidence}}{(\text{dist. from origin})^2}.$$

A circular flat ring whose radii are b and c, is illuminated from a point in the perpendicular through its centre and at distance a from the ring. The illumination will be a maximum if

$$a^2 = \frac{b^{\frac{4}{3}}\ c^{\frac{4}{3}}}{b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

7. A small oblique pencil is reflected at a spherical surface; to find the distances of the foci from the point of incidence of the axis.

From a point on the inner surface of a reflecting sphere a small pencil diverges. Shew that after an infinite number of reflections the primary focus is distant $r \sin \phi$ from the centre, ϕ being the angle of incidence of the axis.

8. Find an expression for practically determining the index of refraction of any fixed line of the spectrum, and explain how the quantities involved in the expression are bound.

If μ be the index of refraction corresponding to a part of a pencil which passes through a prism with minimum deviation, the dispersion of the pencil between the limits μ and $\mu + \delta\mu$ is

$$\frac{2 \sin \frac{\iota}{2} \delta\mu}{\sqrt{1 - \mu^2 \sin^2 \frac{\iota}{2}}}.$$

where ι is the refracting angle of the prism.

9. Trace the course of a pencil of three rays through a Gregorian telescope having Ramsden's eye-piece.

If the focal lengths of the large and the small reflectors be 30in. and 3in., the distance between the foci $\frac{1}{3}$ in., and the centre of the field-glass to be the centre of the large reflector, find the magnifying power of the instrument.

10. Explain the formation of the Primary Rainbow.

Shew that on May 1st, no primary rainbow could have been seen in Toronto, in the afternoon, before 2.13 o'clock. Given; meridian altitude of sun=61° 37′, time of setting $7^h\ 7'$,

$$59° 32' = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{4 - \mu^2}{3}}, \quad 40° 21' = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{4 - \mu^2}{3\mu^2}},$$

and supposing the change of the sun's altitude during the day to be uniform.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

MODERN GEOMETRY.

HONORS.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

1. Shew how to find the axes of the curve $ax^2 + by^2 + 2cxy + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$, and also the equation which contains their lengths.

2. If $\alpha = 0$ $\beta = 0$ $\gamma = 0$ are the equations of the sides of a triangle, what is the meaning of (1) $\alpha \sin A - \beta \sin B = 0$, (2) $\alpha \cos A - \beta \cos B = 0$.

Prove that the three lines passing through the angular points of a triangle, having the form either (1) or (2), will meet in a point.

3. Define the term radical axis of a pair of circles, whether the circles intersect or not, and find its equation, the equations of the circles being given.

If three circles are given, the radical axis of each pair will pass through the same point.

4. The external bisectors of the angles of a triangle meet the opposite sides of the triangle in three points which lie on one straight line, whose equation is $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$.

5. If a straight line be drawn through the centres of the inscribed and one of the escribed circles of a triangle, and another straight line be drawn through the other two escribed circles of the triangle, these two straight lines will pass through one of the vertices of the triangle, and with the sides will form a harmonic pencil.

6. Each of the diagonals of a complete quadrilateral is harmonically divided by the other two.

If $ABCD$ be a quadrilateral, and AD and BC meet in E, and AB and DC meet in F, so that EF is the third diagonal, and AC meets BD in O and EF in P; and DB meet EF in Q, then the straight lines EO, AQ and BP will meet in the same point.

7. Find the equation to a circle circumscribing the triangle of reference, and shew that it can be expressed in the form $\frac{\alpha}{a} + \frac{\beta}{b} + \frac{\gamma}{c} = 0$, and if tangents are drawn to the circle at the three angular points of the triangle and these lines are produced until they meet the opposite sides, these three points will lie on a straight line, whose equation is $\frac{\alpha}{a} + \frac{\beta}{b} + \frac{\gamma}{c} = 0$.

8. Find the equation to a conic section circumscribing a quadrilateral, whose equations are $\alpha = 0$ $\beta = 0$ $\gamma = 0$ $\delta = 0$.

If four points be taken on a conic section, and these four points be joined to a variable fifth point, the anharmonic ratio of the pencil will be constant.

9. Interpret the equation $\alpha\gamma + k\beta^2 = 0$, and find the condition that this equation shall represent a parabola.

Shew that the equation to a parabola referred to two tangents as axes is $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1$.

10. The intersection of the opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic section lie in a straight line

If an octagon be inscribed in a conic section, the eight points of intersection of each odd side, with the non-adjacent even one, will lie on a curve of the 2nd degree.

11. Four fixed tangents to a conic, cut any fifth in points whose anharmonic ratio is constant.

12. Interpret the equation $\mu^2 L - 2\mu R + M = 0$, shewing what relation it has to the curve $LM = R^2$.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A. AND THIRD YEAR.

EQUATIONS AND CALCULUS.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. The equation $f(x) = 0$ has or has not equal roots according as $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ have or have not a common measure which involves x.

If $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r$ be divisible by its first derived function, then

$$2p^3 - 9pq + 27r = 0. \text{ and } 2q^3 - 9pqr + 27r^2 = 0.$$

2. From geometrical considerations shew that an odd number of the roots of $f'(x) = 0$ lie between every adjacent two of the real roots of $f(x) = 0$.

What is the geometrical interpretation of an odd number of equal roots in $f(x) = 0$? What of an even number of equal roots in $f'(x) = 0$?

3. Investigate Newton's method of finding the integral roots of an equation.

Apply to find the integral root of $x^4 - 4x^3 - 20x^2 + 95x - 60 = 0$. Shew that the remaining roots of this equation are real and incommensurable.

4. Give Cardan's method of solving a cubic equation.

Shew that the roots of the equation

$$(x-a)(x-b)(x-c) - a'^2(x-a) - b'^2(x-b) - c'^2(x-c) - 2a'b'c' = 0 \text{ are real.}$$

5. State Sturm's theorem, and mention any expedients for shortening the labor of finding Sturm's functions.

Apply Young's method to determine these functions for the equation $x^4 - 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x + 10 = 0$.

6. By Horner's method find to two decimal places the root of the equation $x^4 - 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 3 = 0$ which lies between 3 and 4.

From a figure shew that the last two results at the end of each approximation in finding a positive root must ultimately have different signs, though they may not be different at first, and that the last result must not change sign.

7. Prove Lagrange's Theorem.

If $\theta = b + e \sin \theta$, expand $\cos \theta$ in ascending powers of e.

8. What is meant by the rectification of a curve?

Rectify the cycloid; also shew that its evolute is an equal cycloid.

9. Find the mean value $\varphi(x)$ as x assumes all possible values between a and b.

In an ellipse about the focus the mean of the squares of the velocities at all points in the orbit is that which it has at the extremity of the latus rectum.

10. Investigate a general method for changing the variables in a multiple integral.

Change the variables in

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{a \operatorname{cosec.}^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} (r \cos \theta + a)\, r\, dr\, d\theta$$

from r, θ to x, y, where $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$.

11. If $u = \int_a^b \phi(x, c)\, dx$, shew that $\frac{du}{dc} = \int_a^b \frac{d.\phi(x, c)}{dc}\, dx$,

where a and b do not involve c.

Employ this to show that the periodic time in an ellipse about the centre is independent of the dimensions of the orbit.

12. Evaluate

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{a + b\cos x}, \qquad \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n},$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2}\, dx, \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a^2x^2}\, dx,$$

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A. AND THIRD YEAR.

SOLID GEOMETRY.

HONORS.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

1. The straight lines $\left.\begin{array}{r} Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \\ ax + by + cz + d = 0 \end{array}\right\}$ and $\left.\begin{array}{r} A'x + B'y + C'z + D' = 0 \\ a'x + b'y + c'z + d' = 0 \end{array}\right\}$ will be perpendicular to each other if $(Ab - Ba)(A'b' - B'a') + (Bc - Cb)(B'c' - C'b') + (Ca - Ac)(C'a' - A'c') = 0$.

2. Find the conditions that the straight line whose equation is $\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-b}{m} = \frac{z-c}{n} = r$ shall wholly coincide with the plane $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$.

3. Find the condition that the straight lines

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-b}{m} = \frac{z-c}{n} = r,$$

and $\frac{x-a'}{l'} = \frac{y-b'}{m'} = \frac{z-c'}{n'}$ may intersect.

4. Write down the general equation of the 2nd degree, and classify the surfaces that it represents, and shew that every equation of the 2nd degree can be reduced to one of the forms $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 = 1$ or $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz = 1$.

5. Shew how to find the co-ordinates of the centre of a curve of the 2nd degree, and the equation to the discriminating cubic.

6. Find the axes of a section of the elipsoid

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

made by a plane $lx+my+nz=o$, l, m, n being direction cosines.

7. Shew that the volume of a cylinder, whose base is this section, and height equal to the distance between the section and a tangent plane parallel to it is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the volume of the ellipsoid.

8. In central surfaces three diametral planes always exist at right angles to each other, one of which contains the greatest and least axes.

9. Investigate the equation to a cone which touches an ellipsoid, and passes through the point α, β, γ.

10. What is the distinguishing characteristic of a surface of revolution?

If $\frac{x}{l}=\frac{y}{m}=\frac{z}{n}=r$ is the equation to the axis, shew that its general differential equation is

$$l\left\{z\frac{du}{dy}-y\frac{du}{dz}\right\}+m\left\{x\frac{du}{dz}-z\frac{du}{dx}\right\}$$
$$+\,n\left\{y\frac{du}{dx}-x\frac{du}{dy}\right\}=0.$$

11. Prove the following theorems:

(1.) Tangent planes to an ellipsoid mutually at right angles intersect in a sphere;

(2.) The squares of the reciprocals of three radii vectores in an ellipsoid at right angles to each other is constant.

12. The locus of the projection of the origin upon the tangent plane to the surface $xyz=a^3$ has for its equation $27\,a^3\,xyz=(x^2+y^2+z^2)^3$.

13. If the equation to a surface is

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a},$$

the sum of the portions intercepted between the origin and tangent plane at any point is equal to a.

14. Define the term osculating plane and radius of absolute curvature, and find the equation to the osculating plane to a curve at the point x, y, z.

15. Find the co-ordinates of the centre and the radius of curvature in a normal section of a given surface.

If the radius of curvature of a normal section which passes through a given tangent line is known, shew how to find the radius of curvature of any other section which passes through the same tangent line.

16. State the criterion for the existence of an umbilicus.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A. AND THIRD YEAR.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONORS.

Examiner : EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

1. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a particle acted on by any forces, and constrained to remain on a given smooth surface.

Find a point on the surface $xyz = a^3$, where a particle attracted to the origin by a force which varies inversely as the square of the distance will remain in equilibrium.

2. Shew how to find the centre of gravity of a plane curve referred to polar co-ordinates.

Find the centre of gravity of the sector of a circle the density of which varies at any point as the nth power of its distance from the centre.

3. Any number of force acting on a rigid body in any direction are reducible to a single resultant force, and a single couple. State the general conditions of equilibrium.

If neither the resultant force nor the couple vanish find the relation among the forces in order that they may have a single resultant, and find the equation to the line in which this resultant acts.

4. Investigate the equation to the common catenary, and shew that the horizontal tension is the same throughout.

At the lowest point the curve closely resembles a parabola.

5. If a catenary is acted on by gravity alone, and the mass, at any point, is given in terms of the co-ordinates of that point, shew how to find the equation to the catenary.

A flexible string, acted on by gravity alone is in a position of rest; the unit of mass at any point varying as the cosine of the angle at which an element of the curve at the point is inclined to the horizon. Shew that the catenary is a common parabola.

6. A particle is placed at a given distance from a fixed point towards which it is attracted by a force which varies as the distance. Find the subsequent motion and time of a complete oscillation.

7. If a particle is projected with a given velocity, and is acted on by a force which always tend to a fixed centre, and which varies inversely as the square of the particle's distance from the centre, it will move in one plane and the radii vectores will describe equal areas in equal times.

8. Investigate expressions for the force and velocity at any point in a central orbit. Shew that $v^2 = v_1^2 - 2\int Pdr$, where v_1 is the velocity of projection, P the force, r the radius rector.

9. A particle is moving under a central force, which varies inversely as the square of the distance; if V be the velocity of projection, R distance from the centre of force, μ the force at a unit of distance, shew that the path described is an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, as $V^2 > = < \frac{2\mu}{R}$.

10. A body is projected from an apse with a velocity which is to the velocity in a circle at the same distance as $1 : \sqrt{3}$ under a force which varies inversely as the seventh power of its distance from the centre, taking the apsidal distance a as the prime radius rector, the path described will be the lemniscate $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$.

11. Shew how to find the motion of a particle acted on by given forces, and constrained to move along a given surface, find the velocity and force of constraint, and shew where the particle will leave the curve.

A particle starts from rest down the convex side of a vertical circle, and is acted on only by gravity, find where it will leave the curve.

12. A particle is describing a curve about a certain centre of force, the velocity of the particle varying inversely as the nth power of its distance from the centre. Fnd the law of the force and the equation to the path.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR AND CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

PROBLEMS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.
ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. The trilinear co-ordinates of the centre of the circle circumscribing the triangle of reference are

$$\frac{\alpha}{\cos A} = \frac{\beta}{\cos B} = \frac{\gamma}{\cos C}.$$

2. The centre of the circumscribing circle, the centre of gravity, and the intersection of perpendiculars from the angular points of a triangle lie on a straight line whose equation in trilinear co-ordinates is

$$\alpha \sin 2A \sin (B - C) + \beta \sin 2B \sin (C - A) + \gamma \sin 2C \sin (A - B) = 0.$$

3. If a tangent plane be drawn to an ellipsoid so as to make equal angles with the co-ordinate planes, and if p be the perpendicular from the centre on this tangent plane, and r the distance of the centre from the point of contact, shew that

$$3r^2p^2 = a^4 + b^4 + c^4.$$

4. Three tangent planes to an ellipsoid are drawn at the extremities of three conjugate diameters, the locus of the points of intersection will be a similar and concentric ellipsoid whose semi-axes are

$$a\sqrt{3},\ b\sqrt{3} \text{ and } c\sqrt{3}.$$

5. Find the equation to the surface that the plane whose equation is $lx + my + nz = (a^2l^2 + b^2m^2 + c^2n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ always touches, where $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$.

6. A beam rests with one end against a smooth vertical plane, the plane of the beam and the vertical plane being at right angles to each other; a is the distance of the centre of gravity of the beam from the end that rests against the plane. If the intersection of the beam with the plane in its horizontal position be taken for origin, the curve on which the beam can rest in any position is either a straight line or the curve whose equation is

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

7. Two particles projected with unequal initial velocities have their horizontal ranges equal, shew that the tangents of the angles which the initial direction makes with the horizon are to one another as the squares of their times of flight.

8. A small tube of elliptic form contains two fluids which do not mix, their surfaces in contact being at the end of one of the equal conjugate diameters and their free surfaces at opposite ends of the other. If θ be the inclination of the axis major to the vertical the ratio of the densities of the fluids is

$$\tan\theta \tan\left(\tan^{-1}\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

9. A straight tube AB of length l is filled with liquid and made to rotate with uniform angular velocity $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\cdot\frac{g}{l}$ about a vertical axis through A; show that no fluid will flow out of the tube at the end B unless the angle of inclination of the tube to the vertical be greater than $\cos^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$.

10. In an ellipse about the centre the mean of the reciprocals of the squares of the velocities at all points in the orbit is the mean mean of these quantities at the extremities of the major and minor axes.

11. An inelastic particle descending vertically impinges with velocity v on a rough plane inclined at an angle a to to the horizon: shew that provided that $\tan a > \mu$, the particle will start down the plane with velocity v $(\sin a - \mu \cos a)$.

12. A particle constrained to move along a parabola whose axis is vertical, descends from rest from a point whose abscissa is h: shew that, on reaching the vertex, the pressure on the curve is

$$mg\left(1+\frac{h}{a}\right),$$

m being the particle's mass.

13. If a small pencil of parallel rays be incident obliquely on a spherical reflecting surface, the ratio of the lengths of the focal lines in the primary and secondary planes is $\cos^3\phi$, ϕ being the angle of incidence of the axis of the pencil. Shew also that as the inclination increases the distance of the circle of least confusion from the reflecting surface diminishes.

14. An eye in air close to the surface of still water sees a line in the water the equation to which is

$$\frac{a}{\mu r}\cos^2\theta=\left(1-\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\mu^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

θ being the angle made by the radius vector with the vertical through the eye, and a the distance of the point immediately below the eye from the surface. Shew that, if the locus of the primary focus be the image, the curve will seem a straight line.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

I.

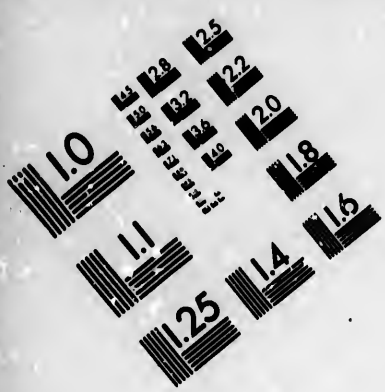
Subject for composition: *La Vie.*

*** Not to be less than twenty-five lines.

II.

Translate:

Achille était absent, et son père Pélée,
D'un voisin ennemi redoutant les efforts,
L'avait, tu t'en souviens, rappelé de ces bords;
Et cette guerre, Arcas, selon toute apparence,
Aurait dû plus longtemps prolonger son absence.
Mais qui peut dans sa course arrêter ce torrent?
Achille va combattre, et triomphe en courant;
Et ce vainqueur, suivant de près sa renommée,
Hier avec la nuit arriva dans l'armée.
Mais des noeuds plus puissants me retiennent le bras:
Ma fille qui s'approche, et court à son trépas,
Qui, loin de soupçonner un arrêt si sévère,
Peut-être s'applaudit des bontés de son père,
Ma fille.—Ce nom seul, dont les droits sont si saints,
Sa jeunesse, mon sang, n'est pas ce que je plains:
Je plains mille vertus, une amour mutuelle,
Sa piété pour moi, ma tendresse pour elle,
Un respect qu'en son coeur rien ne peut balancer,
Et qu j'avais promis de mieux récompenser.



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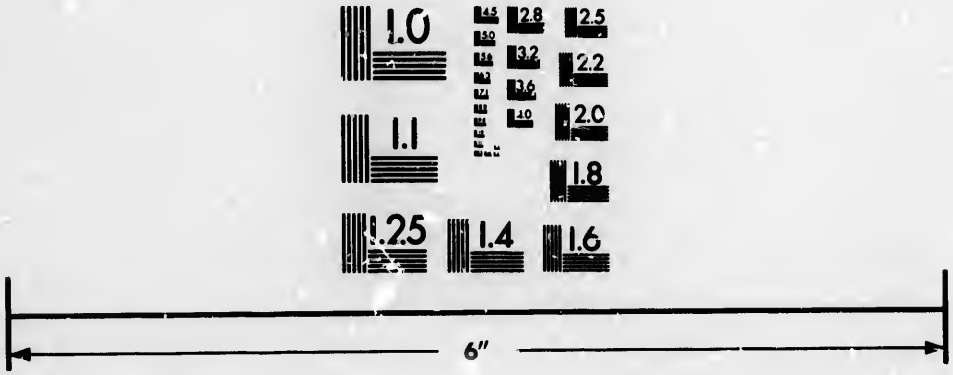

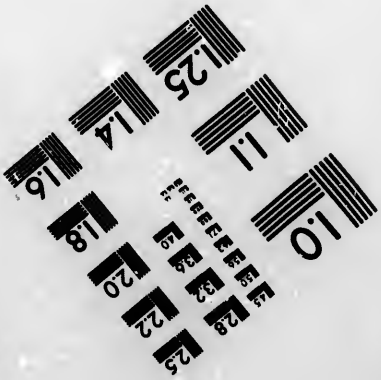

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Non, je ne croirais point, ô ciel, que ta justice
Approuve la fureur de ce noir sacrifice :
Tes oracles, sans doute, ont voulu m'éprouver ;
Et tu me punirais si j'osais l'achever.

RACINE. *Iphigénie*, Act I., Scene 1.

1. *Achille.* How are the letters *ch* sounded here? Give some words in which they are otherwise pronounced.

2. *voisin.* Give French for, "*Love thy neighbour as thyself.*"

3. *t'en souviens. rappelé.* Translate by each of these verbs the sentence: *I shall remember you.*

4. *aurait dû prolonger.* What tense?

5. *arriva.* Give French for, *I arrived this morning; My father has arrived; She happened to be there,* using *arriva* in each sentence.

6. *trépas.* Give derivation of this, and shew how it comes to mean death.

7. *Je plains.* Distinguish between this verb and *regretter.*

8. *une amour mutuelle.* (*a*) State anything peculiar to be observed in these words. (*b*) Give derivation of *amour.* (*c*) What does the Latin *o* generally become in French? (*d*) Give some instances of *o* becoming *ou.*

9. *piété.* Explain the use of this word here.

10. *rien.* Explain the negative and positive use of this word in the following passage from *Molière, Ecole des Femmes,* ii. 2:

"Dans le siècle où nous sommes,
On ne donne rien pour rien."

III.

Translate:

Quoi! madame, un barbare osera m'insulter!
Il voit que de sa soeur je cours venger l'outrage;
Il sait que, le premier lui donnant mon suffrage,
Je le fis nommer chef de vingt rois ses rivaux,
Et, pour fruit de mes soins, pour fruit de mes travaux,
Pour tout le prix enfin d'une illustre victoire
Qui le doit enrichir, venger, combler de gloire,
Content et glorieux du nom de votre époux,

Je ne lui demandais que l'honneur d'être à vous :
Cependant aujourd' hui, sanguinaire, parjure,
C'est peu de violer l'amitié, la nature.
C'est peu que de vouloir, sous un couteau mortel,
Me montrer votre coeur fumant sur un autel ;
D'un appareil d'hymen couvrant ce sacrifice,
Il veut que ce soit moi qui vous mène au supplice,
Que ma crédule main conduise le couteau,
Qu'au lieu de votre époux je sois votre bourreau !

Iphigénie, Act III., Scene 6.

1. Who speaks here, and to whom ?

2. *vingt.* Give French for,—*She has eighty partridges; but I have two hundred, and John has three hundred and five.*

3. *Qui le doit.* Of what is *le* the object ? Could its position be changed without violating any grammatical rule ?

4. *être à vous.* Under what circumstance can *vous* be preceded by *à* ?

5. *C'est peu que de.* Explain *que.*

6. *soit, mène, conduise.* What moods and why used ?

IV.

Translate :

Votez donc ce subside extraordinaire ; et puisse-t-il être suffisant ! Votez-le parce que si vous avez des doutes sur les moyens, doutes vagues et non éclaircis, vous n'en avez pas sur la nécessité et sur notre impuissance à le remplacer, immédiatement du moins. Votez-le, parce que les circonstances publiques ne souffrent aucun retard, et que nous serions comptables de tout délai. Gardez-vous de demander du temps : le malheur n'en accorde pas. Eh ! messieurs, à propos d'une ridicule motion du Palais Royal, d'une risible insurrection, qui n'eut jamais d'importance que dans les imaginations faibles ou dans les desseins pervers de quelques hommes de mauvaise foi, vous avez entendu naguère forcenés : *Catalina est aux portes de Rome et l'on delibère !* Et certes il n'y avait autour de nous ni Catalina, ni périls, ni factions, ni Rome. Mais aujourd'hui la banqueroute, la hideuse banqueroute est là ; elle ménace de vous consumer, vous, vos propriétés, votre honneur, et vous délibérez !

ANTONIN ROCHE.

1. Who was the author of the above extract?

2. *ce subside.* What?

3. *puisse-t-il.* Give two theories believed to account for this euphonic *t*.

4. *Catalina, &c.* Explain the allusion.

5. (*a*) In what species of literature was the eighteenth century deficient? (*b*) State causes of deficiency.

6. What marked difference is observed between the first half and the second, of the eighteenth century?

V.

FRENCH LITERATURE, (DEMOGEOT).

1. What proof does the history of French literature of the seventeenth century give that the expulsion of foreigners is not the expulsion of their influence?

2. State the causes of Spanish influence on French literature.

3. Give some French words derived from Spanish.

4. What is Racine's principal work?

5. What reception did it receive from the public?

6. What hastened the death of Racine?

7. What work bears to comedy the relation borne to tragedy by Racine's *chef-d'œuvre*?

8. What attitude did Molière assume towards Christianity?

9. What was the attitude of Bossuet toward the Bible, in his argument for absolute monarchy?

10. Wherein lies the difference between Fénélon and the mystics?

11. What was the apparent general tendency of French literature in the eighteenth century?

12. State the chief cause of the tendency.

13. To what influences were the successive evolutions of French genius in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries respectively due?

14. To what school of philosophy did Buffon belong?

15. Who wrote *Paul et Virginie*?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH.

HONORS.

Examiner: Rev. James Roy, M.A,

I.

Translate.

Le brodeur et le confiseur seraient superflus, et ne feraient q'une montre inutile, si l'on était modeste et sobre: les cours seraient désertes, et les rois presque seuls, si l'on était guéris de la vanité et de l'interêt. Les hommes veulent être esclaves quelque part, et puiser là de quoi dominer ailleurs. Il semble qu'on livre en gros aux premiers de la cour l'air de hauteur, de fierté et de commandement, afin qu'ils le distribuent en détail dans les provinces : ils font précisément comme on leur fait, vrais singes de la royauté.

L'air de cour est contagieux : il se prend à V——, comme l'accent normand à Rouen ou à Falaise; on l'entrevoit en des fourriers, en de petits contrôleurs, et en des chefs de fruiterie; l'on peut, avec une portée d'esprit fort médiocre, y faire de grands progrés. Un homme d'un génie élevé et d'un mérite solide ne fait pas assez de cas de cette espèce de talent pour faire son capital de l'étudier et se le rendre propre; il l'acquiert sans reflexion, et il ne pense point à s'en defaire.

N—— arrive avec grand bruit: il écarte le monde, se fait faire place; il gratte, il heurte presque; il se nomme : on respire, et il n'entre qu'avec la foule.

Celui qui voit loin derrière soi un homme de son temps et de sa condition, avec qui il est venu à la cour la première fois, s'il croit avoir une raison solide d'être prévenu de son propre mérite, et de s'estimer davantage que cet autre qui est demeuré en chemin, ne se souvient plus de ce qu'avant sa faveur il pensait de soi-même et de ceux qui l'avaient devancé.

LA BRUYÈRE. *De La Cour*, pp. 131, 136.

1. *montre inutile.* Explain.

2. *quelque part.* Give the opposite of this.

3. *se prend.* Translate the following, using *se prendre* in each case: *He blames me: He goes the wrong way to work.*

4. *se le rendre.* Of two pronominal objects, one direct and the other indirect, which stends first?

5. *se fait faire place.* Give French for the following, using *faire* in each case: *He has had more than one built. He will pay attention to him. Have you not sent for some books? He has hurt no one.*

6. *davantage.* What is peculiar here?

7. *se souvient.* Wherein does the government of this verb differ from *se rappeler?*

8. Write in French a short comparison of the moral systems of *Pascal, La Rochefoucauld,* and *La Bruyère.*

II.

Translate:

C'est déjà trop d'avoir avec le peuple une même religion et un même Dieu; quel moyen encore de s'appeler *Pierre, Jean, Jacques,* comme le marchand ou le laboureur? Evitons d'avoir rien de commun avec la multitude: affectons au contraire toutes les distinctions qui nous en séparent. Qu'elle s'approprie les douze apôtres, leurs disciples, les premiers martyrs (telles gens, tels patrons); qu'elle voie avec plaisir revenir, toutes les années, ce jour particulier que chacun célèbre comme sa fête. Pour nous autres grands, ayons recours aux noms profanes; faisons-nous baptiser sous ceux d'*Annibal,* de *César* et de *Pompée,* c'étaient de grands hommes; sous celui de

Lucrèce, c'était une illustre Romaine ; sous ceux de *Renaud*, de *Roger*, d'*Olivier*, et de *Tancrède*, c'étaient des paladins, et le roman n'a point de héros plus merveilleux ; sous ceux d'*Hector*, d'*Achille*, d'*Hercule*, tous demi-dieux ; sous ceux même de *Phébus* et de *Diane*. Et qui nous empêchera de nous faire nommer *Jupiter*, ou *Mercure*, ou *Vénus*, ou *Adonis* ?

Des Grands, p. 165.

1. *même*. Give derivation of this.

2. *s'appeler*. Translate the following, and give rules for forms used : *He calls, I buy, It will thaw, I will celebrate.*

3. *toutes les années*. (a) Distinguish *an* from *année*, *jour* from *journée*, *soir* from *soirée*, *matin* from *matinée*, the obsolete *araigne* from *araignée*. (b) Give derivation and meaning of the termination *-ée*.

4. *nous autres*. Explain the use of *autres* here.

5. *demi-dieux*. (a) When is *demi* variable ? (b) Translate : *He spent only half of his income.*

III.

Translate :

Ma rivale à mes yeux, s'est enfin déclarée.
Voilà sur quelle foi je m'étais assurée !
Depuis six mois entiers j'ai cru que, nuit et jour,
Ardente, elle veillait au soin de mon amour :
Et c'est moi qui, du sien, ministre trop fidèle,
Semble depuis six mois ne veiller que pour elle ;
Qui me suis appliquée à chercher les moyens
De lui faciliter tant d'heureux entretiens ;
Et qui même souvent, prévenant son envie,
Ai hâté les moments, les plus doux de sa vie.
Ce n'est pas tout : il faut maintenant m'éclaircir
Si dans sa perfidie elle a su réussir ;
Il faut—Mais que pourrais-je apprendre davantage ?
Mon malheur n'est-il pas écrit sur son visage ?
Vois-je pas, au travers de son saisissement,
Un coeur dans ses douleurs content de son amant ?
Exempte des soupçons dont je suis tourmentée,
Ce n'est que pour ses jours qu'elle est épouvantée.
N'importe : poursuivons.

RACINE. *Bajazet*, Act IV., Sc. IV.

1. Who is the speaker here?

2. *rivale.* (a) Who? (b) In what sense?

3. (a) Mark the scansion of ll. 1, 2, 9, 10. (b) What metre is employed, and wherein does it differ from that usually employed in English blank verse?

4. (a) State what female rhymes occur in the above extract. (b) How are they distinguished from male rhymes?

5. *au travers.* Distinguish *à travers* from *à travers de,* and this from *au travers de.*

6. Supply any ellipses which occur in the above extract.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH.

HONORS.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

I.

Translate:

ORONTE. L'Etat n'a rien qui ne soit au-dessous
Du mérite éclatant que l'on découvre en vous.
ALCESTE. Monsieur, ———
ORONTE. Oui; de ma part, je vous tiens préférable
A tout ce que j'y vois de plus considérable.
ALCESTE. Monsieur, ———
ORONTE. Sois-je du ciel écrasé si je mens!
Et, pour vous confirmer ici mes sentiments,
Souffrez qu' à coeur ouvert, monsieur, je vous embrasse,
Et qu'en votre amitié je vous demande place.
Touchez là s'il vous plaît.—Vous me la promettez—
Votre amitié?
ALCESTE. Monsieur, ———
ORONTE. Quoi! vous y resistez?
ALCESTE. Monsieur, c'est trop d'honneur que vous me voulez faire;
Mais l'amitié demande un peu plus de mystère;
Et c'est assurément en profaner le nom,
Que de vouloir le mettre à toute occasion.
Avec lumière et choix cette union veut naître.
Avant que nous lier il faut nous mieux connaître;
Et nous pourrions avoir telles complexions
Que tous deux du marché nous nous repentirions.
ORONTE. Parbleu! c'est là-dessus parler en homme sage,

Et je vous en estime encore davantage.
Souffrons donc que le temps forme des noeuds si doux.
Mais, cependant, je m'offre entièrement à vous :
S'il faut faire à la cour pour vous quelque ouverture,
On sait qu'auprès du roi je fais quelque figure ;
Il m'écoute, et dans tout il en use, ma foi,
Le plus honnêtement du monde avecque moi.
Enfin je suis à vous de toutes les manières ;
Et comme votre esprit a de grandes lumières,
Je viens, pour commencer entre nous ce beau noeud,
Vous montrer un sonnet que j'ai fait depuis peu,
Et savoir s'il est bon qu'au public je l'expose.

ALCESTE. Monsieur, je suis mal propre a décider la chose ;
Veuillez m'en dispenser.

ORONTE. Pourquoi ?

ALCESTE. J'ai le défaut
D'être un peu plus sincère en cela qu'il ne faut.

MOLIÈRE. *Le Misanthrope*, Act I. Sc. 2.

1. *qui ne soit. qu 'il ne faut.* Why *ne* used without *pas ?*

2. *j'y vois, vous y resistez.* Explain references of *y*.

3. *mens.* Explain the moral force of this word.

4. Give modern forms for obsolete expressions in this extract.

5. *davantage.* Distinguish from plus.

6. *entièrement à vous.* Why is *à* used before *vous* ?

7. *Veuillez.* Give another French expression for the same idea.

8. *Il en use.* Give other Gallicisms arising from the use of *en.*

II.

Translate :

Le roi Guillaume lui avait fait préparer une maison logeable ; c'est beaucoup à Londres : les palais ne sont pas communs dans cette ville immense, où l'on ne voit guère que des maisons basses, sans cour, et sans jardin, avec de petites portes, telles que celles de nos boutiques, Le czar trouva sa maison encore trop belle ; il alla loger dans le quartier des matelots, pour être plus à

portée de se perfectionner dans la marine. Il s'habillait même souvent en matelot; et il se servait de ce déguisement pour engager plusieurs gens de mer à son service.

Ce fut à Londres qu'il dessina lui-même le projet de la communication du Volga et du Tanaïs. Il voulait même leur joindre la Duina par un canal, et la mer Caspienne. Des Anglais qu'il emmena avec lui le servirent mal dans ce grand dessein ; et les Turcs, qui lui prirent Azoph en 1712, s'opposèrent encore plus à cette vaste entreprise. Il manqua d'argent à Londres ; des marchands vinrent lui offrir cent mille écus pour avoir la permission de porter du tabac en Russie. C'était une grande nouveauté en ce pays, et la religion même y était intéressée. Le patriarche avait excommunié quiconque fumerait du tabac, parce que les Turcs, leurs ennemis, fumaient ; et le clergé regardait comme un de ses grands priviléges d'empêcher la nation russe de fumer. Le czar prit les cent mille écus, et se chargea de faire fumer le clergé lui-même. Il lui préparait bien d'autres innovations.

VOLTAIRE. *Anecdotes sur Pierre le Grand.*

III.

Translate :

Les ombres cependant sur la ville épandues,
Du faîte des maisons descendant dans les rues,
Le souper hors du choeur chasse les chapelains,
Et de chantres buvants les cabarets sont pleins.
Le redouté Brontin que son devoir éveille,
Sort à l'instant chargé d'une triple bouteille,
D'un vin dont Gilatin, qui savait tout prévoir,
Au sortir du conseil eut soin de le pourvoir :
L'odeur d'un jus si doux lui rend le faix moins rude.
Il est bientôt suivi du sacristain Boisrude,
Et tous deux de ce pas s'en vont avec chaleur
Du trop lent perruquier réveiller la valeur.
"Partons," lui dit Brontin. " Déjà le jour plus sombre,
Dans les eaux s'éteignant, va faire place à l'ombre.
D'où vient ce noir chagrin que je lis dans tes yeux ?
Quoi ! le pardon sonnant te retrouve en ces lieux ?
Où donc est ce grand coeur, dont tantôt l'allégresse
Semblait du jour trop long accuser la paresse ?
Marche et suis-nous du moins où l'honneur nous attend."

BOILEAU, *Le Lutrin.*

IV.

Translate:

Des sentiments doux et calmes s'emparèrent de l'âme d'Oswald lorsqu'au coucher du soleil il entra dans le jardin de *San Giovanni Paolo.* Les moines de ce couvent sont soumis à des pratiques moins sévères, et leur jardin domine toutes les ruines de l'ancienne Rome. On voit de là le Colisée, le Forum, tous les arcs de triomphe encore debout, les obélisques, les colonnes. Quel beau site pour un tel asil! Les solitaires se consolent de n'être rien, en considérant les monuments élevés par tous ceux qui ne sont plus. Oswald se promena longtemps sous les ombrages du jardin de ce couvent, si rares en Italie. Ces beaux arbres interrompent un moment la vue de Rome, comme pour redoubler l'émotion qu'on éprouve en la revoyant. C'était à l'heure de la soirée où l'on entend toutes les cloches de Rome sonner *l'Ave Maria.*

squilla di lontano,
Che paja il giorno pianger' che si muore,
(*Dante.*)

et le son de l'airain, dans l'éloignement, parait plaindre le jour qui se meurt. La prière du soir sert à compter les heures. En Italie, l'on dit: *Je vous verrai une heure avant, une heure après, l'Ave Maria;* et les époques du jour ou de la nuit sont ainsi réligieusement designées.

MADAME DE STAËL. *Corinne.*

*** Special values are attached to the following questions:—

1. What is the French name for the religious ceremony alluded to in extracts III. and IV.?

2. Where is it referred to in extract III.?

3. At what times is it performed?

4. How is it performed?*

5. To what does the ceremony allude?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

GERMAN.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Enumerate the substantives which have two plurals giving them different significations.

2. Give rules for the declension of foreign substantives.

3. Enumerate and decline the possessive pronouns.

4. What is meant by separable and inseparable compound verbs?

5. Enumerate those syllables which are used as inseparable prefixes.

6. Give general rules for the declension of adjectives. Mention some exceptions to those general rules.

7. Name and give the significations of the auxiliary verbs. Give their conjugation through all tenses and moods.

8. Under what conditions are proper names preceded by an article?

II.

Translate:

Johanna.

Wir sollen keine eignen Könige
Mehr haben, keinen eingebornen Herrn —
Der König, der nie stirbt, soll aus der Welt
Verschwinden — der den heil'gen Pflug beschützt,
Der die Trift beschützt und fruchtbar macht die Erde,
Der die Leibeignen in die Freiheit führt,
Der die Städte freudig stellt um seinen Thron —
Der dem Schwachen beisteht und den Bösen schreckt,
Der den Neid nicht kennet — denn er ist der Größte —
Der ein Mensch ist und ein Engel der Erbarmung
Auf der feindsel'gen Erde. — Denn der Thron
Der Könige, der von Golde schimmert, ist
Das Obdach der Verlassenen — hier steht
Die Macht und die Barmherzigkeit — es zittert
Der Schuldige, vertrauend naht sich der Gerechte
Und scherzet mit den Löwen um den Thron!
Der fremde König, der von außen kommt,
Dem keines Ahnherrn heilige Gebeine
In diesem Lande ruhn, kann er es lieben?
Der nicht jung war mit unsern Jünglingen,
Dem unsre Worte nicht zum herzen tönen,
Kann er ein Vater sein zu seinen Söhnen?

Thibaut.

Gott schütze Frankreich und den König! Wir
Sind friedliche Landleute, wissen nicht
Das Schwert zu führen, noch das kriegerische Roß
Zu tummeln.— Laßt uns still gehorchend harren,
Wen uns der Sieg zum König geben wird.
Das Glück der Schlachten ist das Urtheil Gottes,
Und unser Herr ist, wer die heil'ge Oelung
Empfängt und sich die Kron' aufsetzt zu Rheims.
— Kommt an die Arbeit! Kommt! Und denke jeder
Nur an das Nächste! Lassen wir die Großen,
Der Erde Fürsten um die Erde loosen;
Wir können ruhig die Zerstörung schauen,
Denn sturmfest steht der Boden, den wir bauen.
Die Flamme brenne unsre Dörfer nieder,
Die Saat zerstampfe ihrer Rosse Tritt,
Der neue Lenz bringt neue Saaten mit,
Und schnell erstehn die leichten Hütten wieder!
(Alle außer der Jungfrau geben ab.)

SCHILLER, *Die Jungfrau von Orleans.*

1. Congugate *sterben, beistehen, kennen, wissen, geben, brennen.*

2. Give the plurals of *Gebein, Land, Herz, Schlacht.*

State some general rules with regard to the gender of substantives.

3. Give the plurals of *Pflug, Dach, Thron, Macht, Neid.*

4. Explain the construction of the first sentences in the selection.

III.

Translate:

Johanna (zu den Soldaten).

Engländer! Duldet nicht, daß ich lebendig
Aus eurer Hand entkomme! Rächet euch!
Zieht eure Schwerter, taucht sie mir ins Herz,
Reißt mich entseelt zu eures Feldherrn Füßen!
Denkt, daß ich's war, die eure Trefflichsten
Getödtet, die kein Mitleid mit euch trug,
Die ganze Ströme engelländ'schen Bluts
Vergossen, euren tapfern Heldensöhnen
Den Tag der frohen Wiederkehr geraubt!
Nehmt eine blut'ge Rache! Tödtet mich!
Ihr habt mich jetzt: nicht immer möchtet ihr
So schwach mich sehn —

Anführer der Soldaten.

Thut, was die Königin befahl!

Johanna.

Sollt' ich
Noch unglückfel'ger werden, als ich war!
Furchtbare Heil'ge! Deine Hand ist schwer!
Hast du mich ganz vus deiner Huld verstoßen?
Kein Gott erscheint, kein Engel zeigt sich mehr,
Die Wunder ruhn, der Himmel ist verschlossen.
(Sie folgt den Soldaten.)

SCHILLER, *Die Jungfrau von Orleans.*

1. Congugate *entkommen, reissen, denken, erscheinen.*

2. *Die eure Trefflichsten getödet.* Explain the construction. How are the comparative and superlative of adjectives formed?

IV.

Translate from English into German:

The good king, Robert Bruce, who was always watchful and vigilant, had received *some* information of the intention of this party to come upon him suddenly and by night. Accordingly he quartered his little troop of sixty men on the side of a deep and swift-running river that had very steep and rocky banks. There was but one ford by which this river could be crossed in that neighbourhood, and that ford was deep and narrow, so that two men could scarcely get through abreast. The path which led upwards from the water's edge to the *top of* the bank was extremely narrow and difficult.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

GERMAN.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

LITERATURE.

1. Give a short account of the life and works of *Gottfried von Strasburg.*

2. Who was the author of *Parzival?* Give a synopsis of the poem.

3. State what you know of the life and character of Lessing. Name his principal works. What influence did his style of writing exert on the literature of his time?

4. Give a short sketch of the life and character of *Tieck*, of *Uhland*, of *Chamisso*, of *Körner*, and of *Fouqué.*

5. Who was the author of Götz von Berchlingen? Write what you know of the drama.

6. Name the principal dramas written by Schiller, giving them in the order in which they were written. Contrast his earlier with his later works.

II.

Translate:

KÖNIG.

Reden Sie
ganz aus.

MARQUIS (nach einigem Stillschweigen).

Der edelmüth'ge Löwe
lässt ein Insekt in seinen Mähnen spielen.
Ich fühle, Sire—den ganzen Werth—Ich bin
von Dankbarkeit—

KÖNIG.

Sie haben mir noch mehr
zu sagen—weiter—

MARQUIS.

Ihro Majestät,
jüngst kam ich an von Flandern und Brabant—
So viele reiche, blühende Provinzen!
Ein kräftiges, ein grosses Volk—und auch
ein gutes Volk—und Vater dieses Volkes,
das, dacht' ich, das muss göttlich sein!— —
Da stiess
ich auf verbrannte menschliche Gebeine—

(Hier schweigt er still; seine Augen ruhen auf dem König der es versucht diesen Blick zu erwiedern, aber betroffen und verwirrt zur Erde sieht.)

Sie haben Recht S i e müssen. Dass sie können,
was Sie zu müssen eingesehn, hat mich
mit schauernder Bewunderung durchdrungen.
Das Ideal der ruhigen Vernunft
im Marterfeuer widerstrebender
Gefühle auszuprägen—starrend Eis
in heisser Hand zu tragen—das ist mehr,
als die Natur sonst Sterblichen beschieden.
O Schade, dass, in seinem Blut gewälzt,
das opfer wenig dazu taugt, dem Geist
de Opferers ein Lobleid anzustimmen!
dass Menschen nur—nicht Wesen höh'rer Art—
die Weltgeschichte schreiben!—Sanftere
Jahrhunderte verdrängen Philipps Zeiten;
die bringen mildre Weisheit; Bürgerglück
wird dann versöhnt mit Fürstengrösse wandeln,
der karge Staat mit seinen Kindern geitzen,
und die Nothwendigheit wird menschlich sein.

SCHILLER, *Don Carlos*, Act III., Scene 10.

Write notes on the play, and give your views concerning the interview between the King and the Marquis von Posa.

III.

Translate:

Ihr Körper ist so beschaffen, dass ihn auch ein schlechter Zeichner im Dunkeln besser zeichnen würde, und stände es in ihrem Vermögen, ihn zu ändern, so würde sie manchen Theilen weniger Relief geben. Mit seiner Gesundheit ist dieser Mensch, ohnerachtet sie nicht die beste ist, doch noch immer so ziemlich zufrieden gewesen, und er hat die Gabe, sich gesunde Tage zu Nutze zu machen, in einem hohen Grade. Seine Einbildungskraft, seine treueste Gefährtin, verlässt ihn alsdann nie; er steht hinter dem Fenster, den Kopf zwischen die zwei Hände gestützt; und wenn der Vorübergehende nichts als den melancholischen Kopfhänger sieht, so thut er ich oft das stille Bekenntniss, dass er im Vergnügen wieder ausgeschweift hat. Er hat nur wenige Freunde; eigentlich ist sein Herz nur immer für Einen gegenwärtigen, aber für mehrere abwesende offen.

LICLITENBERG.

IV.

Subject for German Composition:

Der Rhein.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

GERMAN.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

Translate:

Reiterlied.

Frisch auf, frisch auf mit raschem Flug!
  Frei vor dir liegt die Welt,
Wie auch des Feindes List und Trug
  Uns rings umgattert hält.
Steig', edles Roß, und bäume dich,
  Dort winkt der Eichenkranz!
Streich' aus, streich' aus, und trage mich
  Zum lust'gen Schwertertanz.

Hoch in den Lüften, unbesiegt,
  Geht frischer Reitersmuth!
Was unter ihm im Staube liegt,
  Engt nicht das freie Blut.
Weit hinter ihm liegt Sorg' und Noth,
  Und Weib und Kind und Heerd,
Van ihm nur Freiheit oder Tod,
  Und neben ihm das Schwert.

So geht 's zum lust'gen Hochzeitfest,
  Der Brautkranz ist der Preis;
Und wer das Liebchhen warten läßt,
  Den bannt der freie Kreis.
Die Ehre ist der Hochzeitgast,
  Das Vaterland die Braut;
Wer sie recht brünstiglich umfaßt,
  Den hat der Tod getraut.

Gar süß mag solch ein Schlummer sein
  In solcher Liebesnacht;
In Liebchens Armen schläfst du ein,
  Getreu von ihr bewacht.
Und wenn der Eiche grünes Holz
  Die neuen Blätter schwellt,
So weckt sie dich mit freud'gem Stolz
  Zur ew'gen Freiheitswelt.

Drum, wie sie fällt und wie sie steigt,
  Des Schicksals rasche Bahn,
Wohin das Glück der Schlachten neigt,
  Wir schauen 's ruhig an.
Für deutsche Freiheit woll'n wir stehn!
  Sei's nun in Grabes Schooß,
Sei 's oben auf des Sieges Höhn:
  Wir preisen unser Loos.

Und wenn uns Gott den Sieg gewährt,
  Was hilft euch euer Spott?
Ja! Gottes Arm führt unser Schwert,
  Und unser Schild ist Gott! —
Schon stürmt es mächtig rings umher,
  Drum, edler Hengst, frisch auf!
Und wenn die Welt voll Teufel wär',
  Dein Weg geht mitten drauf.

KÖRNER.

1. Give the general character of Körner's poems.

2. *Hoch in den Lüften.* What case and why?

3. *Vor ihm nur Freheit oder Tod.* What are the rules for the absence of the article before substantives?

4. *Und wenn die Welt voll Teufel wär.* Give the source from which Körner derived this quotation.

II.

Translate:

Marinelli. Der Prinz.

Marinelli. Hier, gnädiger Herr, aus diesem Fenster können Sie ihn sehen. Er geht die Arkade auf und nieder. — Eben biegt er ein; er kommt. — Nein, er kehrt wieder um — Ganz einig ist er mit sich noch nicht. Aber um ein großes ruhiger ist er, — oder scheint er. Für uns gleichviel! — Natürlich! Was ihm auch beide Weiber in den Kopf gesetzt haben, wird er es wagen zu äußern? — Wie Battista gehört, soll ihm seine Frau den Wagen sogleich heraussenden. Deim er kam zu Pferde. — Geben Sie Acht, wenn er nun vor Ihnen erscheint, wird er ganz unterthänigst Eurer Durchlaucht für den gnädigen Schutz danken, den seine Familie bei diesem so traurigen Zufalle hier gefunden; wird sich mit sammt seiner Tochter zu fernerer Gnade empfehlen; wird sie ruhig nach der Stadt bringen und es in tiefster Unterwerfung erwarten, welchen weitern Anthiel Euer Durchlaucht an seinem unglücklichen, lieben Mädchen zu nehmen geruhen wollen.

Der Prinz. Wenn er nun aber so zahm nicht ist? Und schwerlich, schwerlich wird er es seyn. Ich kenne ihn zu gut. — Wenn er höchstens seinen Argwohn erstickt, seine Wuth verbeißt, aber Emilien, anstatt sie nach der Stadt zu führen, mit sich nimmt? bei sich behält? oder wohl gar in ein Kloster außer meinem Gebiete verschließt? Wie dann?

Marinelli. Die fürchtende Liebe sieht weit. Wahrlich! — Aber er wird ja nicht —

Der Prinz. Wenn er nun aber! Wie dann? Was wird es uns dann helfen, daß der unglücksiche Graf sein Leben darüber verloren?

Marinelli. Wozu dieser traurige Seitenblick! Vorwärts! denkt der Sieger: es solle neben ihm Feind oder Freund. — Und wenn auch! Wenn er es auch wollte, der alte Neidhart, was Sie von ihm fürchten, Prinz: — (überlegend.) Das geht! Ich hab' es! — Weiter als zum Wollen soll er es gewiß nicht bringen. Gewiß nicht! — Aber daß wir ihn nicht aus dem Gesichte verlieren! — (Tritt wieder ans Fenster.) Bald hätt' er uns überrascht! Er kommt. — Lassen Sie uns ihm noch ausweichen: und hören Sie erst, Prinz, was wir auf den zu fürchtenden Fall thun müssen.

Der Prinz (drohend). Nur, Marinelli! —

Marinelli. Das unschuldigste Von der Welt!

LESSING, *Emilia Galotti*, Act V., Scene 1.

1. *Aber um ein grosses ruhiger ist er.* Explain the construction.

2. *Bei diesem so traurigen Zufalle.* What is referred to?

3. *Euer Durchlaucht.* Give examples of imperial, royal, or princely titles.

4. Write critical notes on the play, and give your opinion as to the character of the Gräfin *Orsina*, also of *Marinelli*.

III.

Translate:

Um Kirchof dort bin ich gestanden,
Wo unten still das Räthsel modert,
Und auf in Grabesrosen lodert;
Es blüht die Welt in Todesbanden.

Dort lächelt auf die Gräber nieder
Mit himmlisch duldender Geberde
Vom Kreuz das höchste Bild der Erde;
Ein Vogel drauf sang seine Lieder.

Doch kaum daß sie geklungen hatten,
Flog scheu zum Wald zurück der Wilde;
Ich sang, wie er, ein Lied dem Bilde,
Und kehrte heim in meine Schatten.

Natur! will dir ans Herz mich legen!
Verzeih, daß ich dich konnte meiden,
Daß Heilung ich gesucht für Leiden,
Die du mir gabst zum herben Segen.

In deinen Waldesfinsternissen
Hab' ich von mancher tiefen Ritze,
Durch die m'. leuchten deine Blitze,
Den trüglichen Verband gerissen,

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

ITALIAN.

HONORS.

Examiner: FRED. E. SEYMOUR, M.A.

I.

GOLDONI.

Translate:

FIL. Oh! signor Guglielmo, che grazie, che finezze son queste?

GUG. Il mio debito, signor Filippo, il mio debito, e niente più. So che oggi ella va in campagna, e sono venuto ad augurarle buon viaggio e buona villeggiatura.

FIL. Caro amico, sono obbligato all' amor vostro, alla vostra attenzione; oggi finalmente si andrà in campagna. In quanto a me ci sarei che sarebbe un mese, e a' miei tempi, quando io era giovane, si anticipavano le villeggiature, e si anticipava il ritorno. Fatto il vino, si ritornava in città; ma allora si andava per fare il vino. ora si va per divertimento, e si sta in campagna. col freddo, e si vedono seccar le foglie sugli alberi.

GUG. Ma non siete voi il padrone? Perchè non andate quando vi pare, e non tornate quando vi comoda?

FIL. Sì, dite bene, lo potrei fare, ma sono stato sempre di buon umore; mi ha sempre piaciuto la comcompagnia, e nell' età in cui sono mi piace vivere, mi, piace ancor godere un poco il mondo. Se dico di andar in villa il settembre, non c' è un can che mi seguiti, nessuno vuol venire con me a sagrificarsi. Anche mia figlia alza il grugno, e non ho altri al mondo che la mia Giacinta, e desidero soddisfarla. Si va quando vanno gli altri, ed io mi lascio regolar dagli altri.

Gug. Veramente quello che si fa dalla maggior parte si dee credere che sia sempre il meglio.

Fil. Non sempre, non sempre, ci sarebbe molto che dire. Voi dove fate quest' anno la vostra villeggiatura?

Gug. Non so: non ho ancora fissato. (Ah! se potessi andare con lui; se potessi villeggiare coll' amabile sua figliuola!)

Fil. Vostro padre era solito villeggiare sulle colline di Pisa.

Gug. È verissimo. Colà sono situati i nostri poderi, e vi è un' abitazione passabile. Ma io son solo, e dirò come dite voi, star solo in campagna è un morir di malinconia.

Fil. Volete venir con noi?

Gug. Oh! signor Filippo, io non ho alcun merito, nè oserei di dare a voi questo incomodo.

Fil. Io non son uomo di cerimonie. Posso adattarmi allo stile moderno in tutt' altro fuor che nell' uso dei complimenti. Se volete venire, vi esibisco un buon letto una mediocre tavola, ed un cuore sempre aperto agli amici, e sempre uguale con tutti.

Gug. Non so che dire. Siete così obbligante che io non posso ricusare le grazie vostre.

Fil. Così va fatto. Venite, e stateci fin che vi pare; non pregiudicate i vostri interessi, e stateci fin che vi pare.

Gug. A che ora destinate voi di partire?

Fil. Non lo so; intendetevi col signor Leonardo.

Gug. Viene con voi il signor Leonardo?

Fil. Sì, certo, abbiamo destinato d' andare insieme con lui, e con sua sorella. Le nostre case di villa sono vicine, siamo amici, e andremo insieme.

Gug. (Questa compagnia mi dispiace; ma nè anche per ciò voglio perdere l' occasione favorevole di essere in compagnia di Giacinta.)

Fil. Ci avete delle difficoltà?

Gug. Non, signore. Io pensava ora, se dovea prendere un calesso, o, essendo solo, un cavallo da sella.

Fil. Facciamo così. Noi siamo in tre, ed abbiamo un legno da quattro, venite dunque con noi.

Gug. Chi è il quarto, se è lecito?

Fil. Una mia cognata vedova, che viene con noi per custodia di mia figliuola; non già ch' ella abbia bisogno di essere custodita, che ha giudizio da se; ma per il mondo, non avendo madre, è necessario che vi sia una donna attempata.

GUG. Va benissimo. (Procurerò ben io di cattivarmi l'animo della vecchia.)

FIL. E così? Vi comoda di venir con noi?

GUG. Anzi, è la maggior finezza che io possa ricevere.

FIL. Andate dunque dal signor Leonardo, e ditegli che non s' impegni con altri per il posto, che è destinato per voi.

GUG. Non potreste farmi voi il piacere di mandar qualcheduno?

FIL. I miei servidori sono tutti occupati. Scusatemi, non mi pare di darvi sì grand' incomodo.

GUG. Non dico diversamente. Aveva un certo picciolo affare. Basta, non occorr' altro. Andrò io ad avvisarlo (dica Leonardo quel che sa dire, prenda la cosa come gli pare, ci penso poco; e non ho soggezione di lui.) Signor Filippo a buon rivederci.

FIL. Non vi fate aspettare.

GUG. Sarò sollecito. (Ho degli stimoli che mi faranno sollecitare.) (*Parte.*)

La Villeggiatura, Atto I., Sc. IX.

1. *Va, venuto, fatto, sta, vedono, dite, potrei, piace, vivere, so, dare, pare, esibisco.* Give the first person singular of the present and perfect indicative, of the present subjunctive, and also the present infinitive of the verbs in this list.

2. (i.) *Credere che sia sempre.* Why is the subjunctive used here?

(ii.) *Ancora fissato.* Distinguish between *áncora* and *ancóra.*

(iii.) *Villeggiare, &c.* Give an account of the Italian *villeggiature,* and explain the aim of the comedy with respect to them.

(iv.) *Stateci fin che vi pare.* Exhibit the various meanings and uses of *ci* and *vi.*

(v.) *Cavallo da sella.* Give the different meanings of *sella* and the idiomatic uses of *da.*

(vi.) *finezza che io possa.* Give the various significations of *finezza.* Why is *possa* in the subjunctive?

(vii.) *Andate dunque dal Signor, &c.* Why not *al signor?*

3. Give some account of the life and writings of Goldoni, and of the position he holds in the literature of his country.

II.

METASTASIO.

Translate :

PUB. Sesto.
SES. Che chiedi ?
PUB. La tua spada.
SES. E perchè ?
PUB. Per tua sventura
Lentulo non morì. Già il resto intendi.
Vieni.
VIT. (Oh colpo fatale !)
SES. Al fin, tiranna .....
PUB. Sesto, partir conviene. È già raccolto
Per udirti il Senato, e non poss' io
Differir di condurti,
SES. Ingrata, addio.
Se mai senti spirarti sul volto
Lieve fiato, che lento s' aggiri,
Dì : son questi gli estremi sospiri
Del mio fido, che muore per me.
Al mio spirto dal seno disciolto
La memoria di tanti martiri
Sarà dolce con questa mercè. (*Parte.*)
VIT. (*Sola*). Misera, che farò ? Quell' infelice,
Oh Dio ! muore per me. Tito fra poco
Saprà il mio fallo, e lo sapran con lui
Tutti per mio rossor. Non ho coraggio
Nè a parlar, nè a tacere,
Nè a fuggir, nè a restar. Non spero ajuto,
Non ritrovo consiglio. Altro non veggo,
Che imminenti ruine ; altro non sento,
Che morti di rimorso e di spavento.
Tremo fra' dubbj miei ;
Pavento i rai del giorno ;
L'aure che ascolto intorno
Mi fanno palpitar.
Nascondermi vorrei,
Vorrei scoprir l' errore ;
Nè di celarmi ho core.
Nè core ho di parlar.

La Clemenza di Tito, Atto II., Sc. XV. & XVI.

4. Name the principal literary productions of Metastasio, and specify the qualities to which he owes his reputation.

5. Describe the characters and plot of *La Clemenza di Tito*, and quote passages which strike you as possessing special merit.

III.

GRAMMAR.

6. When is *di* and when *che* used to form the complement of a comparison?

7. Give the cardinal numbers in Italian from *one* to *twenty-one*; also the days of the week and the months of the year.

Translate:

(i.) It was five o'clock in the morning of the sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

(ii.) It is half past three o'clock.

(iii.) Two years ago.

(iv.) A fortnight from to-day.

8. Illustrate the various forms of address used in conversation in Italian.

9. Explain the use of tenses in Italian where it differs from English. What relations of time would make either of the following expressions correct, *L'ho veduto stamattina* and *Lo vidi stamattina?*

Translate:

(i.) If he speaks of it, I will answer him.

(ii.) When they give me the order. I will pay you.

10. What sort of conformity is required in Italian between the tenses of the subjunctive and indicative?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

HISTORY.

Examiner: WILLIAM HOUSTON, M.A.

1. The German Empire was revived when the present ruler was crowned Emperor in 1871. Give, with the more important dates, some account of the circumstances which led to its previous dissolution, to its partial restoration as the Germanic Confederation, and to its complete restoration at the above date; and name, in chronological order, the different dynasties which have governed Germany since the partition of the Empire of Charlemagne.

2. Describe the various changes of government through which France has passed since the death of Louis XVI., giving the more important dates, and the names of the more prominent actors in producing the changes described.

3. Account for the present occupation of the throne of Spain by a Bourbon dynasty, and explain the part taken by Great Britain in the wars and negotiations connected with its establishment.

4. Mention, with their dates, the different treaties which have been agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States, giving some account of the events which gave rise to them, the more important stipulations they contain, and the causes which have led to the abrogation of such as are no longer in force.

5. Describe the circumstances which led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada, indicate, accurately, its present geographical extent, and explain, with as much detail as you can, the form of the Canadian Government.

6. Give some account of the different attempts made to capture Quebec from its foundation down to the present time, pointing out in each case the result, and specifying the greater war of which it was an incident.

7. Arrange, in chronological order, and write notes on Sedan, Solferino, Sadowa, Inkerman, and Navarino.

8. Compare, with special reference to their influence on the States-system of Europe, the careers of Frederick the Great of Prussia, Peter the Great of Russia, Napoleon Buonaparte, Prince Bismarck, and the younger Pitt.

9. Explain what is meant by the Balance of Power in Europe; discuss briefly the part it has played in originating wars and moulding treaties in European history; and indicate how, in your opinion, it would be affected or preserved were the Turks driven across the Bosporus, as the ultimate result of the present insurrection in the Herzegovina.

10. Give some account of the voyages and discoveries associated with the names of Vasco di Gama, Marco Polo, Captain Cook, Sir John Franklin, and Dr. Livingstone.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. M. BUCHAN, M.A.

1. Trace the history of the progress of the liberty of the press during the Seventeenth Century.

2, Give an account of the foreign policy of England during the reign of Charles I., and shew how it affected the internal history of the country.

3. Classify the supporters of Charles I. in the Civil War, and state clearly how each class of his followers stood affected to the English Constitution.

4. Sketch the history of the various religious measures passed between the opening of the Long Parliament and the dissolution of Charles II.'s first Parliament.

5. Sketch the history of the English standing army up to the time of the Mutiny Bill. State the provisions of that Act, and explain its constitutional importance.

6. Sketch the history of Ireland during the Seventeenth Century.

7. Describe the characters of Halifax and William III.

8. Fully detail the history of England from the landing of William of Orange at Torbay up to the time when he formally accepted the crown.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR,

ETHNOLOGY.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. M. BUCHAN, M.A.

1. What different explanations of the existence of breaches in the continuity of related populations may be given? Illustrate your answer with examples.

2. Investigate the statement that the evidence of language indicates a common origin for the different races of man.

3. State the arguments for and against the hypothesis of the existence of a pre-Keltic population in Britain.

4. Give a *resumé* of the various theories about the origin of the Etruscans.

5. Give an account of the ethnology of European Turkey.

6. Examine the evidence for the various positions that have been held with regard to the origin of the Teutonic element in the population of the British Islands; and state which of the alleged have, in your opinion, been actual sources.

7. Define precisely the native seats of the different blonde and woolly-haired races.

8. Enumerate the leading characteristics of the Semitic family of languages.

9. Write brief notes on

(i) The American Mound-builders.

(ii) The terms Kumbecephalic, Dolichocephalic, and Brachycephalic.

(iii) The antiquity to be assigned to the stone and bronze ages in different countries.

(iv) The difference between a morphological and a genealogical classification of languages.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. A piece of iron and a piece of bismuth placed between the poles of a magnet, exhibit certain phenomena. Describe their action, and state to what general division of bodies the varying action has given rise.

2. A jet of hydrogen is burned in a jar of oxygen, and a jet of oxygen in a jar of coal gas. From the results of the experiment, define the terms "combustion," and supporter of combustion.

3. A jar of hydrogen is inverted over a jar of oxygen separated only by a porous substance. Suppose the sp. gravity of oxygen be 16 and of hydrogen 1, what proportion of oxygen will be found in the hydrogen jar the end of a given time.

4. Given a plate of zinc, and one of copper, connected by a wire, in a vessel of water acidulated with sulphuric acid. How would you explain the action that takes place according to the contact theory?

5. Describe the operation of an ordinary plate machine and compare its action with that of an ordinary galvanic battery.

6. Explain concisely what is meant by the term boiling point in liquids, and show how you may lower or raise the temperature at which the same liquid boils.

7. Given five lbs. of potassium chlorate, how much pure oxygen can you obtain from it; and what is the chemical action taking place in its production?

8. Give the chemical action and resulting substances arising from the following:

(*a*) Phosphorus burned in oxygen.

(*b*) Carbonic acid passed over burning charcoal.

(*c*) Sulphuric acid and common salt with application of heat.

(*d*) Sulphuric acid on marble.

9. Give the formula and modes of production of tartaric acid, with its general properties and uses.

10. Describe, in as brief terms as possible, the mode of determining the amount of nitrogen in organic substances.

11. Write a short paper on the manufacture, properties and uses of $CHCl_3$.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

CHEMISTRY.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. A piece of iron of the temperature of the atmosphere is held in the hands for a few moments; it is next plunged into a vessel of nearly boiling water; and lastly, its temperature is raised nearly to the melting point. Describe instruments for indicating or measuring the degrees of heat communicated to it in the several cases.

2. In a windy night the exposed gas jets of the city of Toronto are observed to lose much of their luminous powers. Explain the phenomenon, and describe an instrument used in the laboratory for producing a flame with great heat, but almost without luminosity.

3. It is observed that in the case of a single pair of plates connected by a wire, and placed in an acidulated solution, the negative plate is apt to become covered with bubbles of hydrogen, what effect has this upon the action of the pair?

4. Given three pairs of plates placed and connected as above; one pair of zinc and copper, one of zinc and platinum, and one of zinc and silver; which will give the largest amount of electro-motive force for the same expenditure of zinc, and why? Why can you not produce a current with a pair of plates of the same metal, so placed and connected?

5. Compare the action of Grove's battery, and an ordinary plate machine, in regard to the kind and quantity of electricity, noting clearly the points of difference.

6. Describe concisely the construction and principle of operation of the Leyden jar.

7. A piece of lead, weighing 10 lbs. in air and 9 in water, is attached to a piece of wood weighing 10 lbs in air. The united wood and metal is found to weigh but 5 lbs. in water. Salt is then added to the water till its sp. gr. becomes 1·25. What would be the sp. gr. of the wood in respect to the new liquid?

8. Calculate the percentage composition of calcium carbonate $CaCO_3$. The percentage composition of a certain body is found to be nitrogen 82·353, and hydrogen 17·647. Find its formula. What will be the volume of 300 vols. of oxygen at 10°C. on falling to 0°C. 250 grains of mercuric oxide are completely decomposed. How much oxygen is evolved?

9. Give the formula for alumina, and state in what forms it occurs in nature. Show by equation the changes occurring in the preparation of pure alumina. Explain the action of "lakes" in dyeing.

10. H_2SO_4 and H_2CO_3 are both said to be dibasic acids. Explain the meaning of the term. Taking potassium as the metal, show what two classes of salts can be formed with the acids, how they are formed, and the difference in characteristics of each.

11. How would you determine the molecular weight of an organic body?

12. Write a short paper on cellulose, stating what you know of it.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Examiner: R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Describe carefully the plant set before you, and refer it to its natural order.

2. Give the characters of the order of Characeæ.

3. Give an account of the structure of the Radiolaria, and a sketch of their distribution in space and time.

4. Give a classification of the Zoantharia, and explain the systematic position of the objects placed before you.

5. Describe the anatomy and development of any form of Trematode worm.

6. Mention the chief points in which the Selachii and Ganoidei agree with each other, and those in which they differ.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

NATURAL HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A, B.Sc.

1. Give an account of the class Hepaticæ, and its subdivisions: describe the reproductive organs of the genus Marchantia.

2. Describe some typical forms of Ascomycetous Fungi; and explain the Schwendenerian hypothesis as to the nature of Lichens.

3. Explain the homologies between Hydranth, Sporosac, and Medusa.

4. Give an account of the anatomy and development of Sagitta.

5. What common peculiarities do animals possess which lead a pelagic life?

5. Describe the chief modifications of the generative apparatus in the Mollusca.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

NATURAL THEOLOGY AND EVIDENCES.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B. A.

1. What premises are implied in the argument of Natural Theology? Examine the soundness of the major premise.

2. "Nor is anything gained by running the difficulty further back, *i. e.* by supposing the watch to have been produced from another watch, that from a former, and so on indefinitely." Indicate any objections to Paley's treatment of this question.

3. What evidence of design in the structure of the *eye*? How far has (*a*) modern science affected the force of reasoning based upon the perfection of the eye. (*b*) What answer does Paley make to the question, why Deity should not have given to the animal the faculty of vision at once?

4. Give Paley's reply to the following objections:

   (1.) That all present organisms are only so many out of the possible varieties and combinations of being which the lapse of time has brought into existence, the rest having perished.

   (2.) That the supposed marks of contrivance are deceptive, since the *use* arose out of the *parts*, instead of the *parts* being intended for the *use*.

5. Give the substance of chapter on "Relations."

6. State the principal arguments introduced in support of the *personality* of the Deity.

7. How does Paley endeavour to meet the objections against a belief in the *goodness* of the Deity? Consider the force of these objections.

8. (*a*) State the principal objections to a belief in miracles, with Paley's defence. (*b*) How far are miracles necessary as external evidence of the truth of revealed doctrines?

9. Adduce evidence from *profane writings* in support of the truth of the gospel narrative.

10. Sketch the outlines of an argument in support of Christianity, taking as your basis, the *morality* of the gospel, and the influence of its teachings.

11. Distinguish between the methods of propagation employed in the spread of Christianity and Mohammedanism.

12. How does Paley dispose of objections to Christianity founded on the want of universality in its reception?

13. Show the force of his reasoning based upon "undesigned coincidences."

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

PASS.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

ROGERS.

1. (*a*) Investigate the relation between labor and wages, so as to discover the causes of high and low wages.

(*b*) Explain and criticise the Malthusian theory of population.

2. (*a*) Give an account of the principal restrictions on occupations as exhibited in the commercial history of England.

(*b*) Examine various methods adopted to regulate the rate of wages, and shew their economic effects.

3. "There is not a shadow of evidence in support of the statement that inferior lands have been occupied and cultivated as population increases." What theory is here referred to? What is Rogers' theory of rent?

4. In the long run the price of commodities depends, as we have several times seen, on the cost of production." Fully explain this statement. What modification does it admit of?

5. (*a*) "The fact is, a demand, to be effectual, must be accompanied by the power of exchange; so supply, to be effectual must be accompanied by the power to produce." Develop a line of argument in support of this statement.

(*b*) Shew the effect of increasing the price of manufactured or imported articles, the price of the productions of the earth given in exchange remaining fixed.

6. Assign limits to governmental interference with the free course of trade.

7. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of indirect taxation.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

MILL, BOOK I.

1. Explain what is meant by the mercantile system. Assign causes for the errors involved therein.

2. (*a*) Mention and illustrate by examples, the different kinds of *indirect* labor employed in production.

(*b*) Distinguish between *materials* and *implements*.

3. (*a*) "Yet in disregard of a fact so evident, it long continued to be believed that laws and governments without creating capital, could create industry." Fully explain. What exception does Mill admit to the general rule he lays down?

(*b*) Examine whether the unproductive expenditure of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor.

4. Distinguish between *circulating* and *fixed* capital. Show the effect of increasing the latter at the expense of the former.

5. Give the substance of Mill's remarks on the degree of productiveness of productive agents.

6. Compare the advantages of production on a large and on a small scale, including in your discussion the relative advantages of large and small farming.

7. Give and illustrate the law of increase of production from land.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

Examiner: REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A.

REID AND CALDERWOOD.

1. How is an acquaintance with the phenomena of mind obtained?

2. What is sensation? Inquire whether the expressions: *a sensation of colour, a sensation of figure, a sensation of resistance,* are all strictly accurate.

3. What are the circumstances in virtue of which some senses rank higher, intellectually, than others? Illustrate by reference to sight and taste.

4. Should muscular feelings be arranged, as a class by themselves, apart from sensations proper, such as colour or taste? If so, on what ground?

Is the consciousness of a sensation identical with the sensation? Answer (*a*) from Dr. Reid's point of view; and (*b*) from your own.

6. What is involved in the perception of an external object? Answer, (*a*) from Dr. Reid's point of view; and (*b*) from your own.

7. Does feeling of any sort enter into the representations of the imagination? If so, how can you distinguish such feeling from the representations caused by the presence of an external object to the senses?

8. Give a general account of Memory. Is Dr. Reid right in holding that memory is an original power of the mind?

9. "Comte has declared Introspection impossible."—(Calderwood). On what grounds? Are they valid?

10. "To speak of the introspective line of inquiry and the physiological as if they were two conflicting methods of philosophizing, is an abuse of language."—(Calderwood). Why?

11. State (without criticism) Dr. Calderwood's view of the Ethical Standard.

12. Inquire whether the charge, brought against the Utilitarian Standard, that it cannot be made available in practice, is well founded.

13. What is the Utilitarian theory of life? How do Utilitarians pass from their theory of life to the Ethical Standard which they adopt?

14. Give the substance of Dr. Calderwood's description of what he terms *the relative aspect* of the question of freedom, with any critical remarks you may think necessary.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A.

DES CARTES; LOCKE, B. I., WITH COUSIN'S CRITIQUE.

1. *Innate ideas.* (*a*) In what sense, and on what ground, does Des Cartes hold that the mind possesses innate ideas? (*b*) Inquire whether Locke's reasoning against innate ideas applies to the Cartesian form of the doctrine. (*c*) State Cousin's position on this subject, and (*d*) your own.

2. *Imagination and conception.* (*a*) What distinction does Des Cartes draw between these? (*b*) "Although I carefully examine all things, nevertheless I do not find that, from the distinct idea of corporeal nature I have in my imagination, I can necessarily infer the existence of any body." (*Des Cartes.*) If this cannot be necessarily, can it be probably, inferred? Explain and criticise.

3. *Objective and formal reality.* (*a*) Distinguish. (*b*) Explain the principle: "The greater objective perfection there is in our idea of a thing, the greater also must be the perfection of its cause;" and indicate, without going into minute details, an important application which Des Cartes makes of the principle.

4. *Self.* State, with critical remarks, the way in which, according to Des Cartes, Locke and Cousin respectively, we arrive at a knowledge of self as a thinking substance.

5. *External objects.* Examine Cousin's doctrine as to the way in which we become assured of the existence of external objects.

6. *Space.* Examine the position of Des Cartes on the question, whether space and matter are in reality different.

7. *Knowledge.* How far does Cousin agree with Locke in the following statements, and wherein does he differ from him? Give, with reasons, your own views on the points involved. (*a*) "Intuition and demonstration are the different modes of knowledge." (*b*) "The mind has two faculties conversant about truth and falsehood; first, knowledge; secondly, judgment."

8. *Will.* (*a*) What view does Des Cartes take of the power of will? Compare his view with Locke's and with Cousin's. (*b*) "It is the wrong use of the freedom of the will in which is found the privation that constitutes the form of error." (Des Cartes.) Explain the doctrine here referred to, and criticise. (*c*) "Liberty belongs not to the will." (Locke.) Examine Cousin's criticism of this statement.

9. Give an account, as full as possible, of *the influence of Des Cartes on subsequent philosophy.*

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

SCHWEGLER.

1. Sketch the principal features of the philosophy of Descartes.

2. Connect Spinoza with Descartes. Examine Spinoza's line of thought, and point out the principal errors and defects in his system.

3. Did Locke attempt to explain the *ideal* from the *material* or *vice versa?* Show from his writings his views on the relation between *thought* and *matter*, and trace the effect of his teachings upon later systems.

4. (*a*) How does Hume stand related to Locke?

   (*b*) "The middle point of the philosophizing of Hume is his critique of the notion of causality." Explain.

5. How would you classify Leibnitz—as an idealist or materialist? Give your grounds of classification. Explain "Pre-established Harmony."

6. Compare the French with the German Illumination.

7. Show how Kant influenced the philosophical thought of his period. Give an outline of the "Critique of Pure Reason" so as to exhibit the leading features of his philosophy.

8. (*a*) What line does Kant draw between the province of Kritik of Pure Renson and that of Practical Reason?

(*b*) What does Kant mean by the "Categorical Imperative"?

(*c*) How does he deduce the *immortality* of the *soul*, *the existence of God* and *freewill*? Criticise.

9. (*a*) "Fichte bears to the Kantian philosophy the relation of direct consequence, as Jacobi that of Antithesis." Explain.

(*b*) Stetch as clearly as you can Fichte's doctrine of Perception.

10. What arguments does Jacobi advance against indirect or conditional knowledge? Give both the negative and positive aspects of his philosophy.

11. Give some account of later philosophical systems, and show what you consider to be the tendencies of recent philosophical thought.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GREEK.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Αὗται αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο τελευτῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἅμα ἦρι, ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων καὶ ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν ἢ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ἡ ἐσβολὴ ἡ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐγένετο. σκοπείτω δέ τις κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ τῶν ἑκασταχοῦ ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινος σημαινόντων τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα πιστεύσας μᾶλλον. οὐ γὰρ ἀκριβές ἐστιν, οἷς καὶ ἀρχομένοις καὶ μεσοῦσι, καὶ ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ ἐπεγένετό τι. κατὰ θέρη δὲ καὶ χειμῶνας ἀριθμῶν ὥσπερ γέγραπται εὑρήσει, ἐξ ἡμισείας ἑκατέρου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντος, δέκα μὲν θέρη, ἴσους δὲ χειμῶνας τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷδε γεγενημένους.

Τάξις μὲν ἥδε καὶ παρασκευὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἦν, τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεῖζον ἐφάνη. ἀριθμὸν δὲ γράψαι, ἢ καθ' ἑκάστους ἑκατέρων ἢ ξύμπαντας, οὐκ ἂν ἐδυνάμην ἀκριβῶς· τὸ μὲν γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίων πλῆθος διὰ τῆς πολιτείας τὸ κρυπτὸν ἠγνοεῖτο, τῶν δ' αὖ διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεῖα πλήθη ἠπιστεῖτο. ἐκ μέντοι τοιοῦδε λογισμοῦ ἔξεστί τῳ σκοπεῖν τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τότε παραγενόμενον πλῆθος. λόχοι μὲν γὰρ ἐμάχοντο ἑπτὰ ἄνευ Σκιριτῶν ὄντων ἑξακοσίων, ἐν δὲ ἑκάστῳ λόχῳ πεντηκοστύες ἦσαν τέσσαρες, καὶ ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστύϊ ἐνωμοτίαι τέσσαρες. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ζυγῷ τέσσαρες.

THUCYDIDES, Bk. V.

1. *οὐκ ἄν ἐδυνάμην ἀκριβῶς.* Explain the construction.

2. *τῶν ἀστικῶν.* Mention the principal festivals of Dionysus at Athens, noticing briefly their respective characteristics.

*3. During how many years, according to Thucydides, was the Peloponnesian war openly waged? What portion of it is narrated in his history?

*4. Write a brief personal notice of Thucydides.

II.

Translate:

ΧΟ. ἔτλα καὶ Δανάας οὐράνιον φῶς
ἀλλάξαι δέμας ἐν χαλκοδέτοις αὐλαῖς·
κρυπτομένα δ' ἐν τυμβήρει θαλάμῳ κατεζεύχθη.
καίτοι καὶ γενεᾷ τίμιος, ὦ παῖ παῖ,
καὶ Ζηνὸς ταμιεύεσκε γονὰς χρυσορύτους.
ἀλλ' ἁ μοιριδία τις δύνασις δεινά·
οὔτ' ἄν νιν ὄλβος οὔτ' Ἄρης, οὐ πύργος, οὐχ ἁλίκτυποι
κελαιναὶ ναῦες ἐκφύγοιεν.
ζεύχθη δ' ὀξύχολος παῖς ὁ Δρύαντος,
Ἠδωνῶν βασιλεύς, κερτομίοις ὀργαῖς,
ἐκ Διονύσου πετρώδει κατάφαρκτος ἐν δεσμῷ.
οὕτω τᾶς μανίας δεινὸν ἀποστάζει
ἀνθηρόν τε μένος. κεῖνος ἐπέγνω μανίαις
ψαύων τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομίοις γλώσσαις.
ΚΡ. τί χρῆμα; ποῖον τοῦτο πάγκοινον λέγεις;
ΤΕ. ὅσῳ κράτιστον κτημάτων εὐβουλία;
ΚΡ. ὅσωπερ, οἶμαι, μὴ φρονεῖν πλείστη βλάβη.
ΤΕ. ταύτης σὺ μέντοι τῆς νόσου πλήρης ἔφυς.
ΚΡ. οὐ βούλομαι τὸν μάντιν ἀντειπεῖν κακῶς.
ΤΕ. καὶ μὴν λέγεις, ψευδῆ με θεσπίζειν λέγων.
ΚΡ. τὸ μαντικὸν γὰρ πᾶν φιλάργυρον γένος.
ΤΕ. τὸ δ' ἐκ τυράννων αἰσχροκερδίαν φιλεῖ.
ΚΡ. ἆρ' οἶσθα ταγοὺς ὄντας ἂν λέγῃς λέγων;
ΤΕ. οἶδ'. ἐξ ἐμοῦ γὰρ τήνδ' ἔχεις σώσας πόλιν
ΚΡ· σοφὸς σὺ μάντις, ἀλλὰ τἀδικεῖν φιλῶν.
ΤΕ. ὄρσεις με τἀκίνητα διὰ φρενῶν φράσαι.
ΚΡ. κίνει, μόνον δὲ μὴ 'πὶ κέρδεσιν λέγων.
ΤΕ. οὕτω γὰρ ἤδη καὶ δοκῶ τὸ σὸν μέρος.
ΚΡ. ὡς μὴ 'μπολήσων ἴσθι τὴν ἐμὴν φρένα.

SOPHOCLES, *Antigone.*

1. ἐπέγνω. Give examples of other verbs in which ἐπί imparts a similar force to the compound.

2. ψαύων τὸν θεόν — ταγοὺς ὄντας κ.τ.λ. Notice any peculiarity of construction.

3. Scan vv. 21 and 22 in the extract, marking the quantity of each syllable.

*4. Give a brief outline of the structure of the Antigone, with the technical names of its principal subdivisions.

III.

Translate:

ἀνάγκη ἄρα τὸν καλῶς ἔχοντα μῦθον ἁπλοῦν εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ διπλοῦν, ὥσπερ τινές φασιν, καὶ μεταβάλλειν οὐκ εἰς εὐτυχίαν ἐκ δυστυχίας ἀλλὰ τοὐναντίον ἐξ εὐτυχίας εἰς δυστυχίαν, μὴ διὰ μοχθηρίαν ἀλλὰ δι' ἁμαρτίαν μεγάλην, ἢ οἵου εἴρηται, ἢ βελτίονος μᾶλλον ἢ χείρονος. σημεῖον δὲ καὶ τὸ γινόμενον· πρὸ τοῦ μὲν γὰρ οἱ ποιηταὶ τοὺς τυχόντας μύθους ἀπηρίθμουν, νῦν δὲ περὶ ὀλίγας οἰκίας αἱ κάλλισται τραγῳδίαι συντίθενται, οἷον περὶ Ἀλκμαίωνα καὶ Οἰδίπουν καὶ Ὀρέστην καὶ Μελέαγρον καὶ Θυέστην καὶ Τήλεφον, καὶ ὅσοις ἄλλοις συμβέβηκεν ἢ παθεῖν δεινὰ ἢ ποιῆσαι. ἡ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν τέχνην καλλίστη τραγῳδία ἐκ ταύτης τῆς συστάσεως ἐστίν, διὸ καὶ οἱ Εὐριπίδῃ ἐγκαλοῦντες τὸ αὐτὸ ἁμαρτάνουσιν, ὅτι τοῦτο δρᾷ ἐν ταῖς τραγῳδίαις καὶ πολλαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς δυστυχίαν τελευτῶσιν. τοῦτο γάρ ἐστιν, ὥσπερ εἴρηται, ὀρθόν. σημεῖον δὲ μέγιστον· ἐπὶ γὰρ τῶν σκηνῶν καὶ τῶν ἀγώνων τραγικώταται αἱ τοιαῦται φαίνονται, ἂν κατορθωθῶσιν, καὶ ὁ Εὐριπίδης, εἰ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα μὴ εὖ οἰκονομεῖ, ἀλλὰ τραγικώτατός γε τῶν ποιητῶν φαίνεται.

ARISTOTLE, *Poetic.*

N.B.—Candidates for Honors will take extract III., omitting questions marked *

T

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Νῦν δὲ σὺ μὲν Ἀΐδαο δόμους ὑπὸ κεύθεσι γαίης
Ἔρχεαι, αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ στυγερῷ ἐνὶ πένθεϊ λείπεις
Χήρην ἐν μεγάροισι· παῖς δ' ἔτι νήπιος αὔτως,
Ὃν τέκομεν συ τ' ἐγώ τε δυσάμμοροι· οὔτε σὺ τούτῳ
Ἔσσεαι, Ἕκτορ, ὄνειαρ, ἐπεὶ θάνες, οὔτε σοὶ οὗτος
Ἢν περ γὰρ πόλεμόν γε φύγῃ πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν,
Αἰεί τοι τούτῳ γε πόνος καὶ κήδε' ὀπίσσω
Ἔσσοντ'· ἄλλοι γάρ οἱ ἀπουρήσουσιν ἀρούρας.
Ἦμαρ δ' ὀρφανικὸν παναφήλικα παῖδα τίθησιν·
Πάντα δ' ὑπεμνήμυκε, δεδάκρυνται δὲ παρειαί.
Δευόμενος δέ τ' ἄνεισι πάϊς ἐς πατρὸς ἑταίρους,
Ἄλλον μὲν χλαίνης ἐρύων, ἄλλον δὲ χιτῶνος·
Τῶν δ' ἐλεησάντων κοτύλην τίς τυτθὸν ἐπέσχεν,
Χείλεα μέν τ' ἐδίην', ὑπερῴην δ' οὐκ ἐδίηνεν.
Τὸν δὲ καὶ ἀμφιθαλὴς ἐκ δαιτύος ἐστυφέλιξεν,
Χερσὶν πεπληγὼς καὶ ὀνειδείοισιν ἐνίσσων·
'Ἔρρ' οὕτως· οὐ σός γε πατὴρ μεταδαίνυται ἡμῖν.'
Δακρυόεις δέ τ' ἄνεισι πάϊς ἐς μητέρα χήρην,
Ἀστυάναξ, ὃς πρὶν μὲν ἑοῦ ἐπὶ γούνασι πατρὸς
Μυελὸν οἶον ἔδεσκε καὶ οἰῶν πίονα δημόν·

HOMER, *Iliad*, XXII.

b. Ἀνστάντες δ' ἕταροι νεὸς ἱστία μηρύσαντο,
Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν νηῒ γλαφυρῇ θέσαν, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἐρετμὰ
Ἑζόμενοι λεύκαινον ὕδωρ ξεστῇς ἐλάτῃσιν.
Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κηροῖο μέγαν τροχὸν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ
Τυτθὰ διατμήξας χερσὶ στιβαρῇσι πίεζον.
Αἶψα δ' ἰαίνετο κηρὸς, ἐπεὶ κέλετο μεγάλη ἵς
Ἠελίου τ' αὐγὴ Ὑπεριονίδαο ἄνακτος·
Ἑξείης δ' ἑτάροισιν ἐπ' οὔατα πᾶσιν ἄλειψα.
Οἱ δ' ἐν νηῒ μ' ἔδησαν ὁμοῦ χεῖράς τε πόδας τε
Ὀρθὸν ἐν ἱστοπέδῃ, ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ πείρατ' ἀνῆπτον.
Αὐτοὶ δ' ἑζόμενοι πολιὴν ἅλα τύπτον ἐρετμοῖς.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε τόσσον ἀπῆμεν ὅσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας,
Ῥίμφα διώκοντες, τὰς δ' οὐ λάθεν ὠκύαλος νηῦς
Ἐγγύθεν ὀρνυμένη, λιγυρὴν δ' ἔντυνον ἀοιδήν·
Δεῦρ' ἄγ' ἰὼν, πολύαιν' Ὀδυσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
Νῆα κατάστησον, ἵνα νωϊτέρην ὄπ' ἀκούσῃς.
Οὐ γάρ πώ τις τῇδε παρήλασε νηῒ μελαίνῃ
Πρίν γ' ἡμέων μελίγηρυν ἀπὸ στομάτων ὄπ' ἀκοῦσαι,
Ἀλλ' ὅ γε τερψάμενος νεῖται καὶ πλείονα εἰδώς.

HOMER, *Odyssey*, XII.

1. Notice the principal different readings in the above extracts, explaining wherever they affect the construction.

2. Comment on the derivation, phonetic changes, or peculiarity of meaning noticeable in the following words: *Αἴδαον, δυσάμμιοροι, ὑπεμνήμυκε, ἀπουρήσουσιν, ὀμφιθαλής, διατμήξας, γέγωνε.*

3. Upon what grounds has it been stated that the Odyssey is a later composition than the Iliad? How does Longinus treat this question?

II.

Translate:

ὃς μὲν γάρ κεν ἀνὴρ ἐθέλων, ὅγε κἂν μέγα δώῃ
χαίρει τῷ δώρῳ καὶ τέρπεται ὃν κατὰ θυμόν·
ὃς δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἕλῃται ἀναιδείῃφι πιθήσας,
καί τε σμικρὸν ἐόν, τόγ' ἐπάχνωσεν φίλον ἦτορ·
εἰ γάρ κεν καὶ σμικρὸν ἐπὶ σμικρῷ καταθεῖο,
καὶ θαμὰ τοῦτ' ἔρδοις, τάχα κεν μέγα καὶ τὸ γένοιτο
ὃς δ' ἐπ' ἐόντι φέρει, ὁ δ' ἀλύξεται αἴθοπα λιμόν.
οὐδὲ τόγ' εἰν οἴκῳ κατακείμενον ἀνέρα κήδει.
οἴκοι βέλτερον εἶναι, ἐπεὶ βλαβερὸν τὸ θύρηφιν.
ἐσθλὸν μὲν παρεόντος ἑλέσθαι, πῆμα δὲ θυμῷ

χρηΐζειν ἀπεόντος, ἅ σε φράζεσθαι ἄνωγα·
ἀρχομένου δὲ πίθου καὶ λήγοντος κορέσασθαι,
μεσσόθι φείδεσθαι· δειλὴ δ' ἐνὶ πυθμένι φειδώ.
μισθὸς δ' ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ εἰρημένος ἄρκιος ἔστω.
καί τε κασιγνήτῳ γελάσας ἐπὶ μάρτυρα θέσθαι.
πίστεις δ' ἄρ τοι ὁμῶς καὶ ἀπιστίαι ὤλεσαν ἄνδρας.

HESIOD, *Opera et Dies.*

1. Notice any remarkable deviations from Homeric usage in this passage.

2. Write a short account, mentioning the original authorities, of Hesiod's life and writings.

III.

Write in ordinary Greek, with accents, and translate,

(*a*) ΟΔΗΜΟΣΕΧΟΡΗΓΕΙΣΩΣΘΕΝΗΣΗΡΧΕΝ
ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗΣΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΤΣ
ΠΑΙΑΝΙΕΤΣ ΙΠΠΟΘΩΝΤΙΣΠΑΙΔΩΝΕΝΙΚΑΚΛΕ
ΩΝ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣΗΤΛΕΙΚΛΕΩΝΤΜΟΣΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣΕΔΙ
ΔΑΣΚΕΝ

(*β*) Translate, commenting on the dialectic peculiarities:

τὰς δὲ τράφως τὰς διὰ τῶν χώρων ῥεώσας καὶ τὼς ῥόως
οὐ κατασκαψόντι οὐδὲ διασκαψόντι τῷ ὕδατι οὐδὲ ἐφερξόντι
τὸ ὕδωρ οὐδ' ἀφερξόντι· ἀνκαθαρίοντι δὲ ὁσσάκις κα δεώνται
τὰ πὰρ τὰ αὐτῶν χωρία ῥέοντα.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Ἕλλησι μὲν Τισαμενὸς Ἀντιόχου ἦν ὁ θυόμενος. οὗτος γὰρ δὴ εἵπετο τῷ στρατεύματι τούτῳ μάντις· τὸν ἐόντα Ἠλεῖον καὶ γένεος τοῦ Ἰαμιδέων Κλυτιάδην Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐποιήσαντο λεωσφέτερον. Τισαμενῷ γὰρ μαντευομένῳ ἐν Δελφοῖσι ἀνεῖλε ἡ Πυθίη ἀγῶνας τοὺς μεγίστους ἀναιρήσεσθαι πέντε. ὁ μὲν δὴ ἁμαρτὼν τοῦ χρηστηρίου προσεῖχε τοῖσι γυμνασίοισι ὡς ἀναιρησόμενος γυμνικοὺς ἀγῶνας, ἀσκέων δὲ πεντάεθλον παρὰ ἓν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν ὀλυμπιάδα, Ἱερωνύμῳ τῷ Ἀνδρίῳ ἐλθὼν ἐς ἔριν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ μαθόντες οὐκ ἐς γυμνικοὺς ἀλλ' ἐς ἀρηΐους ἀγῶνας φέρον τὸ Τισαμενοῦ μαντήϊον, μισθῷ ἐπειρῶντο πείσαντες Τισαμενὸν ποιέεσθαι ἅμα Ἡρακλειδέων τοῖσι βασιλεῦσι ἡγεμόνα τῶν πολέμων.

HERODOTUS, Bk. IX.

1. Ἰαμιδέων Κλυτιάδην. What objections have been made to this reading? Illustrate from Pindar and Cicero.

2. ἀγῶνας πέντε. Give a brief account of these contests, with dates, where you are able.

II.

Translate:

Παρεσκευάσαντο δὲ τό τε ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὡς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας τι πλέον ἐνεῖδον σχήσοντες, καὶ τὰς πρώρας τῶν νεῶν ξυντεμόντες ἐς ἔλασσον στεριφωτέρας ἐποίησαν, καὶ τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν ταῖς πρώραις παχείας, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὑπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους ὡς ἐπὶ ἓξ πήχεις ἐντός τε καὶ ἔξωθεν· ᾧπερ τρόπῳ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς ἐπισκευασάμενοι πρώραθεν ἐναυμάχουν. ἐνόμισαν γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀντινεναυπηγημένας, ἀλλὰ λεπτὰ τὰ πρώραθεν ἐχούσας, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀντιπρώροις μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἢ ἐκ περίπλου ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρῆσθαι, οὐκ ἔλασσον σχήσειν, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ναυμαχίαν, οὐκ ἐν πολλῷ πολλαῖς ναυσὶν οὖσαν, πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἔσεσθαι· ἀντίπρωροι γὰρ ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρώμενοι ἀναῤῥήξειν τὰ πρώραθεν αὐτοῖς, στερίφοις καὶ παχέσι πρὸς κοῖλα καὶ ἀσθενῆ παρέχοντες τοῖς ἐμβόλοις. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἔσεσθαι σφῶν ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ οὔτε περίπλουν οὔτε διέκπλουν, ᾧπερ τῆς τέχνης μάλιστα ἐπίστευον· αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσειν, διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσειν ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν. τῇ τε πρότερον ἀμαθίᾳ τῶν κυβερνητῶν δοκούσῃ εἶναι, τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκροῦσαι, μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ χρήσασθαι· πλεῖστον γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ σχήσειν· τὴν γὰρ ἀνάκρουσιν οὐκ ἔσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξωθουμένοις ἄλλοσε ἢ ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον, κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ ἑαυτῶν· τοῦ δ' ἄλλου λιμένος αὐτοὶ κρατήσειν· καὶ ξυμφερομένους αὐτούς, ἤν πη βιάζωνται, ἐς ὀλίγον τε καὶ πάντας ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ προσπίπτοντας ἀλλήλοις ταράξεσθαι·

THUCYDIDES, Bk. VII.

1. *ἑαυτῶν, σφῶν.* Distinguish these pronouns, as employed by Thucydides.

2. Give a rough sketch of Syracuse and its harbour, illustrative of the respective operations of the besiegers and their adversaries.

III.

Translate:

Τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ ἔτει, (ᾧ ἦν Ὀλυμπιὰς τρίτη καὶ ἐνενηκοστή, ᾗ προστεθεῖσα ξυνωρὶς ἐνίκα Εὐαγόρου Ἠλείου, τὸ δὲ στάδιον Εὐβώτας Κυρηναῖος,) ἐπὶ ἐφόρου μὲν ὄντος ἐν Σπάρτῃ Εὐαρχίππου, ἄρχοντος δ' ἐν Ἀθήναις Εὐκτήμονος, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν Θορικὸν ἐτείχισαν, Θρασύλος δὲ τά τε ψηφισθέντα πλοῖα λαβὼν καὶ πεντακισχιλίους τῶν ναυτῶν πελταστὰς ποιησάμενος, ὡς ἅμα καὶ πελτασταῖς ἐσομένοις, ἐξέπλευσεν ἀρχομένου τοῦ θέρους εἰς Σάμον. Ἐκεῖ δὲ μείνας τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἔπλευσεν εἰς Πύγελα· καὶ ἐνταῦθα τήν τε χώραν ἐδῄου καὶ προσέβαλλε τῷ τείχει. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Μιλήτου βοηθήσαντές τινες τοῖς Πυγελεῦσι διεσπαρμένους ὄντας τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοὺς ψιλοὺς ἐδίωκον.

XENOPHON, *Hellen.*, Bk. I.

1. Give the principal reasons, based upon Chronology, for suspecting the genuineness of the first part of this passage.

2. πεντακισχιλίους τῶν ναυτῶν κ.τ.λ. Mention the most important of the proposed emendations of this passage, and translate accordingly.

IV.

Translate:

τοῖς δὲ χειροτέχναις κατὰ τὸ παρὸν εἶπε διότι δημόσιοι τῆς Ῥώμης εἰσί· παρασχομένοις δὲ τὴν εὔνοιαν καὶ προθυμίαν ἑκάστοις κατὰ τὰς αὐτῶν τέχνας ἐπηγγείλατο τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, κατὰ νοῦν χωρήσαντος τοῦ πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους πολέμου. καὶ τούτους μὲν ἀπογράφεσθαι προσέταξε πρὸς τὸν ταμίαν, συστήσας Ῥωμαϊκὸν ἐπιμελητὴν κατὰ τριάκοντα· τὸ γὰρ πᾶν πλῆθος ἐγένετο τούτων περὶ δισχιλίους. ἐκ δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἐκλέξας τοὺς εὐρωστοτάτους καὶ τοῖς εἴδεσι καὶ ταῖς ἡλικίαις ἀκμαιοτάτους προσέμιξε τοῖς αὐτοῦ πληρώμασι, καὶ ποιήσας ἡμιολίους τοὺς πάντας ναύτας ἢ πρόσθεν συνεπλήρωσε καὶ τὰς αἰχμαλώτους νῆας, ὥστε τοὺς ἄνδρας ἑκάστῳ σκάφει βραχύ τι λείπειν τοῦ διπλασίους εἶναι τοὺς ὑπάρχοντας τῶν προγενομένων.

POLYBIUS, Bk. X.

1. τὸν ταμίαν. What were the special functions of this officer at Rome?

2. Explain the term πραγματικὴ ἱστορία, as applied by Polybius to his work.

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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

1. "Ὁρᾶτε, ἔφην ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀμφικτύονες, ἐξειργασμένον τουτὶ τὸ πεδίον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀμφισσέων, καὶ κεραμεῖα ἐνῳκοδομημένα καὶ αὔλια. ὁρᾶτε τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς τὸν ἐξάγιστον καὶ ἐπάρατον λιμένα τετειχισμένον. Ἴστε τούτους αὐτοί, (καὶ οὐδὲν ἑτέρων δεῖσθε μαρτύρων) τέλη πεπραχότας, καὶ χρήματα λαμβάνοντας ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ λιμένος." Ἅμα δὲ ἀναγινώσκειν ἐκέλευον αὐτοῖς τὴν μαντείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, τὸν ὅρκον τῶν προγόνων, τὴν ἀρὰν τὴν γενομένην, καὶ διωριζόμην ὅτι "ἐγὼ μὲν ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τοῦ σώματος καὶ τῶν τέκνων καὶ οἰκίας τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ βοηθῶ κατὰ τὸν ὅρκον καὶ τῷ θεῷ καὶ τῇ γῇ τῇ ἱερᾷ, καὶ χειρὶ καὶ ποδὶ καὶ φωνῇ καὶ πᾶσιν οἷς δύναμαι, καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀφοσιῶ· ὑμεῖς δὲ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἤδη βουλεύεσθε. Ἐνῆρκται μὲν τὰ κανᾶ, παρέστηκε δὲ τοῖς βωμοῖς τὰ θύματα, μέλλετε δ' αἰτεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς τἀγαθὰ καὶ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίᾳ. Σκοπεῖτε δὴ, ποίᾳ φωνῇ ποίᾳ ψυχῇ, ποίοις ὀμμασι, τίνα τόλμαν κτησάμενοι τὰς ἱκεσίας ποιήσεσθε, τούτους παρέντες ἀτιμωρήτους τοὺς ἐναγεῖς καὶ ταῖς ἀραῖς ἐνόχους.

ÆSCHINES, *adv. Ctesiphontem.*

2. Οὐκοῦν ὅτε τούτου μελλοντος λέγειν ἀπήλασεν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ προσέταξεν ἑτέρῳ τότε καὶ προδότην εἶναι καὶ κακόνοῦν ἀπέφηνεν. Ἓν μὲν τοίνυν τοῦτο τοιοῦτο πολίτευμα τοῦ νεανίου τούτου, ὅμοιόν γε, οὐ γάρ; οἷς ἐμοῦ κατηγορεῖ· ἕτερον δὲ ἀναμιμνήσκεσθε. Ὅτε γὰρ Πύθωνα Φίλιππος ἔπεμψε τὸν Βυζάντιον καὶ παρὰ τῶν αὐτοῦ συμμάχων πάντων συνέπεμψε πρέσβεις, ὡς ἐν αἰσχύνῃ ποιήσων τὴν πόλιν καὶ δείξων ἀδικοῦσαν, τότε ἐγὼ μὲν τῷ Πύθωνι θρασυνομένῳ καὶ πολλῷ ῥέοντι καθ' ὑμῶν οὐχ ὑπεχώρησα, ἀλλ' ἀναστὰς ἀντεῖπον καὶ τὰ τῆς πόλεως δίκαια οὐχὶ προὔδωκα, ἀλλ' ἀδικοῦντα Φίλιππον ἐξήλεγξα φανερῶς οὕτως ὥστε τοὺς ἐκείνου συμμάχους αὐτοὺς ἀνισταμένους ὁμολογεῖν· οὗτος δὲ συνηγωνίζετο καὶ τἀναντία ἐμαρτύρει τῇ πατρίδι, καὶ ταῦτα ψευδῆ.

DEMOSTHENES, *de Corona*

3. Ἄλλος, παρὰ τὴν ἔλλειψιν τοῦ πότε, καὶ πῶς· οἷον, ὅτι δικαίως Ἀλέξανδρος ἔλαβε τὴν Ἑλένην· αἵρεσις γὰρ αὐτῇ ἐδόθη παρὰ τοῦ πατρός· οὐ γὰρ αἰεὶ ἴσως, ἀλλὰ τὸ πρῶτον. καὶ γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ, μέχρι τούτου κύριος. Ἢ εἴ τις φαίη τὸ τύπτειν τοὺς ἐλευθέρους, ὕβριν εἶναι· οὐ γὰρ πάντως, ἀλλ' ὅταν ἄρχῃ χειρῶν ἀδίκων. Ἔτι, ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς ἐριστικοῖς παρὰ τὸ ἁπλῶς καὶ μὴ ἁπλῶς, ἀλλὰ κατά τι γίγνεται φαινόμενος συλλογισμός· οἷον ἐν μὲν τοῖς διαλεκτικοῖς; ὅτι ἐστὶ τὸ μὴ ὄν. ἔστι γὰρ τὸ μὴ ὄν, μὴ ὄν. καὶ ὅτι ἐπιστητὸν, τὸ ἄγνωστον. ἔστι γὰρ ἐπιστητὸν τὸ ἄγνωστον, ὅτι ἄγνωστον. Οὕτω καὶ ἐν τοῖς ῥητορικοῖς ἐστι φαινόμενον ἐνθύμημα, παρὰ τὸ μὴ ἁπλῶς εἰκὸς, ἀλλά τι εἰκός. Ἔτι δὲ τοῦτο οὐ καθόλου, ὥσπερ καὶ Ἀγάθων λέγει,

Τάχ' ἄν τις εἰκὸς αὐτὸ τοῦτ' εἶναι λέγοι,
Βροτοῖσι πολλὰ τυγχάνειν οὐκ εἰκότα.

ARISTOTLE, *de Rhet.*, II.

II.

Write short explanatory notes on the words marked by asterisks in the following passages:

1. Ἐν τοίνυν τῷ *Μητρώῳ παρὰ τὸ βουλευτήριον ἦν ἔδοτε δωρεὰν τοῖς ἀπὸ *Φυλῆς φεύγοντα τὸν δῆμον καταγαγουσιν, ἐστὶν ἰδεῖν. Ἦν μὲν γὰρ ὁ τὸ ψήφισμα *γράψας καὶ νικήσας Ἀρχῖνος ὁ ἐκ Κοίλης, εἷς τῶν *καταγαγόντων τὸν δῆμον· Ἔγραψε δὲ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτοῖς εἰς θυσίαν καὶ ἀναθήματα δοῦναι χιλίας *δραχμὰς (καὶ τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἔλαττον ἢ δέκα δραχμαὶ κατ' ἄνδρα ἕκαστον) ἔπειτα κελεύει στέφανοῦσθαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ αὐτῶν ἕκαστον, ἀλλ' οὐ χρυσῷ. Τότε μὲν γὰρ ἦν ὁ τοῦ θαλλοῦ στέφανος τίμιος· νυνὶ δὲ καὶ ὁ χρυσοῦς καταπεφρόνηται. Καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτο εἰκῆ πρᾶξαι κελεύει, ἀλλ' ἀκριβῶς τὴν βουλὴν σκεψαμένην, ὅσοι αὐτῶν ἐπὶ Φυλῆς ἐπολιορκήθησαν; ὅτε Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ τριάκοντα προσέβαλον τοῖς καταλαβοῦσι Φυλὴν, οὐχ ὅσοι τὴν τάξιν ἔλιπον ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιόντων. Ὅτι δ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, ἀναγνώσεται ὑμῖν τὸ ψήφισμα.

ÆSCHINES, *adv. Ctesiphontem.*

2. Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἡροπύθου, μηνὸς *μουνυχιῶνος *ἕνῃ καὶ νέᾳ, πολεμάρχου *γνώμη, ἐπειδὴ Φίλιππος εἰς ἀλλοτριότητα Θηβαίους πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐπιβάλλεται καταστῆσαι, παρεσκεύασται δὲ καὶ παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι πρὸς τοὺς ἔγγιστα τῆς Ἀττικῆς παραγίγνεσθαι τόπους, παραβαίνων τὰς πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὑπαρχούσας αὐτῷ *συνθήκας, δεδόχθ ι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ πέμψαι πρὸς αὐτὸν κήρυκα καὶ πρέσβεις, οἵτινες ἀξιώσουσι καὶ παρακαλέσουσιν αὐτὸν ποιήσασθαι τὰς ἀνοχὰς, ὅπως ἐνδεχομένως ὁ δῆμος *βουλεύσηται· καὶ γὰρ νῦν οὐ κέκρικε βοηθειν ἐν οὐδενὶ τῶν μετρίων. Ἠρέθησαν ἐκ τῆς *βουλῆς Νέαρχος Σωσινόμου, Πολυκράτης Ἐπίφρονος, καὶ κῆρυξ Εὔνομος Ἀναφλύστιος ἐκ τοῦ δήμου.

DEMOSTHENES, *de Corona.*

3. Ὥσπερ τὸ εἰς Μιξιδημίδην εἶπεν Αὐτοκλῆς, Εἰ ταῖς μὲν *σεμναῖς *θεαῖς καλῶς εἶχεν ἐν ἀρείῳ πάγῳ δοῦναι δίκην, Μιξιδημιδῇ δ' οὔ; Ἢ ὥσπερ *Σαπφω, Ὅτι τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν κακόν· οἱ θεοὶ γὰρ οὕτω κεκρίκασιν· ἀπέθνησκον γὰρ ἄν. Ἢ ὡς *Ἀριστιππος πρὸς Πλάτωνα ἐπαγγελτικώτερόν τι εἰπόντα, ὡς ᾤετο, Ἀλλὰ μὴν ὅ γ' ἑταῖρος ἡμῶν, ἔφη, οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον· λέγων τὸν Σωκράτην. Καὶ Ἡγήσιππος ἐν Δελφοῖς ἐπηρώτα τὸν θεὸν, κεχρημένος πρότερον Ὀλυμπιάσιν, Εἰ αὐτῷ ταὐτὰ δοκεῖ, ἅπερ τῷ πατρί· ὡς αἰσχρὸν ὂν, τἀναντία εἰπεῖν. Καὶ περὶ τῆς Ἑλένης, ὡς Ἰσοκράτης ἔγραψεν, ὅτι σπουδαῖα, εἴπερ Θησεὺς ἔκρινε· καὶ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου, ὃν αἱ θεαὶ προέκριναν. Καὶ περὶ Εὐαγόρου, ὅτι σπουδαῖος, ὥσπερ Ἰσοκρατης φησί· *Κύνων γοῦν δυστυχήσας πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους παραλιπὼν, ὡς Εὐαγόραν ἦλθεν."

ARISTOTLE, *de Rhet.*, II.

III.

1. Give a brief sketch of the sources of the Athenian revenue.

2. State the technical objections urged by Æschines against Ctesiphon's decree.

3. What are the authorities, besides the orators, for the history of the times of Philip of Macedon?

4. Examine the statement of Plutarch:

Εἰσήχθη ἡ περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου γραφὴ κατὰ Κτησιφῶντος, γραφεῖσα μὲν ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου ἄρχοντος, μικρὸν ἐπάνω τῶν Χαιρωνικῶν, κριθεῖσα δ' ὕστερον ἔτεσι δέκα ἐπ' Ἀριστοφῶντος.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Ἃ ξύνισμεν τοῖσιν ἵπποις, βουλόμεσθ' ἐπαινέσαι.
ἄξιοι δ' εἰσ' εὐλογεῖσθαι· πολλὰ γὰρ δὴ πράγματα
ξυνδιήνεγκαν μεθ' ἡμῶν, εἰσβολάς τε καὶ μάχας.
ἀλλὰ τὰν τῇ γῇ μὲν αὐτῶι οὐκ ἄγαν θαυμάζομεν,
ὡς ὅτ' εἰς τὰς ἱππαγωγοὺς εἰσεπήδων ἀνδρικῶς,
πριάμενοι κώθωνας, οἱ δὲ καὶ σκόροδα καὶ κρόμμυα·
εἶτα τὰς κώπας λαβόντες ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς οἱ βροτοὶ
ἐμβαλόντες ἀνεβρύαξαν; ἱππαπαῖ, τίς ἐμβαλεῖ;
ληπτέον μᾶλλον. τί δρῶμεν; οὐκ ἐλᾷς, ὦ σαμφόρα;
ἐξεπήδων τ' ἐς Κόρινθον· εἶτα δ' οἱ νεώτατοι
ταῖς ὁπλαῖς ὤρυττον εὐνὰς καὶ μετῆσαν στρώματα·
ἤσθιον δὲ τοὺς παγούρους ἀντὶ ποίας Μηδικῆς,
εἴ τις ἐξέρποι θύραζε, κἀκ βυθοῦ θηρώμενοι·
ὥστ' ἔφη Θέωρος εἰπεῖν καρκίνον Κορίνθιον·
δεινά γ', ὦ Πόσειδον, εἰ μηδ' ἐν βυθῷ δυνήσομαι,
μήτε γῇ μήτ' ἐν θαλάττῃ, διαφυγεῖν τοὺς ἱππέας.

ARISTOPHANES, *The Knights.*

1. Scan vv. 8 and 11 of this extract. "*ἐμβαλόντες κ.τ.λ.*' and "*ταῖς ὁπλαῖς κ.τ.λ.*"

2. *ἐξεπήδων τ' ἐς Κόρινθον.* To what circumstances does Aristophanes allude?

3. What was the *Parabasis?* Which of the plays of Aristophanes are without it? How may its absence be accounted for?

II.

Translate:

Καί νυν ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων σὺν Διαγόρᾳ κατέβαν τὰν ποντίαν
ὑμνέων, παῖδ' Ἀφροδίτας Ἀελίοιό τε νύμφαν Ῥόδον,
εὐθυμάχαν ὄφρα πελώριον ἄνδρα παρ' Ἀλφειῷ στεφανω-
σάμενον
αἰνέσω πυγμᾶς ἄποινα
καὶ παρὰ Κασταλίᾳ, πατέρα τε Δαμάγητον ἀδόντα Δίκᾳ,
Ἀσίας εὐρυχόρου τρίπολιν νᾶσον πέλας
ἐμβόλῳ ναίοντας Ἀργείᾳ σὺν αἰχμᾷ.
ἐθελήσω τοῖσιν ἐξ ἀρχᾶς ἀπὸ Τλαπολέμου
ξυνὸν ἀγγέλλων διορθῶσαι λόγον,
Ἡρακλέος
εὐρυσθενεῖ γέννᾳ.

PINDAR, *Olympic Odes.*

1. *ἄποινα.* Give examples of a similar construction. How do you account for the difference in the construction of *πέλας* (1) with Dative, (2) with Genitive?

2. Write short notes on *Διαγόρᾳ* and *Τλαπολέμου.*

3. State the peculiar characteristics of the several "*harmonies*" used by Pindar in his Odes.

III.

Translate:

(*a*) *Οὐ τήνα γ', οὐ Νύμφας, ἐπεὶ ποτὶ Πῖσαν ἀφέρπων*
δῶρον ἐμίν νιν ἔλειπεν· ἐγὼ δέ τις εἰμὶ μελικτάς,
κεὐ μὲν τὰ Γλαύκας ἀγκρούομαι, εὖ δὲ τὰ Πύρρω
αὐλέω. ἅ τε Κρότωνα καλεῖ πόλις ἅ τε Ζάκυνθος
καὶ τὸ ποταῷον τὸ Λακίνιον, εἴπερ ὁ πύκτας
Αἴγων ὀγδώκοντα μόνος κατεδαίσατο μάζας.
τηνεῖ καὶ τὸν ταῦρον 'π' ὤρεος ἄγε πιάξας
τᾶς ὁπλᾶς κἤδωκ' Ἀμαρυλλίδι, ταὶ δὲ γυναῖκες
μακρὸν ἀνάϋσαν, χὠ βουκόλος ἐξεγέλασσεν.

THEOCRITUS, *Idylls.*

(*b*) Στρυμόνιοι μύρεσθε παρ' ὕδασιν αἴλινα κύκνοι,
καὶ γοεροῖς στομάτεσσι μελίσδετε πένθιμον ᾠδάν,
οἷον ἐν ὑμετέροις ποτὲ κήδεσι γῆρυς ἄειδεν·
εἴπατε δ' αὖ κούραις Οἰαγρίσιν, εἴπατε πάσαις
Βιστονίαις Νύμφαισιν "ἀπώλετο Δώριος Ὀρφεύς·"
ἄρχετε Σικελικαὶ τῶ πένθεος ἄρχετε Μοῖσαι.
Κεῖνος ὁ ταῖς ἀγέλαισιν ἐράσμιος οὐκέτι μέλπει,
οὐκέτ' ἐρημαίῃσιν ὑπὸ δρυσὶν ἥμενος ᾄδει,
ἀλλὰ παρὰ Πλουτῆι μέλος Ληθαῖον ἀείδει.

MOSCHUS, *Idylls.*

1. Convert extract (*a*) into ordinary Attic Prose.

2. Give a very short sketch of the age and immediate surroundings of Theocritus.

Tra

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GREEK.

HONORS.

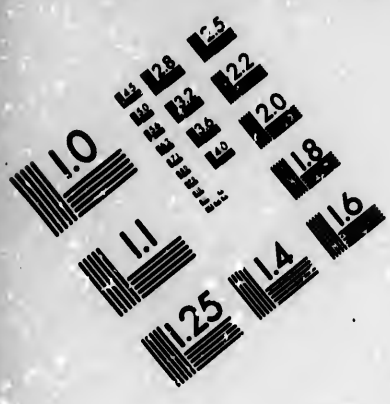
Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

(*a*). ΠΡ. ἄλλου λόγου μέμνησθε, τόνδε δ' οὐδαμῶς
καιρὸς γεγωνεῖν, ἀλλὰ συγκαλυπτέος
ὅσον μάλιστα. τόνδε γὰρ σώζων ἐγὼ
δεσμοὺς ἀεικεῖς καὶ δύας ἐκφυγγάνω.
ΧΟ. μηδάμ' ὁ πάντα νέμων
θεῖτ' ἐμᾷ γνώμᾳ κράτος ἀντίπαλον Ζεὺς,
μηδ' ἐλινύσαιμι θεοὺς ὁσίαις θοίναις ποτινισσομένα
βουφόνοις παρ' Ὠκεανοῦ πατρὸς ἄσβεστον πόρον,
μηδ' ἀλύτοιμι λόγοις·
μάλα μοι τοῦτ' ἐμμένοι
καὶ μήποτ' ἐκτακείη.
ἁδύ τι θαρσαλέαις
τὸν μακρὸν τείνειν βίον ἐλπίσι, φαναῖς
θυμὸν ἀλδαίνουσαν ἐν εὐφροσύναις.

ÆSCHYLUS, *Prometheus.*



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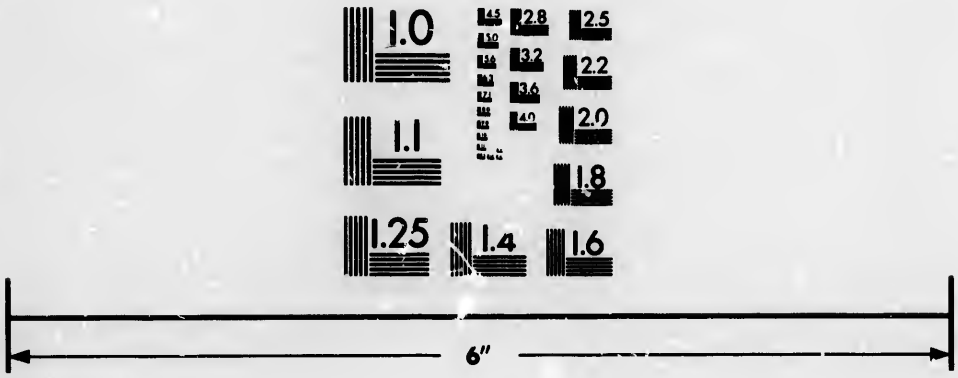

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(β). πολυάνδρου δ' Ἀσίας θούριος ἄρχων
ἐπὶ πᾶσαν χθόνα ποιμανόριον θεῖον ἐλαύνει
διχόθεν, πεζονόμοις ἔκ τε θαλάσσας,
ἐχυροῖσι πεποιθὼς
στυφελοῖς ἐφέταις, χρυσογόνου γενεᾶς ἰσόθεος φώς.
κυάνεον δ' ὄμμασι λεύσσων φονίου δέργμα δράκοντος,
πολύχειρ καὶ πολυναύτας Σύριόν θ' ἅρμα διώκων,
ἐπάγει δουρικλύτοις ἀνδράσι τοξοδάμνον Ἄρη.
δόκιμος δ' οὔτις ὑποστὰς μεγάλῳ ῥείματι φωτῶν
ἐχυροῖς ἔρκεσιν εἴργειν ἄμαχον κῦμα θαλάσσας.
ἀπρόσοιστος γὰρ ὁ Περσῶν στρατὸς ἀλκίφρων τε λαός.
δολόμητιν δ' ἀπάταν θεοῖ τίς ἀνὴρ θνατὸς ἀλύξει;
τίς ὁ κραιπνῷ ποδὶ πηδήματος εὐπετῶς ἀνάσσων;
φιλόφρων γὰρ ποτισαίνοισα τὸ πρῶτον παράγει
βροτὸν εἰς ἀρκύσταθ' Ἄτα,
τόθεν οὐκ ἔστιν ὑπὲρ θανὸν ἀλύξαντα φυγεῖν.

Ibid, Persæ.

1. εὐπετῶς ἀνάσσων; κ.τ.λ. What other readings?

2. Point out any instances in extract (β) of the so-called 'irony" of the Tragedians.

3. What are the characteristics of a regular Anapæstic system?

II.

Translate:

ΜΗ. ἴτω· περισσοὶ πάντες οὖν μέσῳ λόγοι.
ἀλλ' εἶα χώρει καὶ κόμιζ' Ἰάσονα·
ἐς πάντα γὰρ δὴ σοὶ τὰ πιστὰ χρώμεθα,
λέξῃς δὲ μηδὲν τῶν ἐμοὶ δεδογμένων,
εἴπερ φρονεῖς εὖ δεσπόταις γυνή τ' ἔφυς.

ΧΟ. Ἐρεχθεΐδαι τὸ παλαιὸν ὄλβιοι,
καὶ θεῶν παῖδες μακάρων, ἱερᾶς
χώρας ἀπορθήτου τ' ἀποφερβόμενοι
κλεινοτάταν σοφίαν, ἀεὶ διὰ λαμπροτάτου
βαίνοντες ἁβρῶς αἰθέρος, ἔνθα ποθ' ἁγνὰς
ἐννέα Πιερίδας Μούσας λέγουσι
ξανθὰν Ἁρμονίαν φυτεῦσαι·
τοῦ καλλινάου τ' ἀπὸ Κηφισοῦ ῥοὰς
τὰν Κύπριν κλῄζουσιν ἀφυσσαμέναν
χώρας καταπνεῦσαι μετρίας ἀνέμων
ἡδυπνόους αὔρας· ἀεὶ δ' ἐπιβαλλομέναν
χαίταισιν εὐώδη ῥοδέων πλόκον ἀνθέων
τᾷ σοφίᾳ παρέδρους πέμπειν ἔρωτας,
παντοίας ἀρετᾶς ξυνέργους.

EURIPIDES, *Medea.*

1. Write short notes on Ἐρεχθεΐδαι, Κηφισοῦ.

2. Comment on the construction in the following cases:

(α) τούτοις δ' ὁρκίοισι μὲν ζυγεὶς αγουσιν οὐ μεθεῖ ἄν ἐκ γαίας ἐμέ.

(β) μῶν τιν' ἀγγέλλων τύχην οὐκ οἶδα, δόξης δ' ἐσφάλην εὐαγγέλου; —

III.

Translate:

ΟΙ. οἷόν μ' ἀκούσαντ' ἀρτίως ἔχει, γύναι,
ψυχῆς πλάνημα κἀνακίνησις φρενῶν.
ΙΟ. ποίας μερίμνης τοῦθ' ὑποστραφεὶς λέγεις;
ΟΙ. ἔδοξ' ἀκοῦσαι σοῦ τόδ', ὡς ὁ Λάϊος
κατασφαγείη πρὸς τριπλαῖς ἁμαξιτοῖς.
ΙΟ. ηὐδᾶτο γὰρ ταῦτ' οὐδέ πω λήξαντ' ἔχει.
ΟΙ. καὶ ποῦ 'σθ' ὁ χῶρος οὗτος οὗ τόδ' ἦν πάθος;
ΙΟ. Φωκὶς μὲν ἡ γῆ κλῄζεται, σχιστὴ δ' ὁδὸς
ἐς ταὐτὸ Δελφῶν κἀπὸ Δαυλίας ἄγει.
ΟΙ. καὶ τίς χρόνος τοῖσδ' ἐστὶν οὖξεληλυθώς;
ΙΟ. σχεδόν τι πρόσθεν ἢ σὺ τῆσδ' ἔχων χθονὸς
ἀρχὴν ἐφαίνου τοῦτ' ἐκηρύχθη πόλει.
ΟΙ. ὦ Ζεῦ, τί μου δρᾶσαι βεβούλευσαι πέρι;
ΙΟ. τί δ' ἐστί σοι τοῦτ', Οἰδίπους, ἐνθύμιον;
ΟΙ. μήπω μ' ἐρώτα. τὸν δὲ Λάϊον φύσιν
τίν' εἶχε φράζε, τίνα δ' ἀκμὴν ἥβης ἔχων.
ΙΟ. μέγας, χνοάζων ἄρτι λευκανθὲς κάρα,
μορφῆς δὲ τῆς σῆς οὐκ ἀπεστάτει πολύ.

SOPHOCLES, *Œdipus Rex.*

1. What is the force of καὶ ποῦ.....and what of ποῦ καί .....in interrogative sentences?

2. τὸν δὲ Λάϊον κ.τ.λ. What other readings? Explain the construction.

3. Discuss briefly the relative merits of the Greek Tragedians, with especial reference to the verdict of their contemporaries concerning them.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

Translate: I.

Τάχα δ' ἄν τις ὑμῶν ἀγανακτήσειεν ἀναμνησθεὶς ἑαυτοῦ, εἰ ὁ μὲν καὶ ἐλάττω τουτουὶτοῦ ἀγῶνος ἀγῶνα ἀγωνιζόμενος ἐδεήθη τε καὶ ἱκέτευσε τοὺς δικαστὰς μετὰ πολλῶν δακρύων, παιδία τε αὐτοῦ ἀναβιβασάμενος, ἵνα ὅ τι μάλιστα ἐλεηθείη, καὶ ἄλλους τῶν οἰκείων καὶ φίλων πολλούς, ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδὲν ἄρα τούτων ποιήσω, καὶ ταῦτα κινδυνεύων, ὡς ἂν δόξαιμι, τὸν ἔσχατον κίνδυνον. τάχ' οὖν τις ταῦτα ἐννοήσας αὐθαδέστερον ἂν πρός με σχοίη, καὶ ὀργισθεὶς αὐτοῖς τούτοις θεῖτο ἂν μετ' ὀργῆς τὴν ψῆφον. εἰ δή τις ὑμῶν οὕτως ἔχει,—οὐκ ἀξιῶ μὲν γὰρ ἔγωγε· εἰ δ' οὖν, ἐπιεικῆ ἄν μοι δοκῶ πρὸς τοῦτον λέγειν λέγων ὅτι ἐμοί, ὦ ἄριστε, εἰσὶ μὲν πού τινες καὶ οἰκεῖοι· καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο αὐτὸ τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, οὐδ' ἐγὼ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης πέφυκα, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, ὥστε καὶ οἰκεῖοί μοί εἰσι καὶ υἱεῖς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τρεῖς, εἷς μὲν μειράκιον ἤδη, δύο δὲ παιδία· ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐδέν' αὐτῶν δεῦρο ἀναβιβασάμενος δεήσομαι ὑμῶν ἀποψηφίσασθαι.

PLATO, *Apology*.

1. ὡς ἄν δόξαιμι. ἐπιεικῆ ἄν μοι κ.τ.λ. Explain the construction.

2. ἀναβιβασάμενος. Why the middle voice?

3. Examine the statement that the *Apology* is "artistic to the core." Mention any of the most striking forensic common places which occur in it.

II.

Translate:

Ἔστι δὲ καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν σχεδὸν τῆς πάσης χώρας τῶν πέντε μερῶν τὰ δύο, τῶν τ' ἐπικλήρων πολλῶν γινομένων, καὶ διὰ τὸ προῖκας διδόναι μεγάλας. καίτοι βέλτιον ἦν μηδεμίαν ἢ ὀλίγην ἢ καὶ μετρίαν τετάχθαι· νῦν δ' ἔξεστι δοῦναί τε τὴν ἐπίκληρον ὅτῳ ἂν βούληται· κἂν ἀποθάνῃ μὴ διαθέμενος, ὃν ἂν καταλίπῃ κληρονόμον, οὗτος ᾧ ἂν θέλῃ δίδωσιν. τοιγαροῦν δυναμένης τῆς χώρας χιλίους ἱππεῖς τρέφειν καὶ πεντακοσίους καὶ ὁπλίτας τρισμυρίους οὐδὲ χίλιοι τὸ πλῆθος ἦσαν. γέγονε δὲ διὰ τῶν ἔργων αὐτῶν δῆλον ὅτι φαύλως αὐτοῖς εἶχε τὰ περὶ τὴν τάξιν ταύτην· μίαν γὰρ πληγὴν οὐχ ὑπήνεγκεν ἡ πόλις, ἀλλ' ἀπώλετο διὰ τὴν ὀλιγανθρωπίαν. λέγουσι δ' ὡς ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν προτέρων βασιλέων μετεδίδοσαν τῆς πολιτείας, ὥστ' οὐ γίνεσθαι τότε ὀλιγανθρωπίαν πολεμούντων πολὺν χρόνον. καί φασιν εἶναί ποτε τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις καὶ μυρίους.

ARISTOTLE, *Politics*, Bk. II.

1. *μίαν πληγήν.* Give a short account of the circumstances alluded to.

2. *ὥστ' οὐ γίνεσθαι.* What change of construction would be effected by reading *ὥστε μὴ γίνεσθαι*?

3. How may the date of Aristotle's *Politics* be approximately determined, from internal evidence?

III.

Translate:

ΕΡΜ. εἴφ' ὅ τι νοεῖς αὐτοῖσι πρὸς ἔμ', ὦ φιλτάτη.
ἴθ' ὦ γυναικῶν μισοπορπακιστάτη
εἶεν, ἀκούω. ταῦτ' ἐπικαλεῖς; μανθάνω.
ἀκούσαθ' ὑμεῖς ὧν ἕνεκα μομφὴν ἔχει.
ἐλθοῦσά φησιν αὐτομάτη μετὰ τὰν Πύλῳ
σπονδῶν φέρουσα τῇ πόλει κίστην πλέαν
ἀποχειροτονηθῆναι τρὶς ἐν τἠκκλησίᾳ.

ΤΡΥ. ἡμάρτομεν ταῦτ'· ἀλλὰ συγγνώμην ἔχε·
ὁ νοῦς γὰρ ἡμῶν ἦν τότ' ἐν τοῖς σκύτεσιν.

ΕΡΜ. ἴθι νυν, ἄκουσον οἷον ἄρτι μ' ἤρετο·
ὅστις κακόνους αὐτῇ μάλιστ' ἦν ἐνθάδε,
χὤστις φίλος κἄσπευδεν εἶναι μὴ μάχας.

ΤΡΥ. εὐνούστατος μὲν ἦν μακρῷ Κλεώνυμος.
ΕΡΜ. ποῖός τις οὖν εἶναι δοκεῖ τὰ πολεμικὰ
ὁ Κλεώνυμος; ΤΡΥ· ψυχήν γ' ἄριστος, πλήν γ' ὅτι
οὐκ ἦν ἄρ' οὑπέρ φησιν εἶναι τοῦ πατρός.
εἰ γάρ ποτ' ἐξέλθοι στρατιώτης, εὐθέως
ἀποβολιμαῖος τῶν ὅπλων ἐγίγνετο.
ΕΡΜ. ἔτι νῦν ἄκουσον οἷον ἄρτι μ' ἤρετο·
ὅστις κρατεῖ νῦν τοῦ λίθου τοῦ 'ν τῇ πυκνί.
ΤΡΥ. Ὑπέρβολος ιὖν τοῦτ' ἔχει τὸ χωρίον.
αὕτη, τί ποιεῖς; τὴν κεφαλὴν ποῖ περιάγεις;
ΕΡΜ. ἀποστρέφεται τὸν δῆμον ἀχθεσθεῖσ' ὅτι
αὐτῷ πονηρὸν προστάτην ἐπεγράψατο.

ARISTOPHANES, *The Peace.*

1. Πύλῳ, ἀποβολιμαῖος, λίθου. Explain the allusion.

2. οὑπέρ φησιν κ.τ.λ· τὸν δῆμον κ.τ.λ. Illustrate the construction by examples.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GREEK.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Νῦν δὲ σὺ μὲν Ἀΐδαο δόμους ὑπὸ κεύθεσι γαίης
Ερχεαι, αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ στυγερῷ ἐνὶ πένθεϊ λείπεις
Χήρην ἐν μεγάροισι· παῖς δ' ἔτι νήπιος αὔτως,
Ὃν τέκομεν συ τ' ἐγώ τε δυσάμμοροι· οὔτε σὺ τούτῳ
Ἔσσεαι, Ἕκτορ, ὄνειαρ, ἐπεὶ θάνες, οὔτε σοὶ οὗτος
Ἢν περ γὰρ πόλεμόν γε φύγῃ πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν,
Αἰεί τοι τούτῳ γε πόνος καὶ κήδε' ὀπίσσω
Ἔσσοντ'· ἄλλοι γάρ οἱ ἀπουρήσουσιν ἀρούρας.
Ἦμαρ δ' ὀρφανικὸν παναφήλικα παῖδα τίθησιν·
Πάντα δ' ὑπεμνήμυκε, δεδάκρυνται δὲ παρειαί.
Δευόμενος δέ τ' ἄνεισι πάϊς ἐς πατρὸς ἑταίρους,
Ἄλλον μὲν χλαίνης ἐρύων, ἄλλον δὲ χιτῶνος·
Τῶν δ' ἐλεησάντων κοτύλην τίς τυτθὸν ἐπέσχεν,
Χείλεα μέν τ' ἐδίην', ὑπερῴην δ' οὐκ ἐδίηνεν.
Τὸν δὲ καὶ ἀμφιθαλὴς ἐκ δαιτύος ἐστυφέλιξεν,
Χερσὶν πεπληγὼς καὶ ὀνειδείοισιν ἐνίσσων·
'Ἔρρ' οὕτως· οὐ σός γε πατὴρ μεταδαίνυται ἡμῖν.'
Δακρυόεις δέ τ' ἄνεισι πάϊς ἐς μητέρα χήρην,
Ἀστυάναξ, ὃς πρὶν μὲν ἑοῦ ἐπὶ γούνασι πατρὸς
Μυελὸν οἶον ἔδεσκε καὶ οἰῶν πίονα δημόν·

HOMER, *Iliad*, XXII.

b. Ἀνστάντες δ' ἕταροι νεὸς ἱστία μηρύσαντο,
Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν νηῒ γλαφυρῇ θέσαν, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἐρετμὰ
Ἑζόμενοι λεύκαινον ὕδωρ ξεστῇς ἐλάτῃσιν.
Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κηροῖο μέγαν τροχὸν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ
Τυτθὰ διατμήξας χερσὶ στιβαρῇσι πίεζον.
Αἶψα δ' ἰαίνετο κηρὸς, ἐπεὶ κέλετο μεγάλη ἵς
Ἠελίου τ' αὐγὴ Ὑπεριονίδαο ἄνακτος·
Ἑξείης δ' ἑτάροισιν ἐπ' οὔατα πᾶσιν ἄλειψα.
Οἱ δ' ἐν νηῒ μ' ἔδησαν ὁμοῦ χεῖράς τε πόδας τε
Ὀρθὸν ἐν ἱστοπέδῃ, ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ πείρατ' ἀνῆπτον.
Αὐτοὶ δ' ἑζόμενοι πολιὴν ἅλα τύπτον ἐρετμοῖς.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε τόσσον ἀπῆμεν ὅσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας,
Ῥίμφα διώκοντες, τὰς δ' οὐ λάθεν ὠκύαλος νηῦς
Ἐγγύθεν ὀρνυμένη, λιγυρὴν δ' ἔντυνον ἀοιδήν·
Δεῦρ' ἄγ' ἰὼν, πολύαιν' Ὀδυσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
Νῆα κατάστησον, ἵνα νωϊτέρην ὄπ' ἀκούσῃς.
Οὐ γάρ πώ τις τῇδε παρήλασε νηῒ μελαίνῃ
Πρίν γ' ἡμέων μελίγηρυν ἀπὸ στομάτων ὄπ' ἀκοῦσαι,
Ἀλλ' ὅ γε τερψάμενος νεῖται καὶ πλείονα εἰδώς.

HOMER, *Odyssey*, XII.

1. Notice the principal different readings in the above extracts, explaining wherever they affect the construction.

2. Comment on the derivation, phonetic changes, or peculiarity of meaning noticeable in the following words: *Ἀΐδαον, δυσάμμοροι, ὑπεμνήμνκε, ἀπουρήσουσιν, ἀμφιθαλής, διατμήξας, γέγωνε.*

3. Upon what grounds has it been stated that the Odyssey is a later composition than the Iliad? How does Longinus treat this question?

II.

Translate:

ὃς μὲν γάρ κεν ἀνὴρ ἐθέλων, ὅγε κἂν μέγα δώῃ
χαίρει τῷ δώρῳ καὶ τέρπεται ὃν κατὰ θυμόν·
ὃς δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἕληται ἀναιδείῃφι πιθήσας,
καί τε σμικρὸν ἐόν, τόγ' ἐπάχνωσεν φίλον ἦτορ·
εἰ γάρ κεν καὶ σμικρὸν ἐπὶ σμικρῷ καταθεῖο,
καὶ θαμὰ τοῦτ' ἔρδοις, τάχα κεν μέγα καὶ τὸ γένοιτο
ὃς δ' ἐπ' ἐόντι φέρει, ὁ δ' ἀλύξεται αἴθοπα λιμόν.
οὐδὲ τόγ' εἰν οἴκῳ κατακείμενον ἀνέρα κήδει.
οἴκοι βέλτερον εἶναι, ἐπεὶ βλαβερὸν τὸ θύρηφιν.
ἐσθλὸν μὲν παρεόντος ἑλέσθαι, πῆμα δὲ θυμῷ

χρηΐζειν ἀπεόντος, ἅ σε φράζεσθαι ἄνωγα·
ἀρχομένου δὲ πίθου καὶ λήγοντος κορέσασθαι,
μεσσόθι φείδεσθαι· δειλὴ δ' ἐνὶ πυθμένι φειδώ.
μισθὸς δ' ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ εἰρημένος ἄρκιος ἔστω.
καί τε κασιγνήτῳ γελάσας ἐπὶ μάρτυρα θέσθαι.
πίστεις δ' ἄρ τοι ὁμῶς καὶ ἀπιστίαι ὤλεσαν ἄνδρας.

HESIOD, *Opera et Dies.*

1. Notice any remarkable deviations from Homeric usage in this passage.

2. Write a short account, mentioning the original authorities, of Hesiod's life and writings.

III.

Write in ordinary Greek, with accents, and translate,

(α) ΟΔΗΜΟΣΕΧΟΡΗΓΕΙΣΩΣΘΕΝΗΣΗΡΧΕΝ
ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗΣΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ
ΠΑΙΑΝΙΕΥΣ ΙΠΠΟΘΩΝΤΙΣΠΑΙΔΩΝΕΝΙΚΑΚΛΕ
ΩΝ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣΗΥΛΕΙΚΛΕΩΝΥΜΟΣΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣΕΔΙ
ΔΑΣΚΕΝ

(β) Translate, commenting on the dialectic peculiarities:

τὰς δὲ τράφως τὰς διὰ τῶν χώρων ῥεώσας καὶ τὼς ῥόως
οὐ κατασκαψόντι οὐδὲ διασκαψόντι τῷ ὕδατι οὐδὲ ἐφερξόντι
τὸ ὕδωρ οὐδ' ἀφερξόντι· ἀνκαθαρίοντι δὲ ὁσσάκις κα δεώνται
τὰ πὰρ τὰ αὐτῶν χωρία ῥέοντα.

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GREEK GRAMMAR.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

1. Examine the formation of the nominative singular of Greek consonantal stems, with reference (1) to loss of letters; (2) to traces of such loss still remaining.

2. Decline, with accents, *φῴς, ἤως, ἄστυ, οἶς, θρίξ,* noticing any dialectic variations.

3. What traces remain of an ablative case in Greek?

4. Give instances of indeclinable words in Greek, which exhibit traces of having belonged to an inflexional system.

5. Mark the quantity of penult. of genitive case of *πόρπαξ, σμῖλαξ, δόναξ, χλαμύς, στάχυς, κώμυς, ἴς, θίς, κεραμίς, φοῖνιξ.*

6. What exceptions to the rule that words ending in *-της* have generally an active sense?

7. Distinguish *ἱκοῦ* and *ἵκου, μενοῖεν* and *μένοιεν, θύμον* and *θυμόν, βασίλεια* and *βασιλεία,* giving reasons, where you can, for the difference of accentuation.

8. Describe the successive stages by which the first aorist, active and passive, of 'liquid' verbs is derived from the crude form or root-stem.

9. Express in Greek—

(*a*) "If I had not killed him, he would have killed me."

(*b*) "It is difficult to do this without doing that."

(*c*) "I would not move before that the army was routed."

10. Explain the terms "*logaœdic*," "*antispastic*," and "*glyconic*" verses. Give examples of each.

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LATIN.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Sextus Pompeius et Sex. Apuleius consules primi in verba Tiberii Cæsaris juravere, apudque eos Seius Strabo et C. Turranius, ille prætoriarum cohortium præfectus, hic annonæ; mox senatus milesque et populus. Nam Tiberius cuncta per consules incipibat, tamquam vetere re publica et ambiguus imperandi. Ne edictum quidem quo patres in curiam vocabat, nisi tribuniciæ potestatis præscriptione posuit sub Augusto acceptæ. Verba edicti fuere pauca et sensu permodesto: de honoribus parentis consulturum, neque abscedere a corpore, idque unum ex publicis muneribus usurpare. Sed defuncto Augusto signum prætoriis cohortibus ut imperator dederat; excubiæ, arma, cetera aulæ; miles in forum, miles in curiam comitabatur. Litteras ad exercitus tamquam adepto principatu misit, nusquam cunctabundus nisi cum in senatu loqueretur. Causa præcipua ex formidine, ne Germanicus, in cujus manu tot legiones, immensa sociorum auxilia, mirus apud populum favor, habere imperium quam exspectare mallet. Dabat et famæ, ut vocatus electusque potius a republica videretur, quam per uxorium ambitum et senili adoptione irrepsisse. Postea cognitum est ad introspiciendas etiam procerum voluntates inductam dubitationem: nam verba, vultus, in crimen detorquens recondebat.

TACITUS, *Annals*, I.

1. *In verba juravere.* Explain the meaning.

2. *Germanicus.* Write a concise account of him.

3. *Aulæ, principatu, inductam.* What were the primary meanings of these words? Write a short note on the Roman imperial palace.

4. Distinguish *procĕrum* and *procĕrum, formido, timor,* and *metus, adoptio* and *arrogatio.*

5. Short explanatory notes on *uxorium ambitum, signum, honoribus.*

6. Parse *electus, adepto, irrepsisse,* giving the principal parts.

7. Notice any peculiar constructions in the passage.

II.

Translate:

At vos, Trojugenæ, vobis ignoscitis, et quæ
Turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.
Quid, si nunquam adeo fœdis adeoque pudendis
Utimur exemplis, ut non pejora supersint?
Consumtis opibus vocem, Damasippe, locasti
Sipario, clamosum ageres ut Phasma Catulli.
Laureolum velox etiam bene Lentulus egit,
Judice me dignus vera cruce. Nec tamen ipsi
Ignoscas populo: populi frons durior hujus,
Qui sedet et spectat triscurria patriciorum,
Planipedes audit Fabios, ridere potest qui
Mamercorum alapas. Quanti sua funera vendant,
Quid refert? Vendunt nullo cogente Nerone,
[Nec dubitant celsi prætoris vendere ludis.]
Finge tamen gladios inde, atque hinc pulpita pone:
Quid satius? Mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut sit
Zelotypus Thymeles, stupidi collega Corinthi?
Res haud mira tamen, citharœdo Principe, mimus
Nobilis. Hæc ultra quid erit, nisi ludus?

JUVENAL, *Satires,* VIII.

1. *Sipario, planipedes, cerdoni.* Derive and explain.

2. *Volesos, Mamercorum.* To what is the allusion? Illustrate from history.

3. *Trojugenæ; Mortem...Corinthi.* Explain the meaning.

4. *Sedet.* Describe the arrangement of the seats.

5. Briefly describe the origin and growth of Roman satire.

III.

Explain:

a. Est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu,
Unius de se dominum fecisse lacertæ.

b. Me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam,
Convelle a Cumis. Satirarum ego, ni pudet illas,
Adjutor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros.

c. Frange, miser, calamos, vigilataque prœlia dele,
Qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,
Ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.

d. Exitus ille utcumque hominis; sed torva canino
Latravit rictu quæ post hunc vixerat uxor.

IV.*

Translate, with all needful comments:

Libertorum præcipue suspexit Posiden quem etiam in Britannico triumpho inter militares viros hasta pura donavit; nec minus Felicem, quem cohortibus et alis, provinciæque Judææ præposuit, trium reginarum maritum: et Arpocran, cui lectica per urbem vehendi, spectaculaque publice edendi jus tribuit; ac super hos Polybium a studiis, qui sæpe inter duos Coss. ambulabat; sed ante omnes Narcissum ab epistolis, et Pallantem a rationibus, quos decreto quoque Senatus non præmiis modo ingentibus, sed et quæstoriis prætoriisque ornamentis honorari libens passus est; tantum præterea adquirere et rapere, ut querente eo quondam de fisci exiguitate, non absurde sit dictum, *abundaturum, si a duobus libertis in consortium reciperetur.*

SUETONIUS, *Claud.*

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LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate the following passages, and write notes on the words marked by an asterisk:

(*a*) Sed ex eo numero, quos paullo ante corruptos diximus, *cohors una *Ligurum cum duabus *turmis Thracum et paucis gregariis militibus transiere ad *regem, et centurio *primi *pili tertiæ legionis per munitionem, quam uti defenderet acceperat, locum hostibus introëundi dedit, eaque Numidæ cuncti irrupere. Nostri fœda fuga, plerique abjectis armis, proxumum collem occupavere. Nox atque præda castrorum hostis, quo minus victoria uterentur, *remorata sunt. Deinde Jugurtha postero die cum *Aulo in colloquio verba facit:—"tametsi ipsum cum exercitu fame et ferro clausum tenet, tamen se memorem humanarum rerum, si secum fœdus faceret, incolumis omnis sub jugum missurum; præterea uti diebus decem Numidia decederet." Quæ quamquam gravia et *flagitii plena erant, tamen, quia mortis metu *mutabantur, sicuti regi lubuerat, pax convenit.

SALLUST, *Jugurtha.*

(*b*) Quæso, reputate cum animis vestris, num id mutari melius sit, si quem ex illa *globo nobilitatis ad hoc aut aliud tale negotium mittatis, hominem veteris prosapiæ ac multarum *imaginum et nullius *stipendii, scilicet ut in tanta re ignarus omnium trepidet, festinet, sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui. Ita plerumque evenit, ut quem vos imperatorem jussistis, is sibi imperatorem alium quærat. Atque ego scio, Quirites, qui, postquam consules facti sunt, acta majorum et Græcorum militaria præcepta legere cœperint; *præposteri homines: nam gerere quam fieri tempore posterius, re atque usu prius est. Comparate nunc, Quirites, cum illorum superbia me hominem novum. Quæ illi audire et legere solent, eorum partem vidi, alia egomet gessi; quæ illi litteris, ea ego * militando didici.

Ibid.

II.

Translate:

Et magis hoc lunam: et quanto demissior ejus
Cursus abest procul a cœlo, terrisque propinquat,
Tanto posse minus cum signis tendere cursum.
Flaccidiore etiam quanto jam turbine fertur
Inferior quam sol, tanto magis omnia signa
Hanc adipiscuntur circum præterque feruntur.
Propterea fit, ut hæc ad signum quodque reverti
Mobilius videatur, ad hanc quia signa revisunt.
Fit quoque, ut e mundi transversis partibus aër
Alternis certo fluere alter tempore possit,
Qui queat æstivis solem detrudere signis
Brumales usque ad flexus gelidumque rigorem;
Et qui rejiciat gelidis a frigoris umbris
Æstiferas usque in partes et fervida signa,
Et ratione pari lunam stellasque putandum est,
Quæ volvunt magnos in magnis orbibus annos,
Aëribus posse alternis e partibus ire.

LUCRETIUS, Bk. V.

1. Give a summary of the argument of the Fifth Book of Lucretius.

2. Give an outline of the physical theory of Democritus.

3. Explain his doctrine of *εἴδωλα*, and of *αἴσθησις*.

4. Write notices of Leucippus and Anaxagoras.

5. What are the chief authorities, besides Lucretius, for the doctrines of Epicurus?

III.

1. Distinguish *agnati, cognati,* and *affines; consilium* and *concilium.*

2. (*a*) What peculiarity in Sallust's use of the words *luxu, perinde, revorti, fide, amat?*

(*b*) Examine the criticism: "The style of Sallust is is a reflex of his character."

(*c*) Translate and explain the epigram:

"Et verba antiqui multum furate Catonis
Crispe, Jugurthinæ conditor historiæ."

3. With what political parties was Sallust connected?

4. Write short notes on "Bellum Numantinum," "prætorium," "adoptio," "Lex Sempronia de provinciis consularibus."

5. Give the Roman measures of length, and compare the lengths of the Roman and English miles.

6. Compare the versification of Virgil and Lucretius.

7. Write a short article on the influence of Alexandria on Roman literature.

IV.

Expand and translate:

1. S·P·Q·R·, S·D·P·, Q·F·F·Q·S·, S·V·B·E·E·V, D·M·, P·C·, B·M·F·

2. IMP·CÆSAR·DIVI·NERVÆ·F·NERVA·TRAIANVS·AUG·GERM·DAC·P·M·TRIB·POT·VII IMP·IIII·COS·V·P·P·

3. HAVE MODII

HAVE GEMINA
DIIS MANIB
ET MEMORIÆ
SEPTICIÆ GEMINÆ
FEMINÆ SANCTISS
VNIVSQ·MARITA[ ]
I MODIVS ANNIANVS
CONJUGI KARISSIMÆ
SVIQ·AMANTISSIM
QVÆ VIXIT CVM EO
IN MATRIMONIO
ANNIS XXX
ET SIBI VIVVS FECIT
AMICE LVDE IOCA
RE VENI·

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Camillus identidem omnibus locis concionabatur. Haud mirum id quidem esse: furere civitatem, quæ damnata voti, omnium rerum priorem curam, quam religione se exsolvendi, habeat. Nihil de collatione dicere stipis verius quam decimæ: quando ea se quisque privatim obligaverit, liberatus sit populus. Enimvero illud se tacere, suam conscientiam non pati, quod ex ea tantum præda, quæ rerum moventium sit, decima designetur, urbis atque agri capti, quæ et ipsa voto contineantur, mentionem nullam fieri. Quum ea disceptatio anceps senatui visa, delegata ad pontifices esset, adhibito Camillo, visum collegio, quod ejus ante conceptum votum Veientium fuisset, et post votum in potestatem populi Romani venisset, ejus partem decimam Apollini sacram esse. Ita in æstimationem urbs agerque venit: pecunia ex ærario prompta, et tribunis militum consularibus, ut aurum ex ea coemerent, negotium datum.

LIVY, V.

1. Explain:

(*a*) Damnata voti.

(*b*) Nihil.....populus.

(*c*) Æstimationem.

2. *Pontifices. Religione.* What derivations have been proposed?

3. Translate:

Flamen interim Quirinalis virginesque Vestales omissa rerum suarum cura quæ sacrorum secum ferenda, quæ—quia vires ad omnia ferenda deerant—relinquenda essent consultantes, quisve ea locus fideli adservaturus custodia esset, optimum ducunt condita in doliolis sacello proximo ædibus flaminis Quirinalis—ubi nunc despui religio est—defodere.

(*a*) What is the proper meaning of *flamen?*

(*b*) What were the chief privileges of the Vestals?

II.

Translate, with brief marginal notes:

1. His superioribusque illis equi adempti qui publicum equum habebant, tribuque moti ærarii omnes facti.

2. Quid? illud quod proprie ad milites pertinet quibus boni tribuni plebis quum stipendium extorquere voluerint, nunc consultum repente volunt, quale est?

3. In aerarium tulit trecenta viginti millia æris, argenti centum septuaginta millia pondo.

4. Neque infitias imus Siciliam provinciam nostram esse.

5. Decurrebatur tamen eo, ut ovans urbem iniret, intercedente T. Sempronio Longo.

6. Trientius Tabuliusque is ager, quia pro tertia parte pecuniæ datus est, appellatus.

7. Vovit in eadem verba consul, præeunte maximo pontifice, quibus antea quinquennalia vota suscipi solita erant; præterquam quod tanta pecunia quantam tum quum solveretur senatus censuisset, ludos donaque facturum vovit. Toties ante ludi magni de certa pecunia voti erant; ii primi de incerta.

8. Vicerunt ergo dii hominesque; et id de quo verbis ambigebatur, uter populus fœdus rupisset, eventus belli velut æquus judex, unde jus stabat, ei victoriam dedit.

III.

Briefly explain the allusions in the following:—

a. Experiri juvat utrum alios repente Karthaginienses per viginti annos terra ediderit, an iidem sint qui ad Ægates pugnaverunt insulas et quos ab Eryce duodevicenis denariis æstimatos emisistis.

b. "Uno consule ad Ticinum victo, altero ex Sicilia revocato, duobus consularibus exercitibus victis, quos alios duces, quas alias legiones esse quæ arcessantur?"

c. Ab Dipylo accessit. Porta ea velut in ore urbis posita, major aliquanto patentiorque quamtcæteræ est; et intra eam extraque latæ sunt viæ ut et oppidani dirigere aciem a foro ad portam possent; et extra limes mille ferme passus longus, in Academiæ gymnasium ferens, pediti equitique hostium liberum spatium præberet.

IV.

1. Quintilian says of Livy that he is "the historian of the affections." Explain and illustrate his meaning.

2. What is Niebuhr's opinion as to the "Patavinity" laid to his charge?

3. Give the subdivisions of the Roman *as;* and translate into Latin,—"Interest had risen from one-third per cent. per month to two-thirds."

V.

Translate:

> Otho interim, contra spem omnium, non deliciis neque desidia torpesceere. Dilatæ voluptates, dissimulata luxuria, et cuncta ad decorem imperii composita, eoque plus formidinis afferebant falsæ virtutes et vitia reditura. Marium Celsum consulem designatum, per speciem vinculorum sævitiæ militum subtractum, acciri in Capitolium jubet. Clementiæ titulus e viro claro et partibus inviso petebatur. Celsus constanter ser-

vatæ erga Galbam fidei crimen confessus, exemplum ultro imputavit. Nec Otho quasi ignosceret, sed ne hostes metueret conciliationes adhibens, statim inter intimos amicos habuit, et mox bello inter duces delegit. Mansitque Celso, velut fataliter, etiam pro Othone fides integra et infelix. Læta primoribus civitatis, celebrata in vulgus Celsi salus ne militibus quidem ingrata fuit, eandem virtutem admirantibus cui irascebantur.

TACITUS, *Histories*, I.

1. Briefly enumerate the special features of the style of Tacitus. Give examples.

2. How do you account for the text of Tacitus being comparatively incorrupt ?

3. Compare Tacitus and Thucydides.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate, with brief marginal notes:

(1) Urget diem nox et dies noctem, neque est
Levare tenta spiritu præcordia.
Ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser,
Sabella pectus increpare carmina
Caputque Marsa dissilire nenia.
Quid amplius vis? O mare, O terra, ardeo,
Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules
Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervida
Virens in Ætna flamma; tu, donec cinis
Injuriosis aridis ventis ferar,
Cales venenis officina Colchicis.
Quæ finis aut quod me manet stipendium?
Effare: jussas cum fide pœnas luam,
Paratus expiare, seu poposceris
Centum juvencos, sive mendaci lyra
Voles sonari: tu pudica, tu proba
Perambulabis astra sidus aureum.

HORACE, *Epodes*, 17.

(2.) I nunc, argentum et marmor vetus æraque et artes
Suspice, cum gemmis Tyrios mirare colores;
Gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem;
Gnavus mane forum et vespertinus pete tectum,
Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris
Mutus et, indignum, quod sit pejoribus ortus,
Hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi.
Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet ætas;
Defodiet condetque nitentia. Quum bene notum
Porticus Agrippæ et via te conspexerit Appî,
Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit et Ancus.
Si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto,
Quære fugam morbi. Vis recte vivere: quis non?
Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis
Hoc age deliciis. Virtutem verba putas et
Lucum ligna: cave ne portus occupet alter,
Ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas;
Mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, porro et
Tertia succedant et quæ pars quadrat acervum.

Ibid. Epist., I. 6.

(3.) Servius Oppidius Canusî duo prædia, dives
Antiquo censu, gnatis divisse duobus
Fertur et hoc moriens pueris dixisse vocatis
Ad lectum: 'Postquam te talos, Aule, nucesque
Ferre sinu laxo, donare et ludere vidi,
Te, Tiberi, numerare, cavis abscondere tristem;
Extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors,
Tu Nomentanum, tu ne sequerere Cicutam.
Quare per Divos oratus uterque Penates,
Tu cave ne minuas, tu, ne majus facias id,
Quod satis esse putat pater et natura coërcet.
Præterea ne vos titillet gloria, jure
Jurando obstringam ambo: uter ædilis fueritve
Vestrum prætor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.
In cicere atque faba bona tu perdasque lupinis,
Latus ut in Circo spatiere et aëneus ut stes,
Nudus agris, nudus nummis, insane, paternis;
Scilicet ut plausus, quos fert Agrippa, feras tu,
Astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem.'

Ibid. Sat., II. 3.

II.

Translate:

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit,
Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso:
Men' mutire nefas? nec clam, nec cum scrobe, nusquam.
Hic tamen infodiam. Vidi, vidi ipse, libelle,
Auriculas asini: quis non habet? Hoc ego opertum,
Hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo
Iliade. Audaci quicunque afflate Cratino,
Iratum Eupolidem prægrandi cum sene palles,
Aspice et hæc, si forte aliquid decoctius audis.
Inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure,
Non hic, qui in crepidas Graiorum ludere gestit,
Sordidus, et lusco qui possit dicere, Lusce,
Sese aliquem credens, Italo quod honore supinus
Fregerit heminas Arreti ædilis iniquas;
Nec qui abaco numeros, et secto in pulvere metas
Scit risisse vafer, multum gaudere paratus,
Si cynico barbam petulans nonaria vellat.
His mane edictum, post prandia Callirhoen do.

PERSIUS, *Satires*, I.

1. Write brief notices of Cratinus and Eupolis and explain Persius's relation to them.

2. *Cum scrobe, &c., Iliade, decoctius, crepidas, supinus, abaco.* Explain the meaning.

3. Comment on Persius's statement,

"Ipse semipaganus
Ad sacra vatum carmen affero nostrum."

III.

Explain:

(*a*) Solventur risu tabulæ; tu missus abibis.

(*b*) Forum putealque Libonis
Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis.

(*c*) mediocribus esse poëtis
Non homines, non Di, non concessere columnæ.

(*d*) Dicat
Filius Albini, si de quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superet? Poteras dixisse, Triens. Eu;
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia: quid fit?
Semis.

(*e*) Ennius, et sapiens et fortis, et alter Homerus,
Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur
Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea.

IV.

1. Distinguish *sed, autem, vero, at, verum; et, que, ac, atque; lex, jus, jussum, scitum, edictum, rogatio, privilegium.*

2. Give scales of the Choliambic, Phalæcian, and Phercratic metres; and point out differences between the Greek and Latin use of the Iambic senarius, the Sapphic stanza, and the Alcaic stanza respectively.

3. What data do we possess for determining the ancient pronunciation of Latin?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Ad te et ad nostram Tulliolam non queo sine plurimis lacrymis scribere. Vos enim video esse miserrimas, quas ego beatissimas semper esse volui idque præstare debui et, nisi tam timidi fuissemus, præstitissem. Pisonem nostrum merito ejus amo plurimum. Eum, ut potui, per litteras cohortatus sum gratiasque egi, ut debui. In novis tribunis pl. intelligo spem te habere. Id erit firmum, si Pompeii voluntas erit, sed Crassum tamen metuo. A te quidem omnia fieri fortissime et amantissime video, nec miror sed mæreo casum eius modi, ut tantis tuis miseriis meæ miseriæ subleventur. Nam ad me P. Valerius, homo officiosus, scripsit, id quod ego maximo cum fletu legi, quem ad modum a Vestæ ad tabulam Valeriam ducta esses.

CICERO, *Epist. ad Famil.*, xiv.

1. *Tam timidi.* To what does the writer allude?

2. State the time when, and the circumstances under which, this letter was written.

3. *In novis tribunis*, &c. What ground for the hope here expressed?

4. *a Vestæ*, &c. Explain and illustrate.

II.

Translate the following passages, and annex brief marginal notes, where necessary:

(1.) Nescio an noris hominem, quamquam nosse debes. Est enim probitate morum, ingenii elegantia, operum varietate, monstrabilis. Scripsit mimiambos tenuiter, argute, venuste, atque in hoc genere eloquentissime. Nullum est enim genus, quod absolutum non possit eloquentissimum dici.

(2.) Enumeravit crimina fœda manifestaque. Ille, quum diluere non posset, ita regessit, ut dum defenditur, turpis, dum accusat, sceleratus probaretur. Corrupto enim scribæ servo, interceperat commentarios, intercideratque, ac per summum nefas utebatur adversus amicum crimine suo. Fecit pulcherrime Cæsar. Non enim de Bruttiano, sed statim de Atticino, perrogavit. Damnatus et in insulam relegatus.

(3.) *Tollite cuncta, inquit, cœptosque auferte labores.* Seu scribis aliquid, seu legis, tolli, auferre jube, et accipe orationem meam ut illi arma, divinam. Num superbius potui? Revera, ut inter meas, pulchram; nam mihi satis est certare mecum.

(4.) *a.* Fundo Arpinate bene poteris uti cum familia urbana, si annona carior fuerit.

b. Dyrrhachium veni, quod et libera civitas est et in me officiosa et proxima Italiæ; sed si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam.

(5.) Quadruplici judicio bona paterna repetebat.

(6.) Labienus rem meliorem fecit. Adjuvat etiam Piso, quod ab urbe discedit et sceleris condemnat generum suum.

(7.) Tu vero non debes suspensa manu commendare mihi, quos tuendos putas. Nam et te decet multis prodesse, et me suscipere quidquid ad curam tuam

pertinet. Itaque Vectio Prisco quantum plurimum potero, præstabo, præsertim in arena mea, hoc est, apud Centumviros.

III.

Translate:

a. At nobis ærata Lares depellite tela,
Hostia erit plena rustica porcus hara.
Hanc pura cum veste sequar myrtoque canistra
Vincta geram, myrto vinctus et ipse caput.

b. Hinc et femineus labor est; hinc pensa colusque;
Fusus et apposito pollice versat opus;
Atque aliqua assiduæ textis operata Minervæ
Cantat et applauso tela sonat latere.

TIBULLUS.

(1.) Give different readings, and translate them.

(2.). Describe fully the operation referred to in (*b*); give the Greek terms for *fusus*, *colus*, and *tela;* and cite any illustrative passage you may remember.

(3.) Explain—

a. Ah valeat, Phœbum quicumque moratur in armis!
Exactus tenui pumice versus eat.

b. Penthea non sævæ venantur in arbore Bacchæ,
Nec solvit Danaas subdita cerva rates.

IV.

1. Describe the writing materials used by the Romans.

2. Compare Tibullus and Propertius.

3. Say briefly what you know about *axamenta, versus Fescennini, nœniæ.*

4. Translate and explain:

Affirmabant autem hanc fuisse summam vel culpæ suæ vel erroris, quod essent soliti stato die ante lucem convenire, carmenque Christo quasi Deo dicere secum invicem, seque sacramento, non in scelus aliquod, obstringere, sed ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne adul-

teria committerent, ne fidem fallerent, ne depositum appellati abnegarent; quibus peractis, morem sibi discedendi fuisse rursusque coëundi ad capiendum cibum, promiscuum tamen et innoxium; quod ipsum facere desisse post edictum meum, quo, secundum mandata tua, hetærias esse vetueram.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: S. ARTHUR MARLING, M.A.

I.

Translate, and write notes on words preceded by an asterisk:

(*a*) SI. Qui scis ergo istuc, nisi periclum feceris?
CH. At *istuc *periclum in filia fieri grauest.
SI. Nempe incommoditas denique huc omnis redit,
Si eueniat, quod di prohibeant, *discessio.
At si corrigitur, quot commoditates uide:
Principio amico filium restitueris,
Tibi generum firmum et filiæ inuenies uirum.
CH. Quid istic? Si ita istuc animum induxti esse utile,
Nolo tibi ullum commodum in me *claudier.
SI. Merito te semper maxumi feci, Chreme.
CH. Sed quid ais? SI. Quid? CH. Qui scis eos nunc discordare inter se?
SI. Ipsus mihi Dauos, qui intumust eorum consiliis, dixit:
Et is mihi suadet nuptias quantum queam ut maturem.
Num censes faceret, filium nisi sciret eadem hæc uelle?
Tute adeo iam eius uerba audies. Heus, euocate huc Dauom.
Atque *eccum: uideo ipsum *foras exire.

TERENCE, *Andria*, Act III.

(*b*) DA. Pamphilus ubinam hic est? PA. Daue. DA. Quis homost? PA. Ego sum. DA. O Pamphile.
PA. Nescis quid mi obtigerit. DA. Certe: sed quid mi obtigerit scio.
PA. Et quidem ego. DA. More hominum euenit, ut quod sim nactus mali
Prius resciscerés tu, quam ego illud quod tibi euenit boni.
PA. Mea *Glycerium suos parentis repperit. DA. Factum bene. CH. Hem.
PA. Pater amicus summus nobis. DA. Quis? PA. Chremes. DA. Narras *probe.
PA. Nec mora ullast, quin iam uxorem ducam. CH. Num ille somniat
Ea quæ uigilans uoluit? PA. Tum de puero, Daue... DA. Ah desine.
Solus est quem diligant di. CH. Saluos sum, si hæc uera sunt.

Ibid. Act V.

(*c*) ME. Volo ego ex te scire, qui sit agnus *curio.
EU. Qui ossa atque pellis totust: ita cura macet;
*quin exta *inspicere in sole etiam vivo licet:
ita is pellucet, quasi *laterna *Punica.
ME. Caedundum illum ego conduxi. EU. Tum tu idem optumum est
*loces *efferundum: nam iam, credo, mortuost.
ME. Potare ego hodie, Euclio, tecum volo.
EU. Non potem ego quidem hercle. ME. At ego iussero cadum unum vini veteris a me afferrier.
EU. Nolo hercle: nam mihi bibere decretum est aquam.
ME. Ego te hodie reddam madidum, si vivo, probe,
tibi quoi decretum est bibere aquam. EU. Scio, quam rem agat:
ut me deponat vino, eam affectat viam:
post hoc, quod habeo, ut *commutet *coloniam.
Ego id cavebo: nam alicubi abstrudam foras.
Ego *faxo et operam et vinum perdiderit simul.

PLAUTUS, *Aulularia*, Act III.

II.

Explain:

1. Aliter evenire multo intellegit:
Nam in prologis scribundis operam abutitur,
Non qui argumentam narret, sed qui malevoli
Veteris poetæ maledictis respondeat.

2. Verberibus cæsum te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem,
Ea lege atque omine, ut, si te inde exemerim, ego pro te molam.

3. C. Liberatus sum, Dave, hodie tua opera. D. at nullus quidem,
C. Quid ita? nempe huic prorsus illam non dat. D. ridiculum caput!
Quasi necesse sit, si huic non dat, te illam uxorem ducere:
Nisi vides, nisi senis amicos oras, ambis. C. Bene mones.
Ibo: etsi hercle sæpe jam me spes hæc frustrata est. Vale.

III.

1. Explain the titles of plays ending in *-aria*. Give examples.

2. What is meant by the "Varronian plays"?

3. Write brief notices of Livius Andronicus, Nævius, and Ennius.

4. Explain the terms *cavea, tibiæ Tyriæ, Ludi Megalenses.*

5. Quote Horace's strictures on the wit of Plautus, and remark upon them.

6. Give a concise account of Terence and his works.

7. Give scales of the metres used in the Andria.

IV.

1. Translate:

"Sit satis, Æneada, telis impune Numanum
Oppetiisse tuis; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo
Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis:
Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo
Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
Agnovêre Deum proceres divinaque tela
Dardanidæ, pharetramque fugâ sensêre sonantem.
Ergo avidum pugnæ dictis ac numine Phœbi
Ascanium prohibent: ipsi in certamina rursus
Succedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.
It clamor totis per propugnacula muris:
Intendunt acres arcus, amentaque torquent.

VIRGIL, *Æneid* IX.

2. Translate and explain:

(*a*) Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat.

(*b*) "Fortunate senex, ergo tua rura manebunt?"

(*c*) At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu
Errantis ederas passim cum bacarre tellus,
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.

(*d*) Ecce Dionæi processit Cæsaris astrum.

(*e*) Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos.

(*f*) Huc tu jussos asperge sapores,
Trita melisphylla, et cerinthæ ignobile gramen;
Tinnitusque cie, et Matris quate cymbala circum.

(*g*) Aut eadem sidus fugiens ubi Piscis aquosi
Tristior hibernas cœlo descendit in undas.

(*h*) Si vero viciamque seres vilemque faselum,
Nec Pelusiacæ curam aspernabere lentis,
Haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Boötes.

3. "That the Latin is an older language than the Greek, all sound philologists now readily admit." Discuss this statement.

4. Render into later Latin, and translate:

Sei quips ocentasit, casmenve condisit, quod infamiam faxit flacitiomque alterei, fuste feritor. Quei malom casmen incantasit malomque venenom faxsit duitve, kapital estod.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS; 1870.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

LATIN.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. D. PEARMAN, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Quis est igitur, qui non fateatur hoc lepore atque his facetiis non minus refutatum esse Brutum, quam illis tragoediis, quas egit idem, quum casu in eadem causa efferretur anus Junia. Pro dii immortales, quae fuit illa, quanta vis! quam inexspectata! quam repentina! quum coniectis oculis, gestu acri et imminenti, summa gravitate et celeritate verborum: Brute quid sedes? quid illam anum patri nuntiare vis tuo? quid illis omnibus, quorum imagines duci vides? quid maioribus tuis? quid L. Bruto, qui hunc populum dominatu regio liberavit? quid te agere? cui rei, cui gloriae, cui virtuti studere? patrimonione augendo? At id non est nobilitatis. Sed fac esse, nihil superest; libidines totum dissipaverunt. An iuri civili? Est paternum. Sed dicet te, quum aedes venderes, ne in rutis quidem et caesis solium tibi paternum recepisse.

CICERO, *de Oratore*, Bk. II.

1. Write short explanatory notes on (*a*) "*imagines*," (*b*) "*Est paternum*," (*g*) "*rutis.....recepisse*."

2. Give a brief notice of the persons supposed to take part in the Dialogue of the "*de oratore*."

II.

Translate:

At quam caeca avaritia est! Nuper fixa tabula est, qua civitates locupletissimae Cretensium vectigalibus liberantur, statuiturque ne post M. Brutum pro consule sit Creta provincia. Tu mentis es compos? tu non coustringendus? In Caesaris decreto Creta post M. Bruti decessum potuit liberari, cum Creta nihil ad Brutum Caesare vivo pertineret? At huius venditione decreti, ne nihil actum putetis, provinciam Cretam perdidistis. Omnino nemo ullius rei fuit emptor, cui defuerit hic venditor. Et de exsulibus legem, quam fixisti, Caesar tulit? Nullius insector calamitatem: tantum queror, primum eorum reditus inquinatos, quorum causam Caesar dissimilem iudicarit; deinde nescio cur non reliquis idem tribuas: neque enim plus quam tres aut quattuor reliqui sunt. Qui simili in calamitate sunt, cur tua misericordia non simili fruuntur? cur eos habes in loco patrui? de quo ferre, cum de reliquis ferres, noluisti: quem etiam ad censuram petendam impulisti, eamque petitionem comparasti, quae et risus hominum et querellas moveret. Cur autem ea comitia non habuisti? an quia tribunus pl. sinistrum fulmen nuntiabat? Cum tua quid interest, nulla auspicia sunt, cum tuorum, tum fis religiosus.

CICERO, *Philippic* II.

1. Distinguish between "*provinciae stipendiariae*" and "*vectigales*."

2. "*cum tua quid interest*," &c. Explain the allusion.

3. Indicate briefly the causes which immediately induced Cicero to deliver this oration.

III.

Translate:

Sibi autem indulgentes et corpori deservientes atque omnia quae sequantur in vita quaeque fugiant voluptatibus et doloribus ponderantes, etiam si vera dicunt —nihil enim opus est hoc loco litibus—, in hortulis suis iubeamus dicere, atque etiam ab omni societate rei publicae, cuius partem nec norunt ullam neque umquam nosse voluerunt, paullisper facessant rogemus. Perturbatricem autem harum omnium rerum Academiam, hanc ab Arcesila et Carneade recentem, exoremus ut sileat. Nam si invaserit in haec, quae satis scite nobis instructa et composita videntur, nimias edet ruinas. Quam quidem ego placare cupio, submovere non audeo.

Hoc uno posito, quod est ad cognitionem disciplinæ satis, innumerabilia nascuntur, quibus implentur iuris consultorum libri: quaeruntur enim qui astringantur sacris. Heredum causa iustissima est. Nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem eius, qui e vita migrarit, propius accedat. Deinde, qui morte testamentove eius tantumdem capiat quantum omnes heredes. Id quoque ordine: est enim ad id, quod propositum est, accommodatum. Tertio loco, si nemo sit heres, is, qui de bonis, quae eius fuerint, quum moritur, usu ceperit plurimum possidendo. Quarto si nemo sit, qui ullam rem ceperit, de creditoribus eius qui plurimum servet.

1. *Perturbatricem*, &c. To what particular feature of the "New Academy" does Cicero here allude?

2. *morte testamentove.* What distinction in the modes of inheriting is here implied?

3. To what sources is Cicero indebted, (*a*) for the form; (*β*) for the subject matter of this treatise?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

ASTRONOMY AND ACOUSTICS.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

1. Define the terms, Declination, Right Ascension, Latitude and Longitude.

If S is the place of a heavenly body, P the pole of the equator, K the pole of the ecliptic, and Z the zenith of the place, gives names for ZS, PK, PS, PZS and ZPS.

2. Name the different kinds of time in use among astronomers, and state some of the advantages of using sidereal time.

3. What is the cause of the apparent direct and retrograde motions and stationary positions of the planets?

Do all the planets have such apparent motions?

4. What is meant by the superior and inferior planets?

Why is Venus never seen at midnight?

5. What is meant by the phases of a planet? and state the different appearances of the same planet at inferior and superior conjunction.

Do any of the superior planets present different phases?

6. Mention the different instruments and their uses that are necessary in a fixed observatory.

7. Define parallax, and shew how it affects the apparent position of a heavenly body.

What heavenly bodies are affected by parallax?

8. Trace the apparent diurnal path of a heavenly body, at a place just within the arctic circle at different times during the year.

9. Explain the causes of the equation of time, and shew when it is greatest: (1) if the earth moved with uniform velocity in the ecliptic, and the equation of time vanished at the vernal equinox; (2) if the earth's axis were perpendicular to the ecliptic, and the equation of time vanished at the earth's perihelion distance.

10. Explain the phenomenon of interference of sounds, and illustrate how it is possible for two sounds to destroy each other, and shew the analogy between sound and ordinary waves.

11. What is the relation between the lengths of a string of the same kind and tension and the number of vibrations in a given time?

12. Shew that the most perfect consonance in the regular diatonic scale is the key note, the third, and the perfect fifth.

Shew why the fourth is not admissible in a triad, although its consonance with the key note is more marked than that of the third.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.

1. In any spherical triangle prove the following equations:

(1.) $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$;

(2.) $\sin a \cos B = \cos b \sin c - \sin b \cos c \cos A$;

(3.) $\sin a \sin B = \sin b \sin A$.

2. Verify these equations by increasing the side c by a right angle and deducing (2) from (1), and then by squaring and adding the three equations.

3. In any spherical triangle if

$$2s = a + b + c \text{ and } 2S = A + B + C,$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 a} = \frac{\sin^2 B}{\sin^2 b} = \frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin^2 c}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos S \cos (S - A) \cos (S - B) \cos (S - C)}{\sin s \sin (s - a) \sin (s - b) \sin (s - c)}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C}{1 - \cos a \cos b \cos c}.$$

4. In any spherical triangle and its corresponding polar triangle prove that the quantity $\cos b \cos c \cos A + \sin b \sin c$ is invariable.

5. Find the radius of the circle (1) inscribed in a spherical triangle; (2) circumscribed about a spherical triangle.

If $r\, r_1\, r_2\, r_3$ be the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles, then will the product $r\, r_1\, r_2\, r_3$

$$= \sin s \sin (s - a) \sin (s - b) \sin (s - c).$$

6. Shew that

$$\cot R \tan r = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{b}{2} \cos \frac{c}{2}$$

where R is the radius of the circumscribing circle.

7. In any spherical triangle,

$$\text{if } a + b + c = \pi, \text{ then } \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1;$$

$$\text{if } A + B + C = 2\pi, \text{ then } \sin^2 \frac{a}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{b}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{c}{2} = 2.$$

8. State what are the separate effects of a small error of level and azimuth on the adjustment of a transit circle, and find their values.

9. The right ascension and declination of a star being given, shew how to find its latitude and longitude, and conversely.

10. What are the separate effects of refraction and aberration on the position of a star?

11. If α and δ are the right ascension and declination of a star at a given place, shew how to find the time of rising and its azimuth at that time.

(1.) Neglecting refraction;

(2.) Taking it into account, calling horizontal refraction r.

12. Given the latitudes and longitudes of two places on the earth's surface; shew how to find the shortest distance between them.

13. Two spherical arcs OA, OB are drawn intersecting each other in O. If three other spherical arcs are drawn from points in OB perpendicular to OA, and β, β_1, β_2 and be the lengths of these lines, $a\, a_1\, a_2$ the distances of the points of intersection from O, prove that

$$\tan \beta \sin (a_1 - a_2) + \tan \beta_1 \sin (a_2 - a) + \tan \beta_2 \sin (a - a_1) = 0$$

14. In an equilateral spherical triangle

$$\tan^2 \frac{R}{2} = 3 \sec^2 \frac{A}{2} - 4,$$

$$\text{and } \cot^2 \frac{r}{2} = 3 \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{a}{2} - 4.$$

15. Shew how the radius of the circumscribing circle can be found from that of the inscribed or the converse.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

RIGID DYNAMICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. At any point in space the inverse square roots of the radius rectors of a certain ellipsoid represent the moments of inertia about these radius vectors.

If A', B' be the maximum and minimum moments of inertia of all those about axes passing through the same point and lying in the same plane

$$A' + B' = A(1 - l^2) + B(1 - m^2) + C(1 - n^2)$$

where A, B, C are the principal moments at that point, and l, m, n the direction cosines of the plane referred to the principal axes.

2. Form the equation for determining the motion of a body rotating about a horizontal axis under the action of gravity, and find the pressure on the axis for any position of the body.

A sphere rotating about a horizontal tangent when at its lowest point, has its radius suddenly diminished in the ratio of $\sqrt{2} : 1$. If α be the angle through which it would have risen, β that through which it now rises

$$7 \cos \beta - 6 \cos \alpha = 1.$$

3. Find from what axis a body must be suspended that the time of small oscillations may be a minimum, the direction of the axis being given. Find also the axis about which the time is an absolute minimum.

A right-angled triangle of constant area A makes small oscillations in its own plane about a horizontal axis through the right angle: the time will be a minimum when the triangle is isosceles and will be

$$\pi \left(\frac{A}{g^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$

4. Prove the parallelogram of angular velocities.

Assuming t' any motion of a rigid body may be represented by a n of rotation and one of translation, shew that this is reducible to a "screw like motion, a motion of rotation about an axis, co-existing with a motion in direction of that axis."

5. The equations for determining the motion of the centre of gravity of a rigid body are the same as if the body had no rotation.

A circular disc of radius a is projected along an imperfectly rough horizontal plane with a velocity of translation (u), and a velocity of rotation (ω) about its centre which tends to send the body in a direction contrary to u. Discuss the nature of the subsequent motion.

6. If the forces acting on a system be such that they have no component along a certain fixed straight line, the momentum of the system resolved along this line is constant.

If the forces be such that they have no moment about the line, the moment of the momentum conserved about this line is constant.

An infinite number of indefinitely thin rings are rotating about an axis through their centre and perpendicular to their plane, and with angular velocities which are as the distances of the rings from their centre. If the rings be suddenly united into a disc the angular velocity will be $\frac{4}{5}\omega$, where ω is the original angular velocity of the outside ring.

7. Describe generally the method of treating problems in which the change of motion of bodies owing to impulse is concerned.

Taking the definition, force of restitution $= e \times$ force of compression, obtain the ordinary expression

$$e = \frac{u' - v'}{v - u}.$$

A rod is rotating in a vertical plane about a horizontal axis so as just to make a complete revolution: if, when at its lowest point, a particle of mass equal to its own, be attached to its end it will rise through the angle

$$\cos^{-1} \frac{19}{27}.$$

8. Obtain the integral and differential equations of continuity of a fluid of variable density.

What condition is fulfilled with reference to the form of an infinitely small portion of the fluid during the motion?

9. Obtain the general equations of motion for a liquid acted on by gravity and pressure only.

Define the *dynamic head* of a particle, and shew that in steady motion the sum of the height due to the velocity of the particle and of its dynamic head is constant.

10. What is the law connecting the pressure and density of a gas in motion?

In a flow of gas the difference between the dynamic head of a particle and its height above a given horizontal plane is proportional to the absolute temperature of the gas.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

PRINCIPIA, SS. IX., XI., AND LUNAR THEORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: ALFRED BAKER, B.A.

1. Prove Prop. 43, § IX.

Shew that (vel.)^2 at p — (vel.)^2 at P = (vel.)^2 in a circle of radius Cp, and central force equal to the difference of the forces at p and P.

2. What use is made of Prop. 45, § IX.?

Give a purely analytical proof of it, obtaining the equation to the orbit.

Reconcile your proof with Newton's method by shewing that your orbit is such as might be described by a body moving in an ellipse, which ellipse is itself in motion, its angular velocity being

$$\left\{1 - \sqrt{\frac{af'(a)}{f(a)}}\right\}$$

times that of the body in the ellipse.

3. Two bodies revolving round their centre of gravity describe round it areas proportional to the times.

Determine the circumstances of projection of two bodies in order that their subsequent orbits about their centre of gravity may be fixed in space.

4. To determine the motion of a system of bodies attracting each other with forces varying as the distance between their centres.

Find the time at the end of which the bodies of such a system all assume the same configuration as at its commencement.

If one of the bodies were originally at rest, what would be its subsequent motion?

5. Find the changes in the elements of the orbit consequent on a small change in the velocity at an assigned point, force varying as (distance)$^{-2}$.

If a small change δv be communicated to the body in direction of the focus,

$$\delta\epsilon = \frac{h}{\mu}\sin\theta\,\delta v,\ \epsilon\,\delta\theta = \frac{h}{\mu}\cos\theta\,\delta v.$$

6. For a complete revolution of S the tangential disturbing force produces no direct effect on the motion of the line of apses,

How, indirectly, does this force produce an effect?

Shew how these results may be made to appear from the investigation in question 8.

7. Assuming

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \ldots\ldots - \frac{m'u'^3}{h^2u^3}\left\{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\cos 2(\theta - \theta')\right\},$$

$$\text{and } \frac{dt}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{hu^2},$$

obtain the term in the moon's longitude known as the annual equation.

Exhibit the bearing this term has on the periodic time of the moon.

8. Find the effect of the tangential disturbing force on the radius rector, having given

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2} - \frac{T}{h^2u^3}\cdot\frac{du}{d\theta} - 2\left(\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u\right)\int\frac{T}{h^2u^3}d\theta.$$

$$\frac{P}{h^2u^2} = a,\ \frac{T}{h^2u^3} = -\frac{3m'u'^3}{2h^2u^4}\sin 2(\theta - \theta').$$

9. From information furnished in the two preceding questions, determine the value of c to the second order.

Find the monthly progression of the apse which this value of c indicates.

10. Indicate the steps by which Newton proves that the moon is retained in her orbit by the force which acts on bodies at the earth's surface.

Hyperion, a satellite of Saturn, is distant from its primary 1,000,000 miles, and performs its revolution in 21¼ days; compare the masses of Saturn and the Earth.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

PROBLEMS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { EDGAR FRISBY, M.A.
ALFRED BAKER, B.A

1. In a spherical triangle if r be the radius of the inscribed circle, shew that

$$\cot r = \frac{1}{\sin c}\sqrt{\left\{\cot^2\tfrac{1}{2}A + \cot^2\tfrac{1}{2}B + 2\cos c \cot\tfrac{1}{2}A \cot\tfrac{1}{2}B\right\}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin c}\sqrt{\left\{\frac{2(1+\cos C)}{(1-\cos A)(1-\cos B)}\right\}}$$

2. ABC is a spherical triangle, and each pair of sides is produced to meet in A_1, B_1, C_1, thus constituting four spherical triangles ABC, A_1BC, AB_1C, ABC_1. If r, r_1, r_2, r_3 be the radii of the circles inscribed in these triangles, and R, R_1, R_2, R_3 the radii of the circles circumscribed about them, then

$$\tan^2 R + \tan^2 R_1 + \tan^2 R_2 + \tan^2 R_3 = \cot^2 r + \cot^2 r_1 + \cot^2 r_2 + \cot^2 r_3$$

3. Two places whose difference of longitude is 90° are both situated on the parallel of 45°, shew that the distance between these places measured on the arc of a great circle is to the distance measured on the parallel as $\sqrt{8} : 3$.

4. If α, δ are the Right Ascension and Declination of a planetary body on the meridian; α' δ' the Right Ascension and Declination of the sun, and θ the angle that the line joining the cusps of the planetary body makes with the meridian, shew that

$$\tan\theta = \cos\delta \tan\delta' \operatorname{cosec.}(\alpha' \backsim \alpha) - \sin\delta \cot(\alpha' \backsim \alpha).$$

5. $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, two opposite sides are produced to meet in E and the other two sides are produced to meet in F; shew that the square described on EF is equal to the sum of the squares on the tangents drawn from E and F to the circle.

6. In the preceding figure shew that the polar of either of the points E or F passes through the other point.

7. A hyperbola having its asymptotes parallel to the axes of co-ordinates can be made to pass through the angular points of a quadrilateral the equations to whose sides are

$$\begin{aligned} y + x + 6a &= 0. \\ y + 2x + 3a &= 0. \\ y + 6x + a &= 0. \\ y + 3x + 2a &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

8. A body is projected from the highest point of a vertical circle with the velocity which it would acquire in falling freely through $\frac{1}{3}$ of the radius; find where it will leave the curve, and the latus rectum of the subsequent free parabola.

9. In an ellipse about the focus the time from farther apse to latus rectum : time from apse to apse as

$$\frac{1}{\pi}\left\{\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-e^2} + e\sqrt{1-e^2}\right\} : 1.$$

10. The minimum time of small oscillation of an ellipsoid is $\pi\left\{\frac{4}{5}\frac{b^2+c^2}{g^2}\right\}^{\frac{1}{4}}$, where b and c are the two less principal axes.

11. A pendulum is formed of a straight thin rod passing through the centre of a sphere and attached to its surface; find the relation between the dimensions and expansibilities in order that the combination may form a compensation pendulum.

12. A sphere of radius a is supported against a perfectly rough vertical wall by a string whose direction passes through the centre of the sphere, the distance of the centre from the point of attachment being $a\sqrt{2}$; shew that if it receive a slight displacement the time of oscillation will be

$$2\pi\sqrt{\frac{3a}{5g}}.$$

13. A straight rod is revolving on a smooth horizontal plane about one extremity fixed, when it comes into collision at its centre with a smooth peg projecting from the plane, and at the same instant the attached end is freed. Shew that it will begin to rotate about a point in itself at distance one-third the length of the rod fron the other end.

14. A rough circular disc of radius a, is at rest, but capable of moving about its centre in a vertical plane. An elastic particle of mass equal to the circle's, descending vertically with velocity V, impinges on its circumference, the radius to the point of impact making an angle α with the vertical. Shew that if $\mu \geqq \frac{1}{3} \tan \alpha$, $\omega = \frac{2}{3} \frac{V}{a} \sin \alpha$, and if $\mu < \frac{1}{3} \tan \alpha$, $\omega = 2\mu \frac{V}{a} \cos \alpha$, ω being the initial angular velocity of the disc.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

ENGLISH.

Examiner: WILLIAM HOUSTON, M.A.

1. "If we throw out of account Queen Mary, who was hardly English either in character or policy, the reigns of the three English Queens, (Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria,) are identified with the most influential revolutions in the history of the English language. The Elizabethan age was the era of its fullest spontaneous development; the so-called Augustan age of Anne, that of its critical restriction and refinement; while the Victorian age is the era of its reflective expansion, its conscious growth and re-invigoration. Each of these marked periods is heralded by half a century of preparation, in which the influences, literary and political, that helped to produce the change, were gradually acquiring direction, unity, and power."

(*a*) Discuss the truth of the main assertion in the above passage; that the periods specified were those to which the *most* influential revolutions in the history of the English language belong.

(*b*) Explain fully the real nature of the changes with which these periods are identified, exhibiting the character of the language in each reign by a reference to the writings of Shakspeare, Pope, and Tennyson, respectively.

(*c*) Give some account of the political and other causes which, during the half century of preparation spoken of, paved the way for the spon-

taneous development of the language in the first period, its critical restriction and refinement in the second, and its reflective expansion in the third.

2. Just men,
Though heaven should speak with all *his* wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and unfeared.

BEN JONSON.

Dryden says of this passage: "*His* is ill syntax with *heaven*, and by *unfeared* he means *unafraid*, words of quite contrary signification." Shew, by a reference to the usage of Jonson's day, whether he or his critic is correct.

3. Explain fully the etymology and syntactical relations of the italicised words in the following passages:

(*a*) Woe *worth* the chase, woe *worth* the day
That cost thy life, my gallant grey.

SCOTT.

(*b*) Full *many a* flower is born to blush unseen.

GRAY.

(*c*) He *thrids* the *labyrinth* of the mind.

TENNYSON.

(*d*) Now *bourgeons* every *maze* of *quick*.

Ibid.

(*e*) *Methinks* it *were* better so.

4. Craik says: "It has not yet been clearly proved that any considerable part of the standard form of the English language is, in its origin, Scandinavian as distinguished from Germanic; though a Scandinavian element appears to be more or less recognizable in some of the provincial dialects."

(*a*) Explain fully the distinction here drawn between Scandinavian and Germanic, and point out the precise place which English occupies in the Aryan family of languages.

(*b*) When, how, and by whom was the Scandinavian element introduced?

5. Explain in detail the various stages through which the English language has passed since the time of Alfred

the Great, naming and briefly describing the literary productions which best illustrate its character at each successive period of its history.

Shew what the language has gained and lost by dropping the highly inflected character it once possessed.

Give a list of the true inflections it still retains, and trace them to their original forms, pointing out accurately the changes through which they have passed.

6. His tippet was ay farsed ful of knives
And pynnes for to given faire wives.
And certainly he had a merry note ;
Well could he sing and playen on a rote.
Of yeddings he bare utterly the pris.
His neck was white as is the flower-de-lis.
Therto he strong was as a champioun,
And knew well the taverns in every toun,
And every hosteler and gay tapstere,
Better than a lazzar or a beggere.

Canterbury Tales.

(*a*) Scan the second line, and discuss the metrical value of Chaucer's final " e."

(*b*) Derive all words of foreign origin.

(*c*) Re-write in modern English.

(*d*) Estimate the importance of Chaucer's writings in their relation to the form of the English language.

7. "After the lapse of nearly a century and a half Swift still retains his place as the greatest of English prose satirists."

(*a*) Describe the works on which his fame as a satirist chiefly rests.

(*b*) Give a list of the principal English prose satirists who either preceded or succeeded Swift, mentioning the more important works.

8. Give some account of the literary forgeries of the 18th century.

9. Compare as historians and writers of prose: Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Hallam, and Macaulay.

10. Compare Thomson, Burns, Cowper, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, as poets of nature.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1870.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

ENGLISH.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. M. BUCHAN, M.A.

SPENSER.

1. Give an account of the characteristics of Spenser's genius.

2. Describe the course of discipline through which the Redcrosse knight passes in the house of Holinesse, introducing quotations where you can.

3. Detail the circumstances under which Arthur makes his appearance in the first book of the Faerie Queene.

4. Write a brief notice of "Mayster Gabriell Harvey," and of "his verie special and singular good friend E. K.," with especial reference to their connection with Spenser.

5. "Sorrowe ne neede be hastened on,
For he will come, without calling, anone,
While times enduren of tranquillitie,
Usen we freely our felicitie;
For when approchen the stormie stowres, [showres;
We mought with our shoulders bear of the sharp
And, sooth to sayne, nought seemeth sike strife,
That shepheardes so witen ech others life,
And layen her faults the world beforne,
The while their foes done eache of hem scorne.
Let none mislike of that may not be mended:
So conteck soone by concord mought be ended."

(i) Explain the meaning of line 7, and of 'stowres,' 'sike,' 'witen,' 'conteck.'

(ii) Point out the various imitations of Chaucer contained in the passage.

(iii) Give a summary of the Fifth Eclogue of the Shepherd's Calendar.

6. Explain the meaning, and, where you can, write notes on the etymology of the words in italics which follow:

Sam, yfere, uneath, yode, perdie, for-thy, sperre, faytour, and *sovenaunce.*

"She Queene of Faeries *hight.*"

"His name was meeke Obedience, rightfully *aredd.*"

"A *Biggen* he had got about his brayne."

"Such merimake holy saints doth *queme.*"

SHAKESPEARE.

1. Discuss the question whether Shakespeare displays Lancastrian prejudices in his plays.

2. Dr. Johnson, criticizing the character of Richard II., says:—"It seems to be the design of the poet to raise Richard to esteem in his fall, and, consequently to interest the reader in his favor. He gives him only *passive fortitude*, the virtue of a confessor rather than of a king. In his prosperity we saw him imperious and oppressive; but in his distress he is wise, patient, and pious."

Investigate the correctness of this criticism.

3. Compare Richard III. with any of Shakespeare's other great villains.

4. Write explanatory notes on the italicized words in the following extracts, and on the proper names in Queen Margaret's speech:

K. Rich. Rage must be withsood.
Give me his gage :—*Lions* make *leopards* tame.
Norfolk. Yea, but not change his spots.

My time
Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his *Jack o' the clock.*

Love to Richard
Is a *strange brooch* in this all-hating world.

My Queen to France; from whence set forth in pomp,
She came adorned hither like sweet May,
Sent back like *Hallowmas*, or short'st of day.

There shall your swords and lances arbitrate
The swelling difference of your settled hate;
Since we cannot *atone* you, you shall see
Justice *design* the victor's chivalry.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.

Yet I well remember
The *favours* of these men: Were they not mine?

STAN. Sir Christopher, tell Richmond this from me:
That in the sty of this most bloody *boar*,
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold.

Q. MAR. Bear with me; I am hungry for revenge,
And now I cloy me with beholding it,
Thy Edward he is dead that killed my Edward;
The other Edward dead to quit my Edward;
Young York he is but *boot*, because both they
Match not the high perfection of my loss.
Thy Clarence he is dead that stabbed my Edward;
And the beholders of this frantic play,
The adulterate Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Grey,
Untimely smothered in their dusky graves.

GLOSTER. Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by the *sun* of York.

Let them go
To *ear* the land that had some hope to grow
For I have none.

The sly-slow hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy *dear* exile.

5. State, with reasons, which of the different readings proposed in the following passages, you consider the best:

"This fortress built by nature for herself
Against *infestion* and the hand of war."
intestion
infection

"1. LADY. I could weep, madam, would it do you good.
QUEEN. And I could *weep*, would weeping do me good."
sing

"I that am curtail'd *thus of* fair proportion."
of this

6. BISHOP. Marry, Heaven forbid! ———
Worst in this royal presence may I speak,
Yet best beseeming me to speak the truth.
Would God, that any in this noble presence
Were enough noble to be upright judge 5
Of noble Richard; then true nobleness would
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong.
What subject can give sentence on his king?
And who sits here that is not Richard's subject?
Thieves are not judged but they are by to hear, 10
Although apparent guilt be seen in them:
And shall the figure of God's majesty,
His captain, steward, deputy elect,
Anointed, crowned, planted many years,
Be judged by subject and inferior breath, 15
And he himself not present? O, forfend it God,
That in a Christian climate, souls refin'd
Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!

(i) Give the derivation of *many*, *here*, *deputy*, *captain*, and *truth*.

(ii) Point out all words employed in sense or a construction which would not be legitimate at the present time.

(iii) Parse *worst*, l. 2; and *beseeming*, l. 3.

(iv) Point out all the rhetorical figures occurring in ll. 4-7 and 12-18.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

ENGLISH.

HONORS.

Examiner: WILLIAM HOUSTON, M.A.

MILTON, POPE, COWPER, AND WORDSWORTH.

1. Define the "Epic" as a species of poetry, and discuss the propriety of classifying such diverse works as "Paradise Lost," "The Task," and "The Excursion," under it as a common designation.

2. How far are a "hero" and a "plot" essential to epic poetry in any of its forms? Opinions differ as to whether Satan, Adam, or Christ, should be regarded as the hero of "Paradise Lost;" state the arguments which may be urged for and against each view.

3. Compare the conception of the "Devil," prevalent in mediæval literature, with that of Milton's "Satan," and with the "Mephistopheles" of Goethe's "Faust."

4. Coleridge says: "I think nothing can be added to Milton's definition or rule of poetry; that it ought to be simple, sensuous, and impassioned; that is to say, single in conception, abounding in sensible images, and informing them all with the spirit of the mind."

Again he writes in reference to Wordsworth's exposition of his theory of poetry; "With many parts of this preface in the sense attributed to them, and which the words undoubtedly seem to authorize, I never concurred, but on the contrary, objected to them as erroneous in principle and contradictory (in appearance at least), to the author's own practice in the greater number of the poems themselves."

(*a*) Give a brief sketch of Wordsworth's theory of poetry here referred to, and compare it with that of Milton's, giving reasons for coinciding with, or differing from the verdict of Coleridge upon them.

(*b*) Shew by an analysis of the "Lycidas," whether Milton in this instance, adhered closely to his own theory, and indicate with reasons, whether in your opinion the "Excursion" as a whole, and especially Bk. IV., shews a decided antagonism between Wordsworth's theory and his practice.

5. In the "Paradise Lost," indeed, in every one of his poems, it is Milton himself whom you see; his Satan, his Adam, his Raphael, almost his Eve, are all John Milton."

(*a*) Justify or refute this criticism by a reference to Milton's works.

(*b*) Compare Milton, Pope, Cowper, and Wordsworth, with respect to the amount of subjectivity, or unintentional egotism discoverable in their poetry.

(*c*) Specify the poems of each, which are autobiographical, or intentionally egotistical in character, and shew in each case whether the author's view of himself is corroborated or contradicted by the facts of history.

6. Mr. Spalding says: "'The Essay on Man,'" abounds more than any other of Pope's compositions, in those striking passages, which by their mingled felicities of fancy, good sense, and music, and (above all) by their extraordinary terseness of diction, have gained a place in the memory of every one, they guarantee his immortality so securely, and are almost always so exquisite, that one cannot without reluctance acquiesce in those objections to the artificial scope of his poetry in the mass, which a just sense of the functions of the art, compels us to entertain as unanswerable."

Quote as many as you can of such of these "striking passages" as occur in the fourth epistle, and note the objections commonly urged against Pope's poetry, giving reasons for considering the exceptions well taken or the reverse.

7. In the passage commencing:

"Come then, my friend! my genius! come along;
O master of the poet, and the song!"

Pope appears to acknowledge his indebtedness to another for the dogmas elaborated in the poem, and passes upon him a glowing panegyric.

Who was this "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the poet? How far was Pope really indebted to him? Criticise his philosophy as presented in the "Essay on Man," shewing what its essential doctrines and their tendency are.

8. England! the time is come when thou should'st wean
Thy heart from its emasculating food;
The truth should now be better understood;
Old things have been unsettled; we have seen
Fair seed-time, better harvest might have been
But for thy trespasses; and at this day,
If for Greece, Egypt, India, Africa,
Aught good were destined, thou wouldst step between,
England, all nations in this charge agree!
But worse, more ignorant in love and hate,
Far, far more abject is thine enemy:
Therefore the wise pray for thee, though the freight
Of thy offences be a heavy weight;
Oh grief! that earth's best hopes rest all with thee.

Wordsworth's Sonnets to Liberty.

Give such an account of the political condition of Europe at the time this sonnet was written, as will expain the views and charges it contains. Shew whether the latter are well or ill founded.

9. Compare Milton and Wordsworth with each other and with Spenser and Shakespeare as writers of Sonnets.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

FRENCH.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

Subject for composition: *La Décadence des Langues.*

⁂ Not to be less than thirty lines.

I.

Translate:

ELVIRE. Rodrigue, qu'as tu fait? où viens-tu, misérable?
D. RODRIQUE. Suivre le triste cours de mon sort déplorable.
ELVIRE. Où prends-tu cette audace et ce nouvel orgueil
De paraître en des lieux que tu remplis de deuil?
Quoi! viens-tu jusqu'ici braver l'ombre du comte?
Ne l'as-tu pas tué?
D. ROD. Sa vie était ma honte;
Mon honneur de ma main a voulu cet effort.
ELVIRE. Mais chercher ton asile en la maison du mort—
Jamais un meurtrier en fit-il son refuge?
D. ROD. Et je n'y viens aussi que m'offrir à mon juge.
Ne me regarde plus d'un visage étonné,
Je cherche le trépas après l'avoir donné.
Mon juge est mon amour, mon juge est ma Chimène,
Je mérite la mort de mériter sa haine,
Et j'en viens recevoir, comme un bien souverain,
Et l'arrêt de sa bouche, et le coup de sa main.
ELVIRE. Fuis plutôt de ces yeux, fuis de sa violence,

A ses premiers transports dérobe ta présence ;
Va, ne t'expose point aux premiers mouvements
Que poussera l'ardeur de ses ressentiments.

D. ROD. Non, non, ce cher objet à qui j'ai pu déplaire,
Ne peut pour mon supplice avoir trop de colère ;
Et d'un heur sans pareil je me verrai combler,
Si pour mourir plutôt je puis la redoubler.

ELVIRE. Chimène est au palais de pleurs toute baignée,
Et n'en reviendra point que bien accompagnée.
Rodrigue, fuis de grâce, ôte-moi de souci :
Que ne dira-t-on point si l'on te voit ici ?
Veux-tu qu'un médisant, pour comble à sa misére,
L'accuse d'y souffrir l'assassin de son père ?
Elle va revenir—elle vient, je la voi ;
Du moins pour son honneur, Rodrique, cache toi.

CORNEILLE. *Le Cid*, Act III., Scene 1.

1. *nouvel.* Translate : *A new arrangement ; A new coat.*

2. *chercher.* Construe this.

3. *trépas.* Give derivation of this, and show the relation of its meaning to that of its original.

4. *amour.* Explain the gender of this in the following, from *Racine's Esther*, Acte III., Sc. IV. :

"l'innocence et le sagesse même,
Que je croyais du ciel les plus chères amours."

5. *pour mon supplice.* In what sense is *pour* here used ?

6. *heur.* Give derivation.

7. *toute.* What part of speech ? Explain agreement.

8. *voi.* Why so spelled ?

9. State the leading defects and merits of this play.

10. Describe in French the character of Chimène.

II.

Antonin Roche.

Translate:

(*a*) Grant partie des halz homes de Grèce guenchirent as la porte de Blaquerne; et vespres y ère jà bas et furent cil de l'ost lassé de la bataille et de l'ocision; et si comencent à assembler en une place granz qui estoit dedenz Constantinople. Et prirent conseil que il se herbergeroient près des murs et des tors que il avoient conquises, que ils ne cuidoient mie que ils eussent la ville vaincue en un mois, les forz yglises ne les forz palais, et le peuple qui ère dedenz. Ensi com il fu devisé, si fut fait. Ensi se herbergièrent devant les murs et devant les tors près de lor vaissials. Li cuens Baudoins de Flandres se herberjà ès vermeilles tentes l'Empereor Morchufles qu'il avoit laissies tendues, et Henri ses frères devant le palais de Blaquerne; Boniface li marchis de Montferat, il et la soe gent devers l'espès de la ville. Enz fu l'oz herbergié com vos avez oï et Constantinople prise le lundi de Pasque florie.

Villehardouin.

(*b*) Le roy était à cette heure en sa chambre, à grand'compagnie de comtes, de barons et de chevaliers. Si entendit que ceux de Calais venaient en l'arroy qu'il avait devisé et ordonné; et se mit hors, et s'en vint à la place, devant son hôtel, et tous ces seigneurs après lui, et encore grand' foison qui y survinrent pour voir ceux de Calais, ni comment ils finiraient, et mêmement la reine d'Angleterre suivit le roi son seigneur.

Froissart.

(*c*) Quelle douleur lui fut d'ouyr cette cette nouvelle, et cette sentence! car oncques homme ne craignit plus la mort, et ne fit tant de choses, pour y cuider mettre remède, comme lui: et avait tout le temps de sa vie prié à ses serviteurs, et à moi comme à d'autres, que si on le voyait en nécessité de mort, que l'on ne lui dit, fors tant seulement: *Parlez peu;* et qu'on l'émeust seulement à soy confesser.

Commines.

(d) L'homme n'est qu'un roseau, le plus faible de la nature, mais c'est un roseau pensant. Il ne faut pas que l'univers entier s'arme pour l'écraser. Une vapeur, une goutte d'eau suffit pour le tuer. Mais quand l'univers l'écraserait, l'homme serait encore plus noble que ce que le tue, parce qu'il sait qu'il meurt, et l'avantage que l'univers a sur lui, l'univers n'en sait rien, Toute notre dignité consiste donc en la pensée. C'est de là qu'il faut nous relever, non de l'espace et de la durée, que nous ne saurions remplir. Travaillons, donc, à bien penser : voilà le principe de la morale.

PALCAL.

III.

DEMOGEOT : HIST. DE LA LITTÉRATURE FRANCAISE.

1, *(a)* Note the peculiarities of etymological and grammatical forms in part II. of this paper. *(b)* Assign each to its proper period, and give the date of the origin of modern French. *(c)* State the origin of the following forms, and state the causes of the changes that have taken place in them : *Grant, halz, cuidoient, ère, cil, ost, mie, herberjà, soe, espès, grand'compagnie, grand'foison, ouyr, oncques, fors.* *(d)* Draw General philological principles from the facts observed.

2. Write in French a short account of *La Renaissance.*

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

FRENCH.

HONORS.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

***All answers to be in French.

I.

Translate:

Les Anglais sont un grand peuple moral et politique; mais, en général, ils ne sont pas un peuple sociable.—Concentrés dans la sainte et douce intimitié du foyer de famille, quand ils en sortent, ce n'est pas le plaisir, ce n'est pas le besoin de communiquer leur âme ou de répandre leur sympathie, c'est l'usage, c'est la vanité qui les conduit. La vanité est l'âme de toute société anglaise; c'est elle qui construit cette forme de société froide, compassée, étiquetée; c'est elle qui a créé ces classifications de rangs, de titres, de dignités, de richesses, par lesquelles seules les hommes y sont marqués, et qui ont fait une abstraction complète de l'homme pour ne considérer que le nom, l'habit, la forme sociale. Sont ils différents dans leurs colonies? Je le croirais, d'après ce que nous avons éprouvé à Malte. A peine arrivés, nous y avons reçu, de tout ce qui compose cette belle colonie, les marques les plus désintéressés et les plus cordiales d'interêt et de bienviellance. Notre séjour n'y a été qu'une hospitalité brilliante et continuelle. Sir Frederick Ponsonby et lady Emile Ponsonby, sa femme, couple fait pour représenter dignement partout, l'un, la vertueuse et noble simplicité des grands seigneurs anglais, l'autre,

la douce et gracieuse modestie des femmes de haut rang dans sa patrie; la famille de Sir Frederick Hankey, M. et Mme. Nugent, M. Greig, M. Freyre, ancien ambassadeur en Espagne, nous ont accueillis moins en voyageurs qu'en amis. Nous les avons vus huit jours, nous ne les reverrons peut-être jamais; mais nous emportons de leur obligeante cordialité une impression qui va jusqu' au fond du coeur. Malte fut pour nous la colonie de l'hospitalité; quelque chose de chevaleresque et d'hospitalier, qui rapelle ses anciens possesseurs, se retrouve dans ces palais, possédés maintenant par une nation digne du haut rang qu'elle occupe dans la civilization. On peut ne pas aimer les Anglais, il est impossible de ne pas les estimer.

LAMARTINE. *Voyage en Orient*, p. 65.

II.

Translate:

(*a*) *Après la Bataille.*

Mon père, ce héros au sourire si doux,
Suivi d'un seul housard qu'il aimait entre tous,
Pour sa grande bravoure et pour sa haut taille,
Parcourait à cheval, le soir d'une bataille,
Le champ couvert de morts sur qui tombait la nuit.
Il lui sembla dans l'ombre entendre un faible bruit.
C'était un Espagnol de l'armée en déroute
Qui se traînait sanglant sur le bord de la route,
Râlant, brisé, livide, et mort plus qu' à moitié,
Et qui disait: "A boire! à boire par pitié!"
Mon père ému, tendit à son housard fidèle
Une gourde de rhum qui pendait à sa selle,
Et dit: "Tiens, donne à boire à ce pauvre blessé."
Tout à coup, au moment où le housard baissé
Se penchait vers lui, l'homme, une espèce de Maure,
Saisit un pistolet qu'il étreignait encore,
Et vise au front mon père en criant: "Caramba!"
Le coup passa si près que le chapeau tomba,
Et que le cheval fit un écart en arrière,
"Donne-lui tout de même à boire," dit mon père.

(*b*) *Sonnet.*

J'ai perdu la force de ma vie,
Et mes amis et ma gaieté;
J'ai perdu jusqu' à la fierté
Qui faisait croire à mon génie.

Quand j'ai connu la vérité,
J'ai cru que c'était une amie ;
Quand je l'ai comprise et sentie,
J'en étais déjà dégoûté.

Et pourtant elle est éternelle,
Et ceux qui se sont passés d'elle,
Ici-bas ont tout ignoré.

Dieu parle, il faut qu'on lui réponde.
Le seul bien qui me reste au monde
Est d'avoir quelquefois pleuré.

ANTONIN ROCHE.

1. Mark the scansion of the first five lines of extract (*a*), and tell in what measure it is.

2. Who was the leading poet of the 18th century ?

3. State the characteristics of the poetry of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries respectively.

4. Criticize (1) the style, and (2) the sentiments of extracts (*a*) and (*b*).

5. State their period and authors.

Translate : III.

CLEANTE. Je suis épris d'une jeune personne qui repond à mes voeux, et reçoit tendrement les offres de ma foi ; et mon père s'avise de venir troubler notre amour par la demande qu'il en fait faire.

M. JACQUES. Il a tort assurément.

CLEANTE. N'a-t-il point de honte à son age de songer à se marier ? Lui sied-il bien d'être encore amoureux ? et ne devrait-il pas laisser cette occupation aux jeunes gens ?

M. JACQ. Vous avez raison, il se moque ; lassez-moi lui dire deux mots. (*A Harpagon.*) Hé bien ! votre fils n'est pas si étrange que vous le dites, et il se met à la raison : il dit qu'il sait le respect qu'il vous doit, qu'il ne s'est emporté que dans la première chaleur, et qu'il ne fera point refus de se soumettre à ce qu'il vous plaira, pourvu que vous vouliez le traiter mieux que vous ne faites, et lui donner quelque personne en mariage dont il ait lieu d'être content.

HARP. Ah ! dis-lui, maître Jacques, que moyennant cela, il pourra espérer toutes choses de moi, et que hors Mariane, je lui laisse la liberté de choisir celle qu'il voudra.

M. Jacq. Lassez-moi faire. (*à Cleante.*) Hé bien! votre père n'est pas si déraisonnable que vous le faites; et il m'a témoigné que ce sont vos emportements qui l'ont mis en colère, et qu'il n'en veut seulement qu'à votre manière d'agir; et qu'il sera fort disposé à vous accorder ce que vous souhaitez, pourvu que vous vouliez vous y prendre par la douceur, et lui rendre les déférences, les respects et les soumissions qu'un fils doit à son père.

Cleante. Ah! maître Jacques, tu lui peux assurer que, s'il m'accorde Mariane, il me verra toujours le plus soumis de tous les hommes, et que jamais je ne ferai aucune chose que par ses volontés.

M. Jacq. (*à Harpagon.*) Cela est fait; il consent à ce que vous dites.

Harp. Voilà qui va le mieux du monde.

M. Jacq. (*à Cleante.*) Tout est conclu; il est content de vos promesses.

Cleante. Le ciel en soit loué!

Molière. *L'Avare*, Acte IV., Sc. IV.

IV.

Translate:

Ces coutumes des Romains n'étaient point quelques faits particuliers arrivés par hasard; c'étaient des principes toujours constants; et cela ce peut voir aisément, car les maximes dont ils firent usage contre les plus grandes puissances furent précisément celles qu'ils avaient employées dans les commencements contre les petites villes qui étaient autour d'eux. Ils se servirent d'Euménès et de Masanissa pour subjuguer Philippe et Antiochus, comme ils s'étaient servis des Latins et des Herniques pour subjuguer les Volsques et les Toscans; ils se firent livrer les flottes de Carthage et des rois d'Asie, comme ils s'étaient fait donner les barques d'Antium; ils ôterent les liaisons politiques et civiles entre les quatre parties de la Macédoine, comme ils avaient autrefois rompu l'union des petites villes latines. Mais, surtout, leur maxime constante fut de diviser. La république d'Achaïe était formée par une association de villes libres; le sénat déclara que chaque ville se gouvernerait dorénavant par ses propres lois, sans dépendre d'une autorité commune.

Montesquieu. *Grand. et Dec. des. Rom.*

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

FRENCH.

HONORS: SECOND PAPER.

Examiner: REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

***All answers must be in French.

I.

Translate:

GEORGE.—J'étalerais ma honte effrontément,
Et je dirais : Messieurs, j'ai fait comme vous autres ;
Honorables faquins, place ! je suis des vôtres.
Vous, Monsieur, vous n'avez ni principe, ni foi,
Et votre avancement est votre seule loi ;
Touchez là ! vous, monsieur, à la fin de la lutte,
Vous flattez la victoire et flétrissez la chute ;
Soyons amis ! Salut, ô pieux débauché,
Que le mot effarouche, et non pas le péché !
Salut, ô Turcaret ! salut ô parasite,
Qui saurais des bons mots que Turcaret débite !
Banqueroutiers, valets, libertins, renégats,
Fripons de toute espèce et de tous les états,
Salut ! Nous nous devons un respect réciproque ;
Nous comprenons l'esprit positif de l'époque ;
Nous sommes des pieds-plats ; oui, des marauds, d'accord ;
Mais le monde est à nous car nous avons de l'or.
RODOLPHE.—Je ne prends ces propos que comme une [boutade ;
C'est un signe pourtant que l'esprit est malade;
Et si tu ne prends garde à ces velléités,
Tu descends le penchant qui mène aux lâchetés.
Songe à Raymond à qui tu refusais ta porte ;
Il avait cependant une excuse plus forte.
Il fallait qu'il nourrît sa femme, au lieu que, toi,
Tu vis seul, et l'on a toujours assez pour soi.

Ah ! j'aurais anjourd'hui beau jeu ! mais sois tranquille :
Je n'abuserais pas d'un triomphe facile.

PONSARD. *L'Hon, et L'Arg.*, Act. IV. Sc. vi.

1. Describe the characters who here speak.

2. Give the leading incidents of the last scene of the play.

3. *vous autres.* Explain *autres.*

4. (*a*) *Turcaret.* Explain : (*b*) *des bons mots.* Why not *de ?*

5. *pieds-plats.* Why is plural in this form ?

6. *à nous.* Why may *à* stand before *nous* here ?

7. *nourrît.* What tense and why used ?

8. *sois.* Compare this idiom with the German and Italian under similar circumstances.

9. (*a*) What relation does this play bear to the rules of the "Three Unities ?" (*b*) Of what period does it depict the manners ?

10. Name some other works by the same author.

II.

Translate :

Il est vrai. Mais pourtant, sans lois et sans police,
Sans craindre archers, prévôt, ni suppôt de justiee,
Voit-on les loups brigands, comme nous inhumains,
Pour détrousser les loups, courir les grands chemins ?
Jamais, pous s'agrandir, vit-on dans sa manie
Un tigre en factions partager l'Hyrcanie ?
L'ours a-t-il dans les bois la guerre avec les ours ?
Le vautour dans les airs fond-il sur les vautours ?
A-t-on vu quelquefois dans les plaines d'Afrique,
Déchirant à l'envi leur propre république,
"Lions contre lions, parents contre parents,
Combattre follement pour le choix des tyrans ?"
L'animal le plus fier qu'enfante la nature
Dans un autre animal respecte sa figure :
De sa rage avec lui modère les accès ;
Vit sans bruit, sans débats, sans noise, sans procés.
Un aigle, sur un champ prétendant droit d'aubaine

Ne fait point appeler un aigle à la huitaine :
Jamais, contre un renard chicanant un poulet,
Un renard de son sac n'alla charger Rolet ;
* * * * * * * * * * *
Et jamais juge, entre eux, ordonnant le congrès,
De ce burlesque mot n'a sali ses arrêts.
On ne connaît chez eux ni placets ni requêtes,
Ni haut ni bas conseils, ni chambre des enquêtes.
Chacun l'un avec l'autre en toute sureté,
Vit sous les pures lois de la simple equité.
L'homme seul, l'homme seul, en sa fureur extrême,
Met un brutal honneur à s'égorger soi-même.

BOILEAU. *Sur L'Homme.*

III.

Translate :

Il y a le Paris de Catherine de Médicis, aux Tuileries ; le Paris de Henri II., à l'Hôtel de Ville : deux édifices encore d'un grand goût ; le Paris de Henri IV., à la Place Royale : façades de briques à coins de pierre et à toits d'ardoise, des maisons tricolores ; le Paris de Louis VII., au Val de Grâce : une architecture écrasée et trapue, des voutes en anse de panier, je ne sais quoi de ventru dans la colonne et de bossu dans le dôme ; le Paris de Louis XIV., aux Invalides : grand, riche, doré, et froid ; le Paris de Louis XV., à Saint Sulpice : des volutes, des noeuds de rubans, des nuages, des vermicelles et des chicoreés, le tout en pierre ; le Paris de Louis XVI., au Panthéon : Saint Pierre de Rome mal copié ; le Paris de la république, à l'école de Médecine : un pauvre goût grec et romain qui ressemble au Colisée ou au Parthéon comme la constitution de l'an III. aux lois de Minos ; on l'appelle en architecture le goût messidor ; le Paris de Napoléon, à la place Vendôme : celui-là est sublime, une colonne de bronze faite avec des canons ; le Paris de la restauration, à la Bourse : une colonnade fort blanche supportant une frise fort lisse ; le tout est carré et a coûté vingt millions.

VICTOR HUGO. *Notre Dame de Paris.*

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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GERMAN.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

GRAMMAR.

1. What class of verbs are conjugated with *sein* as an auxiliary in the perfect and pluperfect?

2. Intransitive verbs expressing motion are sometimes conjugated with *sein* and sometimes with *haben*. Give the rule.

3. What is meant by the strong and weak conjugation of verbs? How are those of the strong conjugation divided into classes and subdivisions?

4. Give general rules for the declension of nouns. Write a tabular view of the termination.

5. Which of the cardinal numerals are declined? Give their declension.

6. Name the spurious prepositions which govern the genitive.

7. Enumerate and give the declension of the interrogative pronouns.

8. Name some substantives having two genders, giving their different significations in each.

9. Give general rules for the declension of adjectives.

Translate:

Melchthal.

Ertragen sollt' ich die leichtfert'ge Rede
Des Underschämten: „Wenn der Bauer Brod
Wollt' essen, mög' er selbst am Pfluge ziehn!"
In die Seele schnitt mir's, als, der Bub die Ochsen,
Die schönen Thiere, von dem Pfluge spannte;
Dumpf brüllten sie, als hätten sie Gefuhl
Der Ungebühr, und stietzen mit den Hörnern;
Da übernahm mich der gerechte Zorn,
Und meiner selbst nicht Herr, schlug ich den Boten

Walther Fürst.

O, kaum bezwingen wir das eigene Herz:
Wie soll die rasche Jugend sich bezähmen!

Melchthal.

Mich jammert nur der Vater — Er bedarf
So sehr der Pflege, und sein Sohn ist fern.
Der Vogt ist ihm gehässig, weil er stets.
Für Recht und Freiheit redlich hat gestritten.
Drum werden sie den alten Mann bedrängen,
Und niemand ist, der ihn vor Unglimpf schütze.
— Werde mit mir, was will, ich muß hinüber.

Walther Fürst.

Erwartet nur und faßt euch in Geduld,
Bis Nachricht uns herüber kommt vom Walde.
— Ich höre klopfen, geht — Vielleicht ein Bote
Vom Landvogt — Geht hinein — Ihr seid in Uri
Nicht sicher vor des Landenbergers Arm,
Denn die Thrannen reichen sich die Hände.

SCHILLER, *Wilhelm Tell*, Act I., Scene 4.

Translate:

Die hohle Gasse bei Küßnacht.

(Tell—triht auf mit der Armbrurst).

Durch diese hohle Gasse muß er kommen;
Es führt kein andrer Weg nach Küßnacht — Hier
Vollend' ich's, die Gelegenheit ist günstig.
Dort der Hollunderstrauch verbirgt mich ihm,
Von dort herab kann ihn mein Pfeil erlangen;
Des Weges Enge wehret den Verfolgern.
Mach' deine Rechnung mit dem Himmel, Vogt,
Fort mußt du, deine Uhr ist abgelausen.

Ich lebte still und harmlos — das Geschoß
War auf des Waldes Thiere nur gerichtet,
Meine Gedanken waren rein von Mord —
Du hast aus meinem Frieden mich heraus
Geschreckt; in gährend Drachengift hast du
Die Milch der frommen Denkart mir verwandelt;
Zum Ungeheuren hast du mich gewöhnt —
Wer sich des Kindes Haupt zum Ziele setzte,
Der kann auch treffen in das Herz des Feinds.

SCHILLER, *Wilhelm Tell*, Act IV., Sc. 3.

Write critical notes on the play, and point out which you consider to be the weaker parts.

III.

Translate:

Herrliches Wetter! — Es ist ein schöner warmer Tag, ich will mich auch hernach ein wenig in die Sonne legen. — (Er spreitet seinen Sack aus). Nun, Glück, stehe mir bei! — Wenn ich freilich bedenke, daß diese eigensinnige Gottin so selten die klug angelegten Plane begünstigt, daß sie immer darauf ausgeht, den Verstand der Sterblichen zu Schanden zu machen, so möcht' ich allen Muth verlieren. Doch, sei ruhig, mein Herz, ein Königreich ist schan der Mühe werth, etwas dafür zu arbeiten und zu schwitzen! — Wenn nur keine Hunde hier in der Nähe sind. Ich kann diese Geschöpfe gar nicht vor Angen leiden; sie sind ein Geschlecht, das ich verachte, weil sie sich so gutwillig unter der niedrigsten Knechtschaft der Menschen bequemen; sie können nichts als schmeicheln und beissen, sie haben gar nichts von dem Ton, welcher im Umgange so nothwendig ist. — Es will sich ntchts fangen. — (Er fängt an ein Jägerlied zu singen: im Felde schleich ich still und wild u. s. w., eine Nachtigall im benachbarten Busch fängt au zu schmettern). Sie singt trefflich, die Sängerin der Haine, — wie delikat muß sie erst schmecken! — Die Großen der Erde sind doch darin recht glücklich, daß sie Nachtigallen und Lerchen essen können, so viel sie nur wollen, — wir armen gemeinen Leute müssen uns mit dem Gesange zufrieden stellen, mit der schönen Natur, mit der unbegreiflich süßen Harmonie. — Es ist fatal, daß ich nichts kann singen hören, ohne Lust zu kriegen, es zu fressen. — Natur! Natur! Warum störst du mich dadurch immer in meinen allerzartesten Empfindungen, daß du meinen Geschmack för Musik so pöbelhaft eingerichtet hast? — Fast krieg' ich

Lust, mir die Stiefeln auszuziehn und sacht den Baum dort hinauf zu klettern! sie muß dort sitzen. — (Im Parterre wird getrommelt). Die Nachtigall hat eine gute Natur; ich habe immer nicht glauben wollen, daß sie am liebsten bei Sturm und Ungewitter singe, aber jetzt erleb' ich die Wahrheit dieser Behauptung. — Ei! so singe and schmettre, daß dir der Athem vergeht! — Delikat muß sie schmecken. Ich vergesse meine Jagd über diese süßen Träume. — Es fängt sich warhaftig nichts.

TIECK, *Der gestiefelte Kater.*

Translate:

Wenn man die Kunst so liebt, wie ich, ist das eine angenehme Mühe. — Mir ist auch jetzt über die Stiefeln des Katers ein sehr scharfsinniger Gedänke eingefallen, und ich bewundre darin das Genie des Schauspielers. — Sehn Sie, er ist anfangs Kater deshalb muß er seine natürliche Kleidung ablegen, um die passende Maske einer Katze zu nehmen; jetzt soll er nun wieder ganz als Jäger erscheinen (dies schließe ich daraus, daß ihn jeder so nennt, sich auch kein Mensch über ihn verwundert), ein ungeschickter Schauspieler würde sich auch gewiß in einen Jagdhabit geworfen haben: — aber — wie würde es um unsre Illusion auschn? Wir hätten vielleicht darüber vergessen, daß er doch im Grunde ein Kater ist, und wie unbequem müßte dem schon vorhandenen Pelze sein? Durch die Stiefeln aber deutet er sehr geschickt die Jägeruniform nur an, und daß solche Andeutungen vollkommen kunstgemäss sind, beweisen uns ganz vorzüglich die Alten, die oft —

Fischer.

Schon wieder die Alten!

Bötticher.

Verzeihen Sie, es ist eine angenehme, sonst löbliche Gewohnheit, die ich mir zugelegt habe, verträgt sich auch mit aller wöglichen modernen Eleganz. Ich bin übrigens gesonnen, meine Herren, ein eignes Buch über die dargestellte Rolle des Katers herauszugeben (wozu ich mir auch nachher von Ihnen allerseits einige scharfsinnige Bemerkungen ausbitten werde), und darum wünschte ich wohl, daß das Stück nicht so oft unterbrachen würde.

TIECK.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GERMAN.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

1. What effect did the Crusades exert on the earlier German literature?

2. Give some account of the life and works of *Wolfram von Eschenbach.*

3. State what you know of the works of *Opitz.* Give a history of his life.

4. Give the name and character of the principal works of *Leibnitz, Kant, Schelling,* and *Hegel.*

5. Name the principal writers in prose and poetry of the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, giving two or three works of each.

II.

Translate:

Mutter, sagt' er betroffen, Ihr überrascht mich! Und eilig
Trocknet' er ab die Thräne, der Jüngling edlen Gefühles.
Wie? du weinest, mein Sohn? versetzte die Mutter betroffen;
Daran kenn' ich dich nicht! Ich habe das niemals erfahren!
Sag', was beklemmt dir das Herz? was treibt dich, einsam zu sitzen
Unter dem Birnbaum hier? was bringt dir Thränen in's Auge?
Und es nahm sich zusammen der treffliche Jüngling, und sagte:
Wahrlich, dem ist kein Herz im ehernen Busen, der jetzo
Nicht die Noth der Menschen, der umgetriebnen, empfindet;
Dem ist kein Sinn in dem Haupte, der nicht um sein eigenes Wohl sich
Und um des Vaterlands Wohl in diesen Tagen bekümmert.
Was ich heute gesehn und gehört, das rührte das Herz mir;
Und nun ging ich heraus und sah die herrliche, weite
Landschaft, die sich vor uns in fruchtbaren Hügeln umher schlingt;
Sah die goldene Frucht den Garben entgegen sich neigen,
Und ein reichliches Obst uns volle Kammern versprechen.
Aber, ach! wie nah ist der Feind! Die Fluthen des Rheines
Schützen uns zwar; doch ach! was sind nun Fluthen und Berge
Jenem schrecklichen Volke, das wie ein Gewitter daherzieht!
Denn sie rufen zusammen aus allen Enden die Jugend,
Wie das Alter, und bringen gewaltig vor, und die Menge
Scheut den Tod nicht; es bringt gleich nach der Menge die Menge.
Ach! und ein Deutscher wagt in seinem Hause zu bleiben?
Hofft vielleicht zu entgehen dem Alles bedrohenden Unfall?
Liebe Mutter, ich sag' Euch, am heutigen Tage verdrießt mich,
Daß man mich neulich entschuldigt, als man die Streitenden auslas
Aus den Bürgern.

GŒTHE, *Hermann und Dorothea.*

Write critical notes on the poem in German.

III.

Translate:

Der Kampf.

Nein, länger werd' ich diesen Kampf nicht kämpfen,
Den Riesenkampf nicht.
Kannst du des Herzens Flammentrieb nicht dämpfen,
So fordre, Tugend, dieses Opfer nicht.

Geschworen hab' ich's, ja, ich hab's geschworen,
Mich selbst zu bändigen.
Hier ist dein Kranz, er sei auf ewig mir verloren!
Nimm ihn zurück und laß mich sündigen.

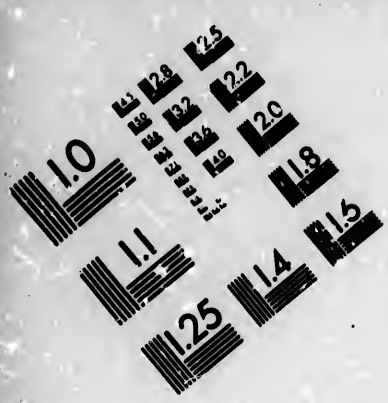
Zerrissen sei, was wir bedungen haben!
Sie liebt mich — deine Krone sei verscherzt!
Glückselig, wer, in Wannetrunkenheit begraben,
So leicht, wie ich, den tiefen Fall verschmerzt!

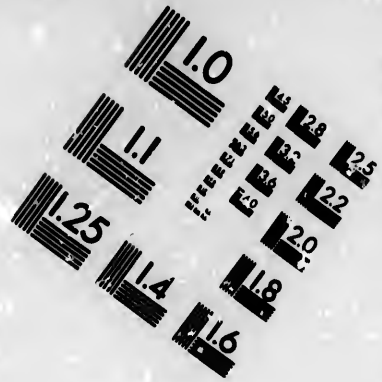
Sie steht den Wurm an meiner Jugend Blume nagen
Und meinen Lenz entflohn,
Bewundert still mein heldenmüthiges Entsagen,
Und großmuthsvoll beschließt sie meinen Lohn.

Mißtraue, schöne Seele, dieser Engelgüte!
Dein Mitleid waffnet zum Verbrechen mich.
Gibt's in des Lebens unermeßlichem Gebiete,
Gibt's einen andern, schönern Lohn, als dich?

Als das Verbrechen, das ich ewig fliehen wollte?
Tyrannisches Geschick!
Der einz'ge Lohn' der meine Tugend krönen sollte,
Ist meiner Tugend letzter Augenblick!

SCHILLER.





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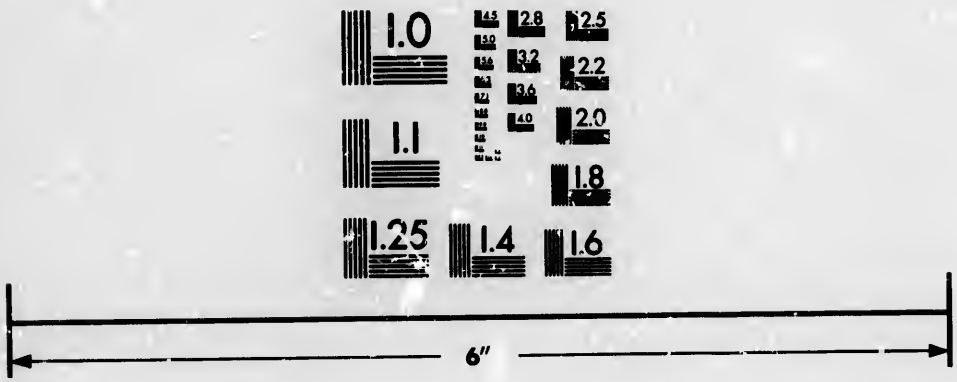

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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FOURTH YEAR.

GERMAN.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

Translate:

Aber Churfürst Gebhard hatte die reformirte und nicht die Lutherische Religion ergriffen; dieser einzige Umstand machte sein Unglück. Die Erbitterung dieser beyden Kirchen gegen einander ließ es nicht zu, daß die evangelischen Reichsstände den Churfürsten als den Ihritgen ansahen, und als einen solchen mit Nachdruck unterstützten. Alle hatten ihm zwar Muth zugesprochen und Hülfe zugesagt; aber nur ein apanagirter Prinz des pfälzischen Hauses, Pfalzgraf Johann Casimir, ein Kalvinischher Eiferer, hielt ihm Wort. Dieser eilte, des kaiserlichhen Verboths ungeachtet, mit seinem kleinen Heer ins Collnische, doch etwas erhebliches auszurichten, weil ihn der Churfürst, selbst von dem Noth'wendigstien enthlößt, ganz und gar ohne Hülfe ließ. Desto schnellere Fortschritte machte der neupostulirte Churfürst, den seine bayerischen Verwandten und die Spanier von den Niederlanden aus kräftig unterstützten. Die Gebhardischhen Truppen, von ihrem Herrn ohne Sold gelassen, lieferten dem Feind einen Platz nach dem andern aus; andere wurden zur Uebergabe gezwungen. Gebharb hielt sich noch etwas länger in seinen Westphälischen Landen, bis er auch hier der Uebermacht zu weichen gezwungen war. Nachdem er in Holland und England mehrere vergebliche Versuche zu seiner Wiederherstellung gethan, zog er sich in das Stift Straßburg zurück, um dort als Domdechant zu sterben; das erste Opfer des geistlichen Vorbehalts, oder vielmehr der schlechten Harmonie unter den Deutschen Protestanten.

SCHILLER, *Geschichte des dreizsigjährigen Kreigs.*

1. Write critical notes on this work.

2. *Liess.* Give the various uses and meanings of *lassen.*

3. Explain the construction of the second sentence.

4. *Hielt ihm Wort.* Explain the construction.

5. *Ziehen.* Give various significations.

II.

Translate:

Da brach Ritter Folko von Monfaucon vor mit seinem normännischen Reitergeschwader. Noch im Vorbeifliegen grüßte er mit der leuchtenden Klinge nach Gabrielen hinauf, dann ging's mit vielstimmig jubelndem Schlachtruf in der Gegner linken Flugel hinein. Eiriks Fußknechte streckten ihm, auf's Knie gestemmt, ihre starrenden Hellebarten eisenfest entgegen; manch ein edles Roß stieg tödtlich verwundet und warf, sich überschlagend, seinen Reiter mit auf den Boden; manch andres riß in seinem Todesfalle den Gegner zugleich unter sich; Folko flog durch, unverwundet er und sein Schlachtgaul, eine Menge erlesener Ritter ihm nach. Schon tos'te Verwirrung durch das feindliche Heer, schon rückten Biörn Gluth-Auge's Rotten siegjubend vor, da warf sich eine Reiterschaar unter Eirik Jarl dem großen Freiherrn entgegen, und während dessen Normänner, schnell gesammelt, ihm nachhieben in die neuen Feindesreihen, rollte sich das Fußvolk der Gegner zusammen, immer zusammen, in einen ganz dichten Knäuel; man hörte, daß es auf den wunderlich gellenden Ruf eines Kriegsmannes in der Mitte geschah. Und kaum ward die seltsame Schlachtordnung gebildet, so flog sie auch wieder nach allen Seiten sturmrusend auseinander, aber mit zersprengender Kraft, wie Hekla aus unergründetem Schlunde seine Flammen treibt, Biörns Krieger, die den Feind zu umschließen dachten, wankten und fielen und wichen vor der unbegreiflichen Wuth. Vergebens stemmte sich Ritter Biörn dem Strom entgagen, schon war er beinahe mit fortgerissen in die allgemeine Flucht.

FOUQUÉ, *Sintram.*

1. Give critical notes on this and other similar romances written by *Fouqué*.

2. *Sich überschlagend.* Explain the construction.

3. *Schon rückten,* &c. Give rules for the position of the prefix in separable verbs.

4. *Dachten.* Enumerate verbs similarly conjugated.

III.

Translate:

Ganz ohne Frage besass Wieland unter allen das schönste Naturell. Er hatte sich früh in Jenen ideellen Regionen ausgebildet, wo die Jugend so gern verweilt: da ihm aber diese durch das, was man Erfahrung nennt, durch Begegnisse an Welt und Wiebern verleidet wurden, so warf er sich auf die Seite des Wirklichen, und gefiel sich und andern im Weiderstreit beider Welten, wo sich zwischen Scherz und Ernst im leichten Gefecht sein Talent am allerschönsten zeigte. Wie manche seiner glänzenden Productionen fallen in die Zeit meiner academischen Jahre. Musarion wirkte am meisten auf mich, und ich kann mich noch des Orts und der Stelle erinnern wo ich den ersten Aushängebogen zu Gesicht bekam, welchen mir Oeser mittheilte. Hier war es, wo ich das Antike lebendig und neu wieder zu sehen glaubte. Alles was in Wielands Genie plastisch ist, zeigt sich hier aufs vollkommenste; und da jener sur unglücklichen Nüchternheit verdammte Phanias-Timon sich zuletzt wieder mit seinem Mädchen und der Welt versöhnt, so mag man die menschenfeindliche Epoche wohl auch mit ihm durchleben. Uebrigens gab man diesen Werken sehr gern einen heiteren Widerwillen gegen erhöhte Gesinnungen zu, welche bei leicht verfehlter Anwendung aufs Leben öfters der Schwärmerey verdächtig werden. Man verzieh dem Autor, wenn er das, was man für wahr und ehrwürdig hielt, mitt Spott verfolgte, um so eher, als er dadurch zu erkennen gab dass es ihm selbst immerfort zu schaffen mache.

GOETHE.

IV.

Translate:

Gusttav, es tobt fürchterlich in mir, meine finstere Ahnung geht in Erfüllung! — Der General ließ uns versammeln, und rief die Friewilligen zum Sturme auf Villarosa auf. — Die Feinde haben es besetzt, und scheinen sich auf der Höhe befestigen zu wollen. Dass ich der Erste war, der hervor trat, begreifst Du. — Ich soll meine Magdalene aus der Gewalt der Feinde befreien; welch ein Göttergefühl für mich! aber ich soll merden lassen auf jenen friedlichen Fluren, und soll jene schöne Welt zerstören helfen, an der sie mit so inniger Liebe hängt; kann ich das? darf ich das? O Kampf der Pflicht! -- Doch auf jeden Fall muß ich das Wagestück unternehmen, so kann ich um so leichter helfen. Es wird scharf hergehen. Der Feind soll nicht unbedeutend stark seyn, und mein Häufchen tst klein; denn es bedarf der Wackeren überall, und der General kann nur wenige entbehren, da sie stündlich großen Ereignissen entgegen sehen. — Schütze mich Gott! Pflicht und Liebe rufen mich, blutig soll ich mir mein Glück erkaufen.

KÖRNER.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GERMAN.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. E. GRAHAM, M.D.

I.

Translate:

Komm, laß uns fliehn, eh' uns den Weg zur Flucht
Ein neuer Feind vielleichht zu sperren sucht;
Und sei gewiß, sind wir nur erst geborgen,
Wird unser Schützer auch für diese Schläfer sorgen,
Dieß sprechend trägt er sie mit jugendlicher Kraft
Die Marmortrepp' hinunter bis zum Magen,
Den Oberon zu ihrer Flucht verschafft,
Und eine süß're Last hat nie ein Mann getragen.

Die ganze Burg ist furchtbar still und leer
Wie eine Gruft, und Leichen ähnlich liegen
In tiefem Schlaf die Hüter hin und her;
Nichts hemmt der Liebe Flucht; der Wagen wird bestiegen:
Doch traut das Fräulein sich dem Ritter nicht allein;
Mit Scherasmin steigt auch die Amme hastig ein.
Sie, die zum ersten Mal so viele Wunder siehet,
Die arme Frau weiß nicht wie ihr geschiehet.

Wie wird ihr, da sie rückwärts schaut
Und sieht, an Pferde Statt, vier Schwanen vor dem Magen,
Regiert von einem Kind! — Wie schaudert ihr die Haut,
Da sie empor gelupft und durch die Luft getragen
Sich fühlt, und kaum zu athmen sich getraut,
Und nicht begreifen kann, wie, ohne umzuschlagen,
So schwer bepackt der Wagen sich erhebt,
Und, steter als ein Kahn, auf leichten Wolken schwebt!

WIELAND. *Oberon.*

1. *Sind wir nur erst geborgen.* Supply the conjunction.

2. *Traut.* Give the different significations of this verb.

3. Are there any peculiarities in the verbs *geschiehet* and *gelupft?*

4. *An Pferde Statt.* Explain the construction.

II.

Translate:

Iphigenie.

Vom alten Bande löset ungern sich
Die Zunge los, ein langverschwiegenes
Geheimniß endlich zu entdecken; denn,
Einmal vertraut, verläßt es ohne Rückkehr
Des tiefen Herzens sichre Wohnung, schadet,
Wie es die Götter wollen, oder nützt.
Vernimm! Ich bin aus Tantalus' Geschlecht.

Thoas.

Du sprichst ein großes Wort gelassen aus.
Nennst du den deinen Ahnherrn, den die Welt
Als einen ehmals Hochbegnadigten
Der Götter kennt? Ist's jener Tantalus,
Den Jupiter zu Rath und Tafel zog,
An dessen alterfahrnen, vielen Sinn
Verknüpfenden Gesprächen Götter selbst,
Wie an Orakelsprüchen, sich ergötzten?

Iphigenie.

Er ist es; aber Götter sollten nicht
Mit Menschen, wie mit ihres Gleichen, wandeln;
Das sterbliche Geschlecht ist viel zu schwach,
In ungewohnter Höhe nicht zu schwindeln.
Unedel war er nicht und kein Verräther;
Allein zum Knecht zu groß, und zum Gesellen
Des großen Wonn'rers nur ein Mensch. So war
Auch sein Vergehen menschlich; ihr Gericht
War streng, und Wichter singen: Uebermuth
Und Untreu' stürzten ihn von Jovis Tisch
Zur Schmach des alten Tartarus hinab.
Ach! und sein ganz Geschlecht trug ihren Haß.

GOETHE. *Iphigenie auf Tauris.*

1. Write a short synopsis of the drama.

2. *Du sprichst ein grosses Wort*, &c. Explain the construction of that and the following sentence.

3. *Uebermuth und Untreu.* Why without an article.

III.

Translate:

Waldgang,

Ich ging an deiner Seite
In einem Buchenhaine;
Ein störendes Geleite
Ließ nimmer uns alleine.

Und mußten wir zurücke
Ins Herz die Worte pressen,
Uns sagten unsre Blicke,
Daß wir uns nicht vergessen.

Und sehn wir uns nicht wieder
In diesem Erdenleben,
Dich werden meine Lieder
Verherrlichend umschweben.

Das Bächlein trieb hinunter
Der Wellen rasche Tänze,
Und rauschend flocht und bunter
Der Herbst der Wehmuth Kränze.

Doch aus des Walds Verdüstern,
Den Stimmen des Vergehens,
Hört' ich die Hoffnung flüstern
Des ew'gen Wiedersehens.

LENAU.

Write a history of the life of *Nicolaus Lenau.*

IV.

Translate:

Aber o wähnst du, dass der Liebe Rose,
  Selbst der süssesten Liebe, wenn nun endlich
    Athemlos, mit schmachtendem feuchtem Auge,
      Bebenden Lippen,
Die zich zu matten halbgeküssten Küssen
  Kaum zu schliessen vermögen!—ach an deinen
    Trunknen Busen, Sie, die du liebtest, die dich
      Liebet, dahinsinkt!
Wähnst du, sie dufte, diese Rose, stärker,
  Als dan Rankengewebe, das mit tausend
    Armen uns und kraüslenden Sprossen fester
      Stets uns umschlinget?
Aufgang der Sonne flammet dir des Todes
  Fakel? Sie, die der Ranken keiner schonen,
    Und austroknen würde die Borne meines
      Lechzenden Lebens?
Dass, den du wünschtest, ich nicht fürchte, weisst du,
  Kanntest lange den Durst in meinem Herzen,
    Heldentod einst in der gerechten Feldschlacht
      Blutig zu sterben.
Siehe schon schwebt Er!—Ha ich kenne deines
  Fittigs Todesgesang: mich schreckt nicht, Droher,
    Deine Rechte! Trennung von meinen Lieben,
      Droher, die schreckt mich!
Leben, o leben will ich! wenn gleich oftmal
  Schwarze Wolken mich hüllen. Schwestern, Freunde,
    Leben! mein braunlockiges Weib, mein Bruder,
      Leben, o Leben!
Aber wenn—doch der Menschheit Loos verbeut es!
  Wenn zugleich dem vertrauten Haüflein winkte
    Er, der Ruhegeber; ich säh' ihn lächlend:
      "Bruder, er schreckt nicht!"

STOLBERG.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

ITALIAN.

HONORS.

Examiner: FRED. E. SEYMOUR, M.A.

I.

DANTE.

Translate:

Siede la terra, dove nata fui,
  Sulla marina dove il Po discende
  Per aver pace co' seguaci sui.
Amor, che al cor gentil ratto s'apprende,
  Prese costui della bella persona
  Che mi fu tolta, e il modo ancor m'offende.
Amor, che a nullo amato amar perdona,
  Mi prese del costui piacer sì forte
  Che, come vedi, ancor non m'abbandona.
Amor condusse noi ad una morte;
  Caina attende chi vita ci spense.
  Queste parole da lor ci fur porte.
Da che io intesi quelle anime offense,
  Chinai 'l viso, e tanto il tenni basso!
  Finchè il Poeta mi disse: Che pense?
Quando risposi, cominciai: O lasso,
  Quanti dolci pensier, quanto disio
  Menò costoro al doloroso passo!
Poi mi rivolsi a loro e parla' io,
  E cominciai: Francesca, i tuoi martiri
  A lagrimar mi fanno tristo e pio.
Ma dimmi: al tempo de' dolci sospiri,
  A che, e come concedette amore,

Che conosceste i dubbiosi desiri?
Ed ella a me: Nessun maggior dolore,
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria; e ció sa il tuo dottore.
Ma se a conoscer la prima radice
Del nostro amor tu hai cotanto affetto,
Farò come colui che piange e dice.
Noi leggevamo un giorno per diletto
Di Lancilotto, come amor lo strinse:
Soli eravamo e senza alcun sospetto.
Per più fiate gli occhi ci sospinse
Quella lettura, e scollorocci il viso:
Ma solo un punto fu quel che ci vinse.
Quando leggemmo il disiato riso
Esser baciato da cotanto amante,
Questi, che mai da me non fia diviso,
La bocca mi baciò tutto tremante:
Galeotto fu il libro e chi lo scrisse:
Quel giorno più non vi leggemmo avante.
Mentre che l'uno spirto questo disse,
L' altro piangeva sì, che di pietade
Io venni men così com' io morisse;
E caddi, come corpo morto cade.

Inferno, Canto V., ll. 97–142.

1. (i.) *La terra.* Name the place and give a brief history of the speaker.

(ii.) *Amor che a nullo amato,* &c. Characterize this species of word-building.

(iii.) *Caina.* Explain the term. Describe briefly the structure or topography of the infernal region as conceived by Dante.

(iv.) *Ciò sa il tuo dottore.* Who is meant, and what is the authority for making this statement concerning him?

(v.) Give a summary of the contents of Cantos I. and II. of the *Inferno.*

II.

TASSO.

Translate:

Ma, ecco omai l'ora fatale è giunta
Che 'l viver di Clorinda al suo fin deve.
Spinge egli il ferro nel bel sen di punta,
Che vi s'immerge, e'l sangue avido beve;

E la veste che d'ôr vago trapunta
Le mammelle stringea tenere e leve,
L'empie d'un caldo fiume. Ella già sente
Morirsi; e'l piè le manca egro e languente.

Quel segue la vittoria, e la trafitta
Vergine, minacciando, incalza e preme
Ella, mentre cadea, la voce afflitta
Movendo, dise le parole estreme,
Parole ch' a lei novo un spirto ditta,
Spirto di fè, di carità, di speme:
Virtù ch' or Dio le infonde; e, se rubella
In vita fu, la vuole in morte ancella:

Amico, hai vinto: io ti perdòn...; perdona
Tu ancora, al corpo no, che nulla pave,
All' alma sì: deh! per lei prega; e dona
Battesmo a me, ch' ogni mia colpa lave.
In queste voci languide risuona
Un non so che di flebile e soave,
Ch' al cor gli serpe, ed ogni sdegno ammorza,
E gli occhi a lagrimar gl'invoglia e sforza.

Poco quindi lontan nel sen del monte
Scaturía mormorando un picciol rio:
Egli v'accorse, e l' elmo empiè nel fonte,
E tornò mesto al grande ufficio e pio.
Tremar sentì la man, mentre la fronte
Non conosciuta ancor sciolse e scoprio.
La vide, e la conobbe; e restò senza
E voce e moto. Ahi vista! ahi conoscenza!

Non morì già; che sue virtuti accolse
Tutte in quel punto, e in guardia al cor le mise;
E premendo il suo affanno, a dar si volse
Vita con l'acqua a chi col fero uccise.
Mentre egli il suon de' sacri detti sciolse,
Colei di gioja trasmutossi, e rise:
E in atto di morir lieto e vivace,
Dir parea: S' apre il Cielo; io vado in pace.

D' un bel pallore ha il bianco volto asperso,
Come a gigli sarian miste viole;
E gli occhi al cielo affisa, e in lei converso
Sembra per la pietate il cielo e 'l sole;

E la man nuda e fredda alzando verso
Il cavaliero, in vece di parole,
Gli dà pegno di pace. In questa forma
Passa la bella donna, e par che dorma.

La Gerusalemme Liberata, Canto XII, St. 64–69.

2. Give in detail the history of Clorinda so far as related in this Canto.

III.

ALFIERI.

Translate:

ELET. O di buon re, miglior consorte.

CLIT. Ahi lassa!
Tradita io son: tu mi tradisti, Elettra.
Così tua fe mi serbi? Al re svelasti
Egisto; ond' ei...

ELET. Nè il pur nomai, tel giuro.
D' altronde il seppe. Ognun ricerca a gara
Del re la grazia in modi mille: ognuno
Util vuol farsi al re: ben maraviglia
Prender te può, che nol sapesse ei pria.

CLIT. Ma che gli appon? di che il sospetta? udisti
I detti lor? perchè lo scaccia? ed egli
Che rispondea? Di me parlogli Atride?

ELET. Rassicurati, madre; in cor d'Atride
Non v' ha sospetto. Ei, che tradir tu il possa,
Nol pensa pur; nol dei tradir tu quindi.
Non di nemico con Egisto furo
Le sue parole.

CLIT. Ma pur d' Argo in bando
Tosto ei lo vuole.

ELET. Oh te felice! Tolta
Dall' orlo sei del precipizio, innanzi
Che più t' inoltri.

CLIT. Ei partirà?

ELET. Sepolto
Al suo partir sarà l' arcano: intero
Il cor per anco hai del consorte; ei nulla
Brama quanto il tuo amore: il cor non gli hanno
Pieno finor di rio velen gl' infami

Rei delatori; intatto è il tutto ancora.
Guai, se costoro, al par che iniqui, vili,
Veggiono alquanto vacillar tra voi
L' amor, la pace, la fidanza: tosto
Gli narreranno... Ah madre! ah sì, pietade
Di te, di noi, di quell' Egisto istesso
Muovati, deh!—Fuor d' Argo, in salvo ei fia
Dallo sdegno del re...

CLIT. Se egisto io perdo,
Che mi resta a temer?

ELET. La infamia.

CLIT. Oh cielo!...
Omai mi lascia al mio terribil fato.

ELET. Deh, no. Che speri? e che farai?...

CLIT. Mi lascia,
Figlia innocente di colpevol madre.
Più non mi udrai nomarti Egisto mai,
Contaminar non io ti vo': non debbe
A parte entrar de' miei sospiri iniqui
L' infelice mia figlia.

ELET. Ah madre!...

CLIT. Sola
Co' pensier miei, colla funesta fiamma
Che mi divora, lasciami.—L' impongo.

Agamennone, AT. III., SC. 5.

3. Describe the plot of this drama sufficiently to explain the conversation given in the above extract.

IV.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

4. Describe the life and writings, and characterize the style of Boccaccio, Ariosto, Berni, Tasso, Alfieri.

5. Sketch the history of the Italian drama.

Tra

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Examiner; FRED. E. SEYMOUR, M.A.

I.

MANZONI.

Translate:

Don Rodrigo, come abbiam detto, misurava innanzi e indietro, a passi lunghi, quella sala, dalle pareti della quale pendevano ritratti di famiglia, di varie generazioni. Quando si trovava col viso ad una parete, e voltava, si vedeva in faccia un suo antenato guerriero, terrore de' nemici e de' suoi soldati, torvo nella guardatura, co' capelli corti e ritti, co' baffi tirati e a punta, che sporgevan dalle guance col mento obliquo: ritto in piedi l'eroe, con le gambiere, co' cosciali, con la corazza, co' bracciali, co' guanti, tutto di ferro; con la destra sul fianco, e la sinistra sul pomo della spada. Don Rodrigo lo guardava; e quando gli era arrivato sotto, e voltava, ecco in faccia un altro antenato, magistrato, terrore de' litiganti e degli avvocati, a sedere sur una gran seggiola coperta di velluto rosso, ravvolto in un' ampia toga nera; tutto nero, fuorchè un collare bianco, con due larghe facciuole, e una fodera di zibellino arrovesciata (era il distintivo de' senatori, e non lo portavan che l'inverno, ragion per cui non si troverà mai un ritratto di senatore vestito d'estate); macilento, con le ciglia aggrottate: teneva in mano una supplica, e pareva che dicesse: vedremo. Di qua una matrona, terrore delle sue cameriere; di

là un abate, terrore de' suoi monaci: tutta gente in somma che aveva fatto terrore, e lo spirava ancora dalle tele. Alla presenza di tali memorie, don Rodrigo tanto più s'arrovellava, si vergognava, non poteva darsi pace, che un frate avesse osato venirgli addosso, con la prosopopea di Nathan. Formava un disegno di vendetta, l'abbandonava, pensava come soddisfare insieme alla passione, e a cio che chiamava onore; e talvolta (vedete un poco!) sentendosi fischiare ancora agli orecchi quell' esordio di profezia, rabbrividiva istantaneamente e stava quasi per deporre il pensiero delle due soddisfazioni. Finalmente, per far qualche cosa, chiamò un servitore, e gli ordinò che lo scusasse con la compagnia, dicendo ch' era trattenuto da un affare urgente. Quando quello tornò a riferire che que' signori eran partiti, lasciando i loro rispetti: "e il conte Attilio?" domandò, sempre camminando, don Rodrigo.

"È uscito con que' signori, illustrissimo."

"Bene: sei persone di seguito, per la passeggiata: subito. La spada, la cappa, il cappello: subito."

I Promessi Sposi, cap. VII.

1. *Abbiam detto.* When can the final vowel of a word be omitted in Italian?

2. *Vedeva, sedere, pareva, dicesse, venir, deporre.* Give all the persons of the present indicative and the past participles of each of these verbs.

3. Name and describe briefly the principal characters that figure in the story up to this point, and explain the general situation at the time indicated by the above extract.

4. Give an account of Manzoni, and estimate his merit as a novelist.

II.

GOLDONI.

Translate:

GER. Sciagurato!...meriteresti...ma io sono l'uomo debole, questa specie di fanatismo del sangue mi parla in favor d'un ingrato!...Alzati, traditore, io pagherò i tuoi debiti, e ti porrò forse in tal guisa in istato di farne degli altri.

DAL. (*Commosso.*) Ah! no, mio zio, vi prometto... Vedrete dalla mia condotta avvenire...

GER. Qual condotta, sciagurato senza cervello? Quella d'un marito infatuato, che si lascia guidare a capriccio da sua moglie, da una femmina vana, presuntuosa, civetta...

DAL. No, vel giuro, mia moglie non ne ha colpa; voi non la conoscete.

GER. (*Ancora piu vivamente.*) Tu la difendi, tu menti in mia presenza?...Guardati bene...Ci vorrebbe poco, che a cagione di tua moglie non ritrattassi la promessa cui m'hai strappata di bocca. Sì, sì, la ritratterò...Tu non avrai nulla del mio. Tua moglie!...Io non posso soffrirla, non voglio vederla.

DAL. Ah! mio zio, mi lacerate il cuore.

MADAME, *e detti.*

MAD. Deh! signore, se mi credete la cagione de' disordini di vostro nipote, è giusto che ne porti io sola la pena. L'ignoranza in cui ho vissuto fin ora, non è, lo veggo, dinanzi a' vostr' occhi una scusa che basti. Giovane, senza esperienza, mi sono lasciata dirigere da un marito che io amava. Il mondo seppe allettarmi, i cattivi esempj m' hanno sedotta; io era contenta, e mi credeva felice...ma sembro la rea, e questo basta... Purchè mio marito sia degno de' vostri beneficj, soscrivo al fatale vostro decreto. Mi stacherò dalle sue braccia. Vi chiedo una grazia soltanto. Moderate il vostr' odio contro di me; scusate il mio sesso, la mia età, compatite un marito che, per troppo amore...

GER. Eh! madama...credereste voi forse di soverchiarmi?

MAD. O cielo! Dunque non v' è più speranza?...Ah! mio caro Dalancour, io t' ho adunque perduto! Io muojo. (*Cade sopra un soffà.*)

DAL. (*Corre in suo soccorso.*)

GER. Olà! c' è nissuno?...Martuccia. (*Inquieto, commosso, intenerito.*)

Il Burbero benefico, Atto III. Sc. VIII.

1. *In istato.* Why not *in stato?*

2. *No, vel giuro, mia moglia &c.* Why not *la mia moglia?*

3. *Muojo.* Give the first person singular of each simple tense of the indicative and all the persons of the imperative.

III.

TRANSLATION.

Translate into Italian:

There was once (*già*) in Florence a young man called Federigo degli Alberighe, esteemed above all the other youth of Tuscany in feats of arms and in courtesy. He, as happens to most worthy men, fell in love with a noble lady called Mistress Giovanna, reckoned (*tenere*) in her time, among the fairest and most charming in Florence. And in order that he might gain her love he jousted and tilted (*armezziare*) kept festivals and made them, and spent his money without any restraint. But she, as virtuous as beautiful, cared nought for the things he did for her sake, nor for him who did them. Federigo at length having spent more than he could afford (*oltre ad ogni suo potere*) and gained nothing, his riches, as easily happens took flight (*mancare*) and he was left poor, with only a little farm (*poderetto*) remaining to him from the income of which he could barely (*strettissimamente*) live, and beside this his falcon (*falcone*), one of the best in the world. Wherefore, being more in love than ever, and not seeming to himself to be able any longer to play the citizen (*esser cittadino*) as he would like to, he went away to live at Campi where his farm was. Here hunting for birds (*ucellare*) where he could, and with no one to question him, he patiently endured his poverty. Now it happened one day after Federigo had become so much reduced in circumstances (*che essendo così Federigo divenuto all' estremo*) that the husband of Mistress Giovanna fell sick (*infermare*), and seeing himself approaching death, made his will, and being very rich, left in it as heir, a son of his already pretty-well-grown-up (*grandicello*), with reversion after him, in case he died without legitimate issue, to Mistress Giovanna whom he greatly loved.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

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SPANISH.

HONORS.

Examiner: FRED. E. SEYMOUR, M.A.

I.

QUINTANA.

Translate:

La serie de aventuras que los noveleros le atribuyen en esta época daria materia á un cuento interesante y agradable, pero fabuloso: las memorias históricas, al contrario, no presentan mas que una sucesion de guerrillas, cabalgadas y refriegas sin incidentes, sin variedad y sin interes. Su narracion seca por necesidad, sumaria y monótona, fatigaria al historiador sid instruccion alguna ni placer de los lectores. Por tanto, parece que bastará decir lo único que se puede saber. Rodrigo, saliendo de Castilla, se dirigió primero á Barcelona, y despues à Zaragoza; cuyo rey moro Almoctader murió de allí á poco tiempo, dejando divididos sus dos estadidos de Zaragoza y Denia entre sus dos hijos Almuctaman y Alfagib. Rodrigo asistió siempre al primero; y Zaragoza, defendida por él de los ataques que contra ella intentaron Alfagib, el rey de Aragon don Sancho Ramirez, y el conde de Barcelona Berenguer, le debió la constante prosperidad que gozó mientras la vida de Almuctaman. Sus enemigos, ó no osaban pelear con Rodrigo, ó eran vencidos miserablemente si entraban en batalla; y el rey de Zaragoza, cediendo á su campeon toda la autoridad en el estado, colmándole de honores y de riquezas, aun no creia que acertaba á galardonar tantos servicios. Así se mantuvo el Cid hasta la muerte de aquel príncipe: despues se resolvió á volver á Castilla; y el rey Alfonso, contento con la

conquista de Toledo que acababa de hacer, le recibió con las muestras mayores de honor y de amistad (1088). Hízole muchas y grandes mercedes; entre ellas la de que fuesen suyos y libres de toda contribucion los castillos y villas que ganase de los moros. Rodrigo levantó un ejército de siete mil hombres, se entró por tierras de Valencia, libró á esta ciudad del sitio que tenia puesto sobre ella el conde Berenguer; y hecho tributario el régulo que la mandaba, marchó á Requena, donde se detuvo algun tiempo.

El Cid, p. 6.

1. *Parece que bastará decir lo único que se puede saber.* Give in full the present and preterite indicative of each of the irregular verbs in this sentence.

2. (i.) 1088. Write this number out at length in Spanish.

   (ii.) *Entra ellas la de que.* Parse *la*, and show its syntactical construction.

   (iii.) *Suyos y libres.* What considerations in Spanish regulate the position of adjectives with respect to the nouns they qualify?

3. (i.) *Libró á este ciudad.* When does *á* precede the the regimen of an active verb, and what other uses has it?

   (ii.) *El régulo.* What does it mean here, and what other significations has it?

II.

Translate:

Hallábase entonces Fernando en una de aquellas circunstancias críticas en que no bastan las luces y la inteligencia á un político, sino que es preciso apelar á la grandeza de alma y de carácter, para no desmayar y cometer errores. Isabel al morir dejaba sus reinos á su hija doña Juana, casada con el archiduque Felipe de Austria, ordenando que si su hija ó no quisiese ó no pudiese intervenir en la gobernacion de ellos, fuese gobernador el rey católico, mientras llegaba á mayor edad Cárlos su nieto, hijo mayor del archiduque y Juana. Esta, privada de razon, era absolutamente inútil al gobierno; y Fernando, en virtud de la disposicion de Isabel, queria seguir mandando en Castilla: Felipe deseaba venir á administrar el patrimonio de su esposa; y la mayor parte de los grandes, impacientes por

sacudir el freno y la sujecion en que habian estado hasta entonces, favorecian las pretensiones del archiduque. Este vino con la reina á España, y fué en fin forzoso á Fernando salir casi como expelido de aquel estado, que por tantos años habia gobernado y acrecentado con el mayor acierto y la prosperidad mas gloriosa. En medio de las negociaciones y disputas que hubo para esto, el gran político perdió la prudencia que siempre le habia asistido, y el resentimiento contra su yerno le hizo cometer una falta imperdonable.

El Gran Capitan, p. 146.

4. (i.) *Hallábase.* With which parts of the verb *may* conjunctive pronouns be made *arrimados*, and with which *must* they be so written? What does *arrimado* mean when not used as a grammatical term? Translate *tener arrimado.*

(ii.) *Felipe de Austria.* When do names of countries require the definite article before them, and when not?

(iii.) *Y fué en fin forzozo, &c.* When is *y* replaced by *é*? Parse *fué*, and give its subject.

(iv.) *Expelido.* Give the other form of this participle, and the difference in their use.

III.

GRAMMAR.

5. Give the general rules for determining the gender of nouns.

6. When is the masculine article used before a feminine noun.?

7. Give the Spanish terminations that express augmentation and diminution, with the force of each.

8. When is *que* and when *de lo que* used to introduce the complement of a comparison? When is *tanto* followed by *cuanto*, and when by *como?*

9. Name the auxilary verbs, and give rules for their use.

10. Investigate the origin and use of gutturals in the Spanish language.

11. Specify some of the principal consonant and vowel changes Latin words have undergone in the development of the modern Spanish tongue.

Give the modern Spanish forms of the following words: *catena, circa, clavis, denarius, facies, fames, fidelis, filius, fortis, orphanus, ovum, pluvia, tunc, undecim.*

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Examiner: FRED. E. SEYMOUR, M.A.

I.

MORATIN.

Translate:

DOÑA IR. No tenga usted sobre ese particular la mas leve desconfianza; pero hágase usted cargo de que á una niña no la es lícito decir con ingenuidad lo que siente. Mal pareceria, señor don Diego, que una doncella de vergüenza y criada como Dios manda, se atreviese á decirle á un hombre: yo le quiero á usted.

D. DIEGO. Bien, si fuese un hombre á quien hallara por casualidad en la calle y le espetara ese favor de buenas á primeras, cierto que la doncella haria muy mal; pero á un hombre con quien ha de casarse dentro de pocos dias, ya pudiera decirle alguna cosa que... Ademas, que hay ciertos modos de esplicarse...

DOÑA IR. Conmigo usa de mas franqueza. Á cada instante hablamos de usted, y en todo manifiesta el particular cariño que á usted le tiene... ¡Con qué juicio hablaba ayer noche despues que usted se fué á recoger! No sé lo que hubiera dado porque hubiese podido oirla.

D. DIEGO. ¿Y qué? ¿Hablaba de mí?

DOÑA IR. Y qué bien piensa acerca de lo preferible que es para una criatura de sus años un marido de cierta edad, esperimentado, maduro y de conducta...

D. Diego. ¡Calle! ¿Eso decia?

Doña Ir. No, esto se lo decia yo, y me escuchaba con una atencion como si fuera una mujer de cuarenta años, lo mismo.. ¡Buenas cosas la dije! Y ella, que tiene mucha penetracion, aunque me esté mal el decirlo... ¿Pues no da lástima, señor, el ver como se hacen los matrimonios hoy en el dia? Casan á una muchacha de quince años con un arrapiezo de diez y ocho, á una de diez y siete con otro de veinte y dos: ella niña sin juicio ni esperiencia, y él niño tambien sin asomo de cordura ni conocimiento de lo que es mundo. Pues, señor (que es lo que yo digo), ¿quién ha de gobernar la casa? ¿quién ha de mandar á los criados? ¿quién ha de enseñar y corregir á los hijos? Porque sucede tambien que estos atolondrados de chicos suelen plagarse de criaturas en un instante, que da compasion.

D. Diego. Cierto que es un dolor el ver rodeados de hijos á muchos que carecen del talento, de la esperiencia y de la virtud que son necesarias para dirigir su educacion.

Doña Ir. Lo que sé decirle á usted es que aun no habia cumplido los diez y nueve cuando me casé de primeras nupcias con mi difunto don Epifanio, que esté en el cielo. Y era un hombre que, mejorando lo presente, no es posible hallarle de mas respeto, mas caballeroso... y al mismo tiempo mas divertido y decidor. Pues, para servir á usted, ya tenia los cincuenta y seis, muy largos de talle, cuando se casó conmigo.

D. Diego. Buena edad... No era un niño, pero...

Doña Ir. Pues á eso voy... Ni á mí podia convenirme en aquel entónces un boquirrubio con los cascos á la jineta... No, señor... Y no es decir tampoco que estuviese achacoso ni quebrantado de salud, nada de eso. Sanito estaba, gracias á Dios, como una manzana; ni en su vida conoció otro mal, sina una especie de alferecía que le amagaba de cuando en cuando. Pero luego que nos casamos dió en darle tan á menudo y tan de recio, que á los siete meses me hallé viuda y en cinta de una criatura que nació después, y al cabo y al fin se me murió de alfombrilla.

El si de las Niñas, Ac. I., Esc. 4.

II.

TRANSLATION.

Translate into Spanish:

In eighteen hundred and six was brought out *(representar)* *El si de las Niñas*, the moral aim *(fin)* of which is to shew the influence of education in the choice of a settlement-in-life *(estado)*, and the perils which result from not managing this with the greatest prudence. Far from having partisans *(partido)* and notwithstanding criticisms, it obtained such extraordinary applause that its first representations continued for twenty-six consecutive days, and perhaps would have lasted longer, if Lent had not interrupted them, and in this same year four editions of the piece were published *(hacer)* and immediately disposed of. But those who witnessed its glory with envy, appealed, in order to overthrow it, to another tribunal as despicable as it was odious, and accomplished their purpose sufficiently to make Moratin, who was naturally timid and retiring, abandon the theatre, making no use of *(inutilizar)* the notes he had already compiled *(hacer)* relative to four or five other comedies, the plots *(planes)* of which he had already traced out. From that time he managed to live *(hacer vida)* retired, without other society than that of his friends, and without other cares than those of his secretaryship, and the cultivation of a little garden he had purchased, almost at the same time with a house on Fuencarral street, where he resided whilst so busily collecting materials for the composition of his work upon the rise *(origenes)* of the Spanish theatre. Nothing was wanting then to satisfy the desires of a sober, frugal man, without ambition or pretensions, or inclination, save for the pastime (*ocio*) of the muses; but fate was preparing for him great pains and sorrows in the midst of continual agitations, from the quarter whence he could least foresee, or even imagine it.

III.

LITERATURE.

1. Trace the causes which made the Castilian mode of speech the language of all Spain.

2. Give some account of the *Amadis of Gaul.* Mention other works of the same class, and their influence upon European literature.

3. What does Sismondi mean by saying that the literature of Spain is decidedly Oriental?

4. Give the names, and a brief description, of the three works to which the Spaniards refer the origin of their drama.

5. Define *assonant* and *consonant rhymes, cancioni, versos de arte mayor, redondilhas,* and *villancicos.*

6. Name the writers who are entitled to be considered Spanish classics that appeared before Cervantes, and one or more of the principal works of each of them.

7. Sketch the life of Cervantes, and give an account of his principal writings.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. What inorganic substances are very volatile when heated on charcoal or platinum foil? What is the effect of this treatment on organic substances?

2. A silver coin is given you: how would you determine whether any copper were present, and what steps would you take to remove the copper in a solution?

3. Hydro-sulphuric acid is added to a solution of chromic acid. What will be the re action, and the nature of the substance suspended in the liquid, the original solution being acid?

4. Pass H_2S through a solution of a manganous salt, acidulated with HCl, no change occurs; add NH_3, and an immediate precipitate occurs. What is the colour and nature of the precipitate? How would you distinguish the precipitate from nickel, cobalt, and zinc?

5. An aqueous or acidulated solution is said to contain one of the following metals: lead, antimony, zinc, or alumina. Draw up a short table for determining which is present, and state what the precipitate will consist of, according to the reagent you may use.

6. A white substance, apparently a salt of some metal, is given you to determine its character. State concisely all the various steps you would take to attain your object.

7. Give one or two of the most characteristic tests for starch, and explain how you would make a solution of that body. Do the different varieties of starch present any difference in their reaction with chemical agents?

7. Hydrochloric acid is added to a solution, giving no precipitate. What metals cannot be present? What can only be present in very small quantities, and what further means would you use to remove it from the solution?

9. A jar of somewhat acid preserves has been allowed to stand inverted upon its zinc top for a length of time. How would you determine whether or not the contents contained a solution of some zinc salt?

10. What are the ordinary reagents used in the laboratory for the detection and classification of acids?

11. Give three of the best tests for arsenic, stating any lately discovered.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. Name the various oxides used to impart a color to glass, stating the tints thus produced. How do you explain the fact that manganese dinoxide, giving a purple color, in most most cases produces a colorless glass?

2. Give the rationale of the process by which zinc is extracted from its ores. From 250 pounds of zinc carbonate what amount of pure zinc can be obtained?

3. Give a full description of the production of lime as used for ordinary building purposes, also stating how you would obtain a small quantity of the perfectly pure substance. How do you explain the "setting" of mortar as to the chemical action taking place?

4. Name, and give the composition of the more important alloys of the metals, stating also the advantages the alloys possess over their component parts, in their uses in the arts. Discuss briefly the point "Whether an alloy is a true chemical combination."

5. Write a short paper on the manufacture of soap, distinguishing between hard and soft soaps, and tracing the principal chemical reactions.

6. Give the formula for copper sulphate, and write a brief description of its manufacture on the large scale, stating its uses in the arts. What peculiar compound does ammonia, added to this salt, give? How may the new body be regarded?

7. Write a short account of the conversion of cast-iron into steel by the Bessemer process. In what properties does a bar of steel differ from a bar of wrought-iron?

8. Explain fully what is understood by the salt-cake process in the manufacture of sodium carbonate.

9. Write a short account of the sources and production of phosphorous, distinguishing between its various forms, and mentioning its chief uses in the arts.

10. Sketch and explain any apparatus for the freezing of water by its own evaporation.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B. A.

1. Distinguish clearly by examples between rational and empirical formulæ.

2. Supposing that in an organic analysis, we get C. = 2·5, H = 5 and O = 2·5, how shall we determine whether the formulæ is CH_2O, or some multiple of these numbers?

3. Describe very briefly what is meant by fractional distillation.

4. Show by examples the analogy existing between the ethyl and potassium compounds.

5. Write down the general formulæ for the primary alcohols and the monobasic acids.

6. Name the principal bodies in the monocarbon or methyl series, giving the radical common to them all; and show how $CHCl_3$ is obtained from CH_4.

7. Give formulæ, properties, and mode of production of cacodyl.

8. Write a paper on chloral, stating what you know of it.

9. Name and give the formulæ for six of the most important compounds of the monatomic radical CN.

10. Give a full description of the manufacture and properties of glycerine, with the formulæ for the radical it contains.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

NATURAL HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B. Sc.

1. Compare the pectoral and pelvic arches in the following genera :—
Raja, Rana, Chelone, Alligator, Falco, Canis.

2. Give a sketch of the anatomy of Amphioxus lanceolatus, and define its systematic position in the sub-kingdom Vertebrata.

3. Describe the chief modifications of the respiratory apparatus in Vertebrata.

4. Describe the skeleton of the frog.

5. Where is the parasphenoid bone situated, and of what vertebrate groups is it characteristic ?

6. How does the heart of a Selachian fish differ from that of a Teleostean ?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

MINERALOGY.

Examiner: JOHN GIBSON, B.A., F.G.S.

1. *Pseudomorphs.* How produced? Give examples.

2. Give in tabular form, an arrangment of the crystal groups in accordance with combined *crystallographic* and *optical* characters.

3. Enumerate the different kinds of structure in minerals, and give examples of each kind.

4. Name the more common kinds of distortions to which crystals are liable, giving examples of each kind.

5. (*a*) The analysis of a mineral gave $CO^2 = 36.0$; $MgO = 43{\cdot}96$, $SiO^2 = 0{\cdot}36$. [Mg. = 24; Si = 28.] Find its formula?

   (*b*) Calculate the per centage composition of the following minerals: (1) Copper pyrites; (2) Heavy spar; (3) Arsenical pyrites; (4) Apatite.

6. Dimetric or Tetragonal system of crystalization its axial relations, and give a classified list of minerals crystallizing in this system.

7. Mention (1) the principal monoclinic and triclinic feldspars; and (2) the different hexagonal and trimetric carbonates, giving the approximate composition of each example.

8. Give the blow-pipe characters, distinguishing the following minerals: (1) Pyrolusite; (2) Apatite; (3) Sulphur; (4) Zinc blende; (5) Quartz; (6) Natrolite; (7) Malachite; (8) Cinnabar; (9) Stibnite.

9. Give a classification of mineral veins, and explain the process by which vein-fissures have been filled. Name the more important gangues or vein-stones.

10. Give in outline a method by which minerals may be classified with reference solely to their chemical properties.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

GEOLOGY, PALÆONTOLOGY, AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner: JOHN GIBSON, B.A., F.G.S.

I.

1. Enumerate the principal *mechanical* and *chemical* agencies concerned in the modification of the crust of the earth.

2. State the use and relative value of *superposition, mineral character,* and *fossil remains,* in determining the relative ages of rock formations.

3. Define the following terms as employed in Geology: (1) False bedding; (2) Cleavage; (3) Infiltration; (4) Foliation; (5) Conglomerate; (6) Breccia; (7) Porphyry; (8) Elvan; (9) Oolitic; (10) Amygdaloid.

4. Give a table of Tertiary strata, and their representatives on this continent. Name genera of mammalia which were living in the earlier part of the Tertiary period, but are now extinct.

5. Describe the formation known as the "Old red sandstone;" give its place in the geological series, and state its mineral and palæontological characteristics.

II.

6. Give the palæontological characteristics of the Silurian system of rocks.

7. Zoantharia sclerodermata. Define this group of Actinozoa. Name and briefly describe the more important fossil genera, and give their geological range.

8. Lamellibranchiata. Give their distinguishing characteristics. Name the more important fossil genera, and their geological range.

9. Enumerate, and briefly characterize the extinct orders of the class Reptilia, giving the geological range of the more important genera.

10. Marsupialia. Define this order of Mammals. Name the more important fossil genera, and write brief notes on the past and present distribution of the representatives of this order.

II.

11. Explain the causes of the unequal amount of rainfall over the eastern and western coasts of South America.

12. Describe, with a diagram, the progress of the tidal wave in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans; and state how the *tide-wave* and a *wind-wave* differ in their action and effects.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

MATHEMATICAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, AND THE GEOLOGY OF CANADA.

HONORS.

Examiner: JOHN GIBSON, B.A., F.G.S.

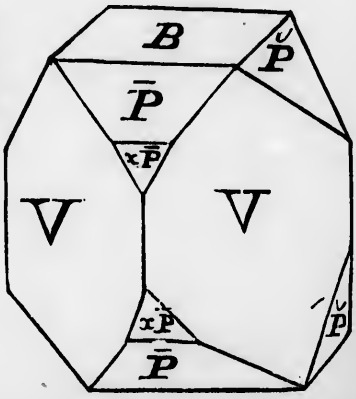
I.

1. Describe the Goniometers of (1) Haüy, and (2) Wollaston.

2. In a substance belonging to the Trimetric system, the lengths of the axes x, $\bar{x}$, and $\breve{x}$ are 1·37, 1, and 0·94 respectively. Required the following interfacial angles:—

$V : V$	$V : V2$
$V\frac{1}{2} : V\frac{1}{2}$	$B : \breve{P}$
$V2 : V2$	$B : 4\breve{P}$

3. Determine the axial relations in the annexed figure of a crystal of sulphate of lead, comprising the Base $= B$, a vertical prism $= V$, two front polars or macrodomes $= \bar{P}$, and a side polar or brachydome $= \breve{P}$.



$V : V = 103°38'$
$B : \breve{P} = 127°45'$
$B : \frac{1}{4}\bar{P} = 157°33'$
$B : \frac{1}{2}\bar{P} = 140°27'$

4. Construct a geological section of the country between Ottawa and Toronto, characterizing lithologically the several formations so exposed.

5. Give an account of the geology and physical geography of the Manitoulin District.

6. Give the geographical distribution of the following formations in Canada :—

1. The Huronian Series.
2. The Potsdam Sandstone.
3. The Hamilton Group.
4. The Niagara Limestone.

7. Characterize palæontologically, (1) the *Tentaculite limestone*, or *Water-lime* group, and (2) the *Oriskaney Sandstone*, and give their geographical distribution in Ontario.

8. In boring for salt at Goderich, the bed of rock-salt is reached at about 1000 feet from the surface ; name in order the formations met with in the descent, and characterize each palæontologically.

9. Name and briefly describe the more important fossil corals of Canadian rocks.

10. Enumerate the economic materials derived from the Silurian and Devonian rocks of Canada, naming the localities where they are obtained.

University of Toronto.

[illegible] EXAMINATIONS [illegible]

[illegible]

METEOROLOGY.

[illegible] EXAMINATIONS

[illegible]

1. [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] ?

2. Describe the [illegible] of [illegible] and explain the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] necessary [illegible] ?

3. [illegible] Air [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] method of [illegible] ?

4. What influence have [illegible] on the only [illegible], and on the forms of [illegible] [illegible] precipitation; and on the total rainfall ?

5. Explain the formation of [illegible], and describe [illegible] which [illegible] on [illegible] ?

6. Describe the method of calculating the relative humidity from simultaneous readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers, and state the method which is generally employed in [illegible] the bulb used.

7. Explain fully the principles on which this method of obtaining the relative humidity of the atmosphere depends, and indicate the method of obtaining a formula for the reduction of the observations.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1870.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

METEOROLOGY.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: CHARLES CARPMAEL, M.A.

1. Describe Adie's Marine Barometer, stating the object of each part.

2. Describe the process of filling and graduating a standard thermometer on Fahr. Scale, and state the precautions necessary to ensure accuracy.

3. Describe Negretti and Zambra's Maximum, and Rutherford's Minimum Thermometers, and explain the method of setting.

4. What influence have extensive forests on the daily range, and on the hours of maximum and minimum temperature; and on the total rainfall?

5. Explain the formation of dew, and give the reason why more dew is formed on clear than on cloudy nights.

6. Describe the method of obtaining the relative humidity from simultaneous readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers, and state the method which is generally employed for keeping the bulb wet.

* Explain fully the principles on which this method of obtaining the relative humidity of the atmosphere depends, and indicate the method of obtaining a formula for the reduction of the observation.

7. Describe cirrus and cumulus clouds. Of what is cirrus cloud composed? In what way are cumulus clouds formed?

8. What is the cause of lightning and thunder? What is the source of the electricity which forms a flash? and how is the tension increased so as to cause a discharge?

9. What are the advantages and what the disadvantages of having meteorological observations taken synchronously over a large extent of area? What reductions must be applied to the observed height of the barometer at the various stations when comparing the synchronous observations.

*10. What is meant by a storm centre? What relation is there between the direction of the wind and the isobars surrounding a storm centre?

*11. What is the general direction of motion of storm centres which pass over Ontario? What is the effect on its motion of a great extension of rain area to the west of one of these storm centres?

*12. Explain the cause of the deflection of the wind to the right in moving from a region of higher to one of lower pressure. What defect is there in the explanation as ordinarily given?

*13. What is the effect of a large continent on the position of the isobars and the isothems (i), in midsummer (ii), in midwinter? Give the reasons.

7. In what sense and to what extent is [illegible] composed? In what way are [illegible] made known?

8. What is the use of [illegible] in [illegible]? What [illegible] of the electricity which forms a flash? and [illegible] to cause a discharge?

9. What are the advantages and value [illegible] of having [illegible] observations [illegible] [illegible]? What relation [illegible] to the observed height of the barometer at the [illegible] when comparing the simultaneous observations.

10. [illegible] is sound? [illegible] What relation [illegible] of the [illegible] and the [illegible]

11. What is the [illegible] of motion of atoms [illegible] What is [illegible] called an [illegible] of a gas [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible]

12. [illegible] of the [illegible] of the wind [illegible] in motion? [illegible] explain [illegible]

13. [illegible] of a large continent on the [illegible] in [illegible]

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

CIVIL POLITY.

Examiner: REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A.,

COX'S BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS.

1. Define the duties of Government.

2. Where does the right of taxation lie? Give historical illustrations.

3. Discuss the question, whether a representative in Parliament ought to be the chosen advocate of particular classes or interests.

4. "The law does not allow any man, however great his property, to give more than one vote to one candidate." *Cox.*—Is this law based on correct principles?

5. What distinctions are there between the pleadings in equity and at common law?

6. What are the principles on which International Executive Government is established?

7. Point out the reciprocal obligations of a Supreme State and its Colonies.

8. What principle gives occasion to the division of labour? To what limitation is the division of labour subject? Illustrate.

9. Discuss the subject of the wages of labour.

10. Inquire into the policy of restraints upon the importation from foreign countries of such goods as can be produced at home.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

CIVIL POLITY.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

AUSTIN.

1. (*a*) To what objects are *positive* laws related, and how?

   (*b*) How does Austin undertake to distinguish *positive* laws from these objects?

5. Give, with an independent criticism, Austin's definitions of "command," "sanction," "duty," "superior, and inferior."

3. "Concerning the nature of the index to the tacit commands of the Deity, there are three theories or hypotheses."

   State the hypotheses referred to, and give an outline of Austin's views regarding them.

4. "Of the principles and distinctions occurring in the writings of jurists, there are many which could not be expounded correctly and clearly, if the three hypotheses had not been expounded previously." Give illustrations of such principles or distinctions.

5. Critise the theory of a *fundamental pact.*

6. (*a*) Distinguish a *law* from a *particular command.*

   (*b*) Give Blackstone's distinction, with Austin's objections.

7. Examine Austin's position regarding the possibility of demonstrating morality.

8. (*a*) What meaning does Austin attach to the words "motive," "will," "intention,"? Criticise.

(*b*) Distinguish general utility as a *test* from general utility as a *motive*.

9. Distinguish *civil injuries* from *crimes* according to Austin. Give another ground of distinction, with Austin's remarks.

10. Examine whether Austin fails to separate the sphere of jurisprudence from that of Ethics, and, if so, give illustrations showing how he does.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

MILL.

1. (*a*) Discuss the nature of wealth, giving different views. What conclusion does Mill come to? Give his reasoning.

   (*b*) Discuss after Mill the nature of *productive* labor.

2. How does Mill answer the question, "What is Capital?" State the fundamental propositions respecting capital; and examine the effect of government loans for unproductive expenditure.

3. Inquire into the effect of increasing the cost of the raw material of manufactures; and show whether the increased cost of food affects prices or not.

4. Give, with illustrations, the equation of International Demand.

5. Give the substance of the chapter "Of Excess of Supply."

6. Trace the influence of *credit* on prices, and inquire into its effects on the general prosperity of a community.

7. Give different theories of the cause of *rent*. Criticise Mill's statement of it, showing how he differs from American economists.

8. What are the principles of the Theory of Value?

(*a*) Give Mill's summary.

(*b*) Some political economists assign as the cause of value, *desire for an object*—values being regulated by the strength of the desire. Carefully examine this view.

9. What different remedies have been offered and tried for low wages? State your own views on the principal cause of low wages; also, state the most effectual remedies.

10. (*a*) Examine how far *paternal* government would be economically beneficial.

(*b*) Give illustrations of how governments may undertake commercial enterprises for the benefit of the nation, which otherwise could be carried out by private companies.

11. Discuss, from an independent stand point, the advantages and disadvantages of incidental protection.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A.

MILL'S LOGIC (Induction)—HAMILTON'S DISSERTATIONS.

1. What is the Method of Residues? Give an example.

2. Is Induction by simple enumeration the illicit logical process in all cases, which it is in most? Examine this question fully, and illustrate.

3. Is it ever allowable, in a scientific hypothesis, to do more than ascribe assumed law to a known cause?

4. On what evidence, according to Mill, do the axioms of geometry rest? Examine his opinion, and illustrate by reference to the axioms: "things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another;" and, "two straight lines cannot enclose a space."

5. Distinguish between analogical reasoning and real induction? What is necessary in order that the conclusions derived from analogy may have any considerable value?

6. Inquire to what degree of reception the different classes of uniformities, which obtain in the coexistence of phenomena, are entitled.

7. Compare (after Hamilton) presentative and representative knowledge, in respect of their self-sufficiency or dependence.

8. "Whatever we are not conscious of, that we do not know. But consciousness is an immediate cognition. Therefore all our mediate cognitions are contained in our immediate." (*Hamilton.*)—Is this correct? If so, what precisely is mediate cognition, as distinguished from immediate? Illustrate by reference to the so-called perception of a distant object.

9. Describe the different forms under which the hypothesis of a representative perception has been maintained.

10. Examine, from the Hamiltonian point of view the following assertions:

(*a*) "Extension and figure are first perceived through the sensations of touch;"

(*b*) "Externality is exclusively perceived on occasion of the sensations of touch."

11. "From Aristotle downwards, all who have written on suggestion, have recognized the association of *similar* objects. But none, I think, (if Aristotle be not a singular exception,) have speculated aright as to the cause."—(*Hamilton.*) Develop Hamilton's view on the point here referred to; and criticise.

12. Enunciate the Law of the Conditioned. Explain the place which it occupies, according to Hamilton, among the General Laws of Mental Succession.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

Examiner: REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A.

1. Examine Kant's indirect proof (transcendental exposition) that space is a pure form of sensuous intuition. Among other things, consider the difficulty suggested in the following passage: "Kant's demonstration may appear, at first sight, illogical, inasmuch as he argues from the position of the consequent to the position of the antecedent." (*Mahaffy.*)

2. Criticize Kant's objection to the view, that space and time are relations of phenomena, abstracted from experience.

3. "When Trendelenburg says that Kant forgot to inquire whether space and time may not be *both* subjective and objective, as a third possibility, he shews, by his very statement of the question, his ignorance of Kant's system." (*Mahaffy.*)—Remark on this statement.

4. State any thing you know of Dr. Franz's case of a gentleman born blind, and successfully operated on; and point out the bearing of the facts on the question of the origin of the idea of space.

5. Inquire (*a*) whether Kant has the right clue to the discovery of the pure conceptions of the understanding; (*b*) whether there is any essential distinction between categorical, hypothetical. and disjunctive judgments; and, if not, how far this will require a modification of Kant's table of the categories; (*c*) whether the categories of relation and modality have schemata, in the same sense as those of quantity and quality. On Kant's principles, is it absolutely necessary that a schema should, in every case, be found?

6. (*a*) Prove the principle of the Anticipations of Perception. Some writers call these, "anticipations of sensation." Do you approve of this departure from Kant's language?

(*b*) "We are in no want of proofs of the great influence which the principle, that all phenomena are continuous quantities, exercises on the anticipation of perceptions. and even in supplementing the want of them, so far as to shield us against the false conclusions which we might otherwise draw." (*Critique.*)—Illustrate.

7. Criticise fully the Third Analogy of Experience.

8. "Empirical judgments, so far as they have objective validity, are judgments of experience; but those, which are only subjectively valid, I name mere judgments of perception. The latter require no pure concept of the understanding, but only the logical connection of perception in a thinking subject." (*Mahaffy.*)—Inquire whether Kant's view is correctly exhibited in this passage.

9. From the mere conception of a thing, is it possible, according to Kant, to conclude its existence? Give reason.—How far does our knowledge of the existence of things reach? Illustrate.—Inquire whether the conception of necessity arises from the combination of those of possibility and existence.

10. What is a Noumenon? How far is the conception of a Noumenon admissible and necessary?

11. Examine the Third Antinomy of Pure Reason.

12. Examine Kant's criticism of the cosmological argument for the Divine existence.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

CALDERWOOD.

1. What actions possess moral quality? What is the basis of morality? State different views held on these points, and criticise independently.

2. (*a*) "Knowledge of moral quality in an action is not of the nature of sensation." Explain.

   (*b*) "Knowledge of moral quality in an action is not of the nature of perception." Support or refute this statement.

   (*c*) Closely examine Calderwood's view of the manner in which we obtain knowledge of moral quality.

3. Explain and criticise the principle "that it is right in a man to use his powers for their natural ends."

4. (*a*) What is meant by the intuitional theory of moral distinctions?

   (*b*) "It is impossible with philosophic warrant to maintain that man as intelligence exists in a cogitable world, entirely separate from the phenomenal world." Why?

5. Explain and examine the ethical theory of the Positivist School.

6. Sketch the ethical theories of Spinoza and Kant.

7. Inquire into the nature, functions, and authority of conscience. In connection with this, compare the views of Butler and Mackintosh.

8. Criticise the utilitarian theory of duty, with especial reference to Mill and Bain.

9. "A philosophy of the moral sentiments, is peculiarly difficult under the Necessitarian hypothesis." Explain and examine.

10. (*a*) Explain the phrase "Metaphysics of Ethics."

(*b*) What objections to the inquiry into the *origin* of our nature? How does Calderwood reply?

11. State reasons for a thorough study of Ethics, showing the advantages and difficulties of such a pursuit after knowledge and truth.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

SCHWEGLER AND TENNEMANN.

1. Into what periods does Tennemann divide the history of scholastic philosophy? Show the different relations that subsisted between philosophy and theology during these periods.

2. Exhibit the *good* results of the scholastic system.

3. Trace the influence of the Arabians on mediæval thought. Give an account of the opinions of Averroes.

4. Give a concise account of the arguments of Zeno against (1) multiplicity, (2) movement. Show how Kant has developed a similar argument.

5. Sketch the philosophy of Heraclitus, and point out its relation to that of the Eleatic school. In your opinion what is most valuable in his philosophy?

6. Mention the leading doctrines of the Atomic school; and show how far they have been revived in the present day.

7. Discuss the relation the Sophists bore to the general life of the time; also, estimate the value of their influence and teaching.

8. Explain the Socratic doctrine of virtue. Discuss from your own standpoint the Socratic statement that *virtue* is *knowledge*.

9. Give the substance of Plato's arguments against the thesis "all knowledge is perception."

10. Discuss fully the doctrines of Geulinx; and show how far they tend to solve the problem of the connection between mind and body.

11. Give a clear account of the philosophy of Hume. Criticise his doctrine of *causality*.

12. Show how the philosophies of Fichte and Jacobi arose out of that of Kant. Clearly define their relation to Kant; and give a concise account of Jacobi's views.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

Examiner: ALAN MACDOUGALL, C.E.

1. What is the construction of the Marquois' scale?

2. Construct a scale of nine equal parts to the inch, geometrically.

3. Construct a scale of nineteen equal parts to one inch-and-a-half, geometrically.

4. The diameter of the earth being 7912 miles, how do you express the scale of ten miles to the inch?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

SURVEYING, &c.

Examiner: ALAN MACDOUGALL, C.E.

1. What angles are contained between each pair of the following bearings: S. 55° 05′ E., to N. 70° 16′ 27″ E.; N. 40° 21″ 10″ E., to S. 50° 15′ 21″ W?

2. The sides of a triangular field being 20 chains, 30 chains, and 40 chains, required the area.

3. Required the contents of a cutting 800 feet long, 21 feet deep, 40 feet wide, at the base, with slopes of 1 to 1, by the prismoidal formula.

4. Required the contents of the above by the rule of middle areas.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

DRAWING.

Examiner: ALAN MACDOUGALL, C.E.

1. What is the difference between a plane and a solid angle?

2. If a line in one side of a trihedral be perpendicular to its edge, is it perpendicular to any other side?

3. What is the true perspective form of a circle?

4. Develope a circle of two inches in diameter on a plane cutting the cylinder at an angle of 45°.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

Examiner: ALAN MACDOUGALL, C.E.

1. Construct a scale of five chains to the inch, and divide it into a scale of feet to the inch.

2. The scale of a map is 9655·980 metres to the inch; how many miles to the inch is this?

3. Construct a plane diagonal scale for three figures.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

SURVEYING, &c.

Examiner: ALAN MACDOUGALL, C.E.

1. Give the quantity of Board Measure in this: 800 feet, by 30 feet, by 8 inches.

2. The side wall of a pier 350 feet long is composed of 6 courses of square timber 11 × 12 inches. Give the quantities, lineal and board measure.

3. Required the radius of a curve, when 1° = 100 feet.

4. The lock of a canal being 100 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 14 feet deep, required the number of imperial gallons.

5. Required the pressure against the side, in the above lock, at a point 10 feet below the surface of the water.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

DRAWING.

Examiner: ALAN MACDOUGAAL, C.E.

1. Describe the meaning of the term Perspective.

2. In what does it differ from Geometric representation?

3. Where is the vanishing point placed?

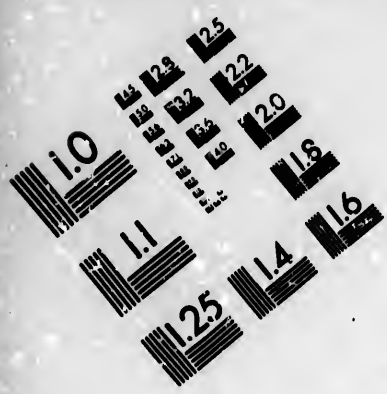
4. Make a perspective sketch of a house, shewing its side and gable end, from this plan.

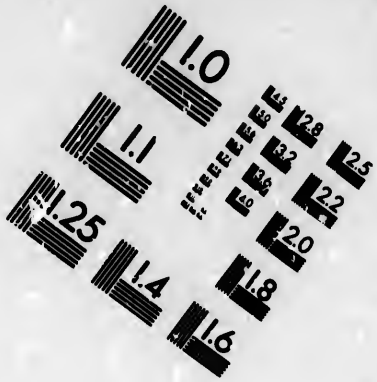
   (*a*) Lower floor to have a door and two windows on the side, and two windows in the gable.

   (*b*) Upper floor to have four windows in the side, and two in the gable.

   (*c*) The pitch of the roof to be half the span of the house.

   Note. The student will, first of all, construct the plan of the house, and then apply the principles of perspective to its representation.





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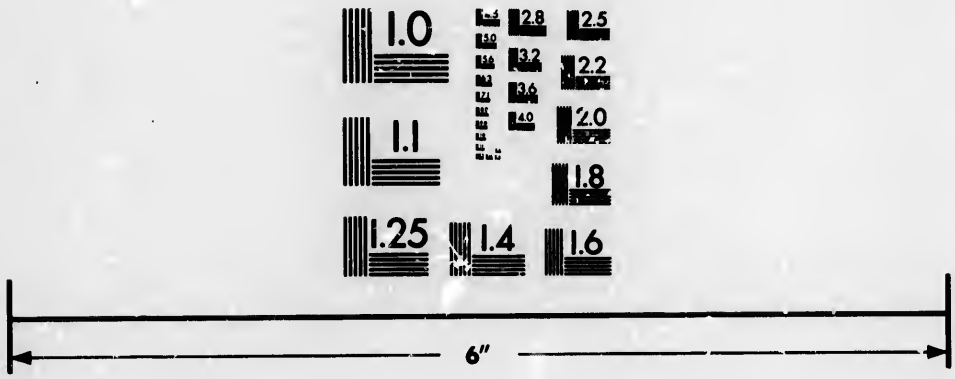

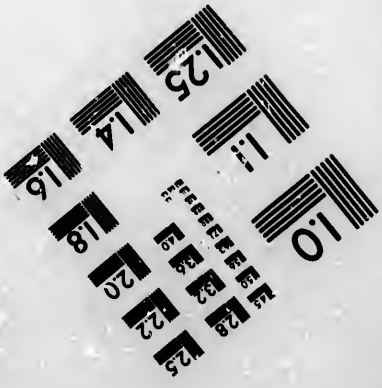

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

SMITH'S MERCANTILE LAW.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. How does the taking of a bill or note from a debtor for the amount of the debt affect the creditor's rights? Is the question affected by the nature of the debt? How does the creditor's conduct in negotiating the note affect the question?

2. Under what circumstances and upon what claims may juries allow interest?

3. What are the rules governing the appropriation of payments made by a debtor to his creditor?

4. Explain the origin of the doctrine of lien at common law, and mention the cases in which the right exists by the common law. How, otherwise, may it be created?

5. What is a guaranty? What is the provision of the Statute of Frauds relating to the contract? If A. promise B. that he will pay C. a debt due by B. to C., is this agreement within the statute?

6. State the requisites of a valid notice of dishonor of a bill? By whom and when should the notice be given? Under what circumstances may notice be dispensed with?

7. What risk does the purchaser of an overdue bill run? What is the position of the purchaser of an overdue bill, which was accepted, while current, by the acceptor, for the accommodation of the drawer?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

SMITH'S MERCANTILE LAW.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What was the Common Law with regard to the requisites of a sale of personal property, and how has the Common Law been affected by statutes? Answer fully.

2. Mention some cases in which the vendor of goods may be obliged to deliver them to the purchaser without payment or tender of the price. Is the purchaser's right to the possession in such cases always indefeasible?

3. What are the provisions of the statute 29 Car. 2 c. 7, (called the Lord's Day Act)? Mention some of the points that have been decided under this Act with regard to the persons to whom, and the dealings to which, it applies.

4. State what is meant by stoppage in transitu; under what circumstances the right may be exercised, how terminated, and its effect upon the contract. Where did the right originate?

5. At what time does the Statute of Limitations begin to run against the claim of one of several co-sureties against the others for contribution where he has paid more than his proportion? Give reasons.

6. Was it always necessary under the law of England that an interest should exist on the part of the insured in the subject matter of a maritime insurance? is it now necessary? What is and was the effect in such a policy of the words "interest or no interest"? Explain.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

BOWYER'S CIVIL LAW.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Explain, fully, the distinction between Personal, and Real or Predial Servitudes; enumerate, and describe the former class.

2. Distinguish between *usucapion* and prescription, and shew how the distinction between them was finally removed. What was meant by *possessio pro possessore*?

3. Give a short account of the origin of *fidei commissa.* Mention an analogy in the history of English law.

4. To what division of contracts do the contracts *commodatum* and *mutuum* belong? Explain these two contracts.

5. What were obligations *in solidum,* and in what way were they created?

6. Explain the requisites of a contract of sale as stated by Justinian. Compare these with the requisites of such a contract under our law.

7. What was the object of the Paulian action?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

BOWYER'S CIVIL LAW.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. *Lex interpretatione adjuvanda est. Voluntatem potiusquam verba spectari oportet.*

Explain the meaning of these maxims, and state the limitation applicable to the latter.

2. Mention and distinguish the two species of marriage between Roman citizens. What marriages were those to which the terms *matrimonium* and *contubernium* were applied?

3. Give a short account of the three species of guardianship under the Roman law.

4. What were the duties of curators? Under what circumstances were they appointed? How did their office differ from that of guardians?

5. Explain the two modes of appointing an heir by testament, and give a simple example of each mode. What gave rise to the system of substitutions?

6. How are obligations *ex-contractu* divided? Explain the contracts which *re contrahuntur.*

7. What was the distinction between *pignus* and *hypothec*? What was the object of the Servian action?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

WILLIAMS ON REAL PROPERTY.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What are the rights of alienation possessed by a tenant in tail in remainder expectant on a life estate, and what estate can he convey alone and jointly with the tenant for life?

2. Explain the meaning of the maxim *seisina facit stipitem*: to what difficulties did it give rise? How were these difficulties avoided by the Statute 3 & 4 William IV.

3. When was the statute of *Quia Emptores* passed? Explain its provisions and their effect.

4. Explain the meaning of an escheat, and in what case it arises: compare the effect of a forfeiture in case of high treason, with an escheat.

5. State the points in which estates in joint tenancy and tenancy in common, differ. What is meant by tenancy by entireties?

6. Is a widow entitled to dower out of equitable estates of her husband in any cases? Under what circumstances is she entitled to dower out of lands of which he had in his lifetime a legal estate?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

WILLIAMS ON REAL PROPERTY.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Mention the different theories stated by the author, as to the manner in which feudal tenures were applied to lands in England, and his own views upon the subject.

2. State the provisions in the Statute of Frauds relating to estates *pur autre vie*, and mention the evil which these provisions were intended to remedy.

3. Distinguish between voluntary, permissive, and equitable waste. What are the rights acquired by a tenant for life, under a declaration that he is to hold *without impeachment for waste?*

4. Before the Statute de Donis, what was the effect of a grant to a man and the heirs of his body, and what were the provisions of that statute?

5. What is the object of creating "the protector of a settlement?" What is the extreme duration of the office? Explain fully.

6. State, and illustrate by an example, the rule of descent under the Statute of William, admitting the half-blood kinsman to inherit.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Give a sketch of the contests between the Crown and the House of Commons which led to the declaration in the Bill of Rights that "Freedom of speech, and the debates and proceedings of Parliament ought not to be questioned in any Court or place out of Parliament."

2. Can the Courts of law review commitments for contempt made by the House of Commons? Give cases.

3. When did the contest between the Crown and Parliament terminate? and by what Act was it terminated?

4. Give Lord Coke's explanation of the law regarding the King's prerogative.

5. What instances of Parliamentary bribery occurred during the reign of William III.?

6. What are the respective privileges of the Houses of Lords and Commons respecting the initiation, alteration, or rejection of money bills, and bills for a general pardon; and upon what are these privileges founded?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

ROGERS'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What is the true definition of rent? Does this definition apply equally to land in country and city? State generally the causes which will increase and diminish rent.

2. What is the measure of the price in England of any kind of foreign produce? Give an illustration of this.

3. When the imports of a country exceeds its exports, what advantage or disadvantage to the country is thereby indicated? Illustrate your answer by one or two imaginary commercial transactions between merchants in two countries.

4. Mention some of the causes giving rise to an efflux of specie. Can you suggest a case in which such an efflux would not be checked by a rise in the rate of discount?

5. Explain the constituent parts of wages, and state the causes which determine their amount.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

ROGERS'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What are the economical grounds upon which a government is justified in insisting upon the education of the young, and in levying a tax for educational purposes?

2. Illustrate, by reference to the past history of England, the alteration that has taken place during the last five centuries in the theory of the functions of government.

3. When a tax is imposed on an export, in what cases may it be paid by the consuming country? What is the effect upon the trade in the article taxed in the exporting country where the tax is not paid by the consuming country?

4. A certain article of commerce, of which there are several grades having different values, becomes suddenly scarce: are all the grades affected equally as to price? Explain your answer fully.

5. Shew the fallacy of the statement that inferior lands have been occupied and cultivated as population has increased.

6. Explain the meaning of the assertion that values are relative to each other. What circumstances are necessary to give value to any object of commerce?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

MAINE'S ANCIENT LAW.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. F. STREET, LL.B.

1. What was the Roman law of occupancy?

2. Explain the three modes by which marriage could be contracted according to Roman usage.

3. What was the *Cessio in jure,* and to what was it analogous in English law?

4. From what may Primogeniture be said to have had its origin?

5. Give explanations of the terms "Civil Law," "Law of Nations," and "Law of Nature."

6. Explain the term *Emptor familiæ.*

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

MAINE'S ANCIENT LAW.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What are the agencies by which law is brought into harmony with society? Explain each.

2. What was the "Ancient Plebian will?"

3. Explain the "Law of Warlike Capture."

4. Give a sketch of the Ancient Law of Prescription.

3. What was Roman Mancipation? What did it spring from, and in what respects did it differ from the modern will?

6. Explain what was meant by *Nexum*, and give the four classes of Roman contracts.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

SMITH'S MANUAL OF EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Give the fifteen examples stated by Smith where relief will be granted in cases of constructive fraud, where something is said or done, or omitted—but irrespective of any confidential relation or peculiar liability to imposition.

2. Give examples of the rule that trusts in real property, exclusively cognizable in equity, are governed by the same rules as legal estates.

3. Illustrate the maxim "Equality is Equity."

4. Give the five examples stated by Smith where relief will be granted in cases of actual fraud.

5. Give definitions of (1) remedial, (2) executive, (3) adjustive, and (4) protective equity.

6. In what cases will the personal estate be exonerated from debts in the administration of assets?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

SMITH'S MANUAL OF EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What is marshalling of assets, and how does it affect a vendor's lien ?

2. When assets are collected by the foreign administrator can the home administrator claim them, and if so, explain the liability of each if handed over to the home administrator.

3. In what cases, before the English Act of 15 & 16 Vic., would a Court of Equity decree a sale in mortgage cases, where there was no power of sale in the mortgage ?

4. Can a mortgagee, after foreclosure, sue on the covenant in his mortgage, and if so, what are the rights of the mortgagor ?

5. What are the general rules of Equity in respect of set-off ?

6. In what cases of forfeiture for breach of covenant, other than payment of rent, will a Court of Equity grant relief ?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

SMITH ON CONTRACTS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL. B.

1. "I promise to A. to discharge the debt due from him of B." Mention the question arising under the Statute to Frauds upon a contract to this effect, and how it was decided.

2. What does the law of England recognize as a consideration capable of supporting a simple contract? Is the adequacy of the consideration material, and, if so, to what extent?

3. Distinguish between the liability of a remunerated and an unremunerated agent, and give an illustration of each class.

4. To what extent can an infant bind himself, and what is the effect of his entering into a contract? What legislation has taken place with regard to the confirmation of such contracts?

5. Distinguish between general and particular agents, and give an illustration shewing the limitations of the authority of each.

6. Under what circumstances, and to what extent is a wife authorized to pledge her husband's credit without his express authority?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

SMITH ON CONTRACTS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What are the peculiarities pointed out by the author, of a contract by deed as distinguished from a simple contract?

2. State what the question was, which was settled by the case of Wain v. Waiters, 5 East 10, and give shortly the reasoning upon which the decision was founded.

3. What are the provisions of the 17 sec. of the Statute of Frauds? Mention some doubts as to its meaning which have been removed by subsequent legislation.

4. Distinguish between an *executed* and an *executory* consideration. In what cases does the law imply a request where the consideration is executed?

6. "A contract illegal at common law is so on one of three grounds." Mention these three grounds, and give an illustration of each.

6. What is the general rule with regard to the right to recover back money paid under an illegal contract, and what are the exceptions to the rule?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Shew how the accumulation of stock leads to the improvement in the productive powers of labour.

2. Explain the two different ways in which a capital may be employed so as to yield a revenue or profit to its employer.

3. Does the money of any Society form a portion of its gross, or its neat revenue, or of either, or both? Explain fully.

4. Explain shortly the advantages gained by the substitution of paper for gold or silver money.

5. What is meant by the "balance of trade"? Explain the fallacy upon which was founded the supposition, that a favourable balance of trade was necessary to the prosperity of a country.

6. What are drawbacks? What was their object under the mercantile system, and in what cases, if any, does the author think them reasonable, and in what cases unreasonable?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Distinguish the gross, from the neat, revenue of all the inhabitants of a country; and describe what each is composed of.

2. "What is annually saved, is as regularly consumed as what is annually spent, and nearly in the same time too, but it is consumed by a different set of people"
How does the author proceed to shew this?

3. Explain the different ways in which a nation may purchase the pay and provisions of an army in a distant country.

4. How does the author expose the fallacy of the theory entertained by Mr. Locke, Mr. Law, and others, that the increase of the quantity of gold and silver, after the discovery of the Spanish West Indies, was the real cause of the lowering of the rate of interest in Europe?

5. Shew how it is, that the study of his own advantage necessarily leads each individual member of a Society, to prefer that employment of his capital which is most advantageous to the Society.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876

THIRD YEAR.

COX'S BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Explain what is meant by the term "reciprocal obligation" between a supreme state and its colonies.

2. Give a sketch of the functions of the Privy Council.

3. What constitutional restrictions are placed upon the power of the House of Lords?

4. For what purpose does Parliament retain judicial functions?

5. In what way does public opinion beneficially influence legislation?

6. What is the meaning of "Parliamentary Government?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

COX'S BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B. }

1. Give a sketch of the proceedings in Parliament in granting money to the Crown.

2. Are there limitations to the duty of allegiance to the sovereign?

3. Explain what is meant by the "balance of the constitution" in British Parliamentary Government.

4. Give the arguments respecting the value of the republican and monarchical forms of government.

5. What are the international rights which a nation may properly vindicate?

6. On what principle is the slave trade made illegal by international laws?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

MITFORD'S EQUITY PLEADING.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, MA., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. State what a bill in Equity must show.

2. When an abatement occurs in a suit, state the practice of reviving, before and after decree, and the time within which the party affected by the revivor may move against the proceedings.

3. Can a creditor of a solvent partnership, which has been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, file a bill for the payment of his debt out of the estate of the deceased partner, or out of the parnership assests, and who should be parties?

4. Can a defendant demur to a bill on the ground that the subject matter of the suit is cognizable only in a Court of law?

5. State what form of disclaimer will entitle a defendant to his costs.

6. What is a bill of discovery, and what grounds of demurrer may be urged to such a bill?

7. What practice must be observed in filing a bill of interpleader?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

MITFORD'S EQUITY PLEADING.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. In what cases has the Court of Chancery assumed a jurisdiction to put an end to repeated attempts to litigate the same question?

2. State the cases, if any, in which a demurrer for multifariousness will now lie to a Bill in Equity.

3. What were the objects of interrogatories, and what, in practice, has been substituted for them?

4. In a suit for the recovery of property deposited with trustees, as an indemnity against a breach of trust, one trustee having died after deposit and before suit, who should be parties to the bill?

5. Where an executor, beneficially interested in a moiety of the estate, files a bill against a party who holds a portion of the estate,—the beneficiary of the other moiety having died,—who should be parties to the bill?

6. Can cross relief, or relief between co-defendants, be granted in a suit, and if so how, or in what cases?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

WESTLAKE'S CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What is the historical origin of law?

2. Give a statement of the facts, and the decision in *Lolly's* case.

3. Can a contract, lawful by the *lex loci contractus*, but unlawful by the *lex fori*, be enforced in the Courts of the latter?

4. Define *litus ordinatio*, *lex loci solutionis*, *lex loci actus*.

5. Give the reasons of the rule that when a marriage takes place without settlement, the mutual rights of husband and wife in each other's movable property are regulated by the law of the matrimonial domicile.

6. Is a contract relating to the title of chattels regulated by the *lex situs*, or *lex domicilii*?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

WESTLAKE'S CONFLICT OF LAWS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Can a local administrator be made liable for goods of an intestate in other parts of the world?

2. An estate, solvent on the whole, is administered in the principal and auxiliary forums, but is insolvent in one; have the creditors in the jurisdiction where the insolvency appears, any rights against the estate in the jurisdiction where it appears solvent?

3. Will a certificate of discharge under a colonial Bankruptcy Act bar an action for debt brought in England?

4. Will the municipal laws of a tort feasor apply to marine torts where the damaged party is a subject of another country?

5. A promissory note, payable with interest, is made in one country and payable in another; by which law is the interest regulated?

6. A foreigner residing in this country desires to make his will, by what law should he make it?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

BURTON ON REAL PROPERTY.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. State the nature and duration of the widow's right to dower at Common Law, and out of what estates she was entitled to claim it: give the effect of any Act by which the right has been extended.

2. Explain what is meant by the provision in the English Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, that a feoffment made after the date named therein, "shall not have any tortious operation"?

3. Distinguish between a springing use and a contingent remainder, by giving an illustration of each.

4. What are the limitations known as cross-remainders in tail? Give an illustration of a case in which they would be implied. Are they ever implied in a deed? Give reasons.

5. What, if any, estate does a husband acquire, upon marriage, in his wife's lands?

6. State the shares in which the personalty of an intestate would be divided upon his death, under the following circumstances:—

(*a.*) Leaving a widow and one child.

(*b.*) Leaving a child and brother and sister.

(*c.*) Leaving a widow, father, and brother.

(*d.*) Leaving a mother, brother, and sister.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

BURTON ON REAL PROPERTY.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Explain fully the meaning of the phrase, that estates in reversion and remainder lie in grant, and not in livery.

2. Give a short account of the history of the English law relating to the alienation of real estate by will.

3. State the nature of an estate by the curtesy, and mention out of what lands it may be claimed, and what is necessary to create the right to it.

4. What is a base fee, and how was it created before the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., ch. 74? How created since that Act?

What is now the effect of a union of a base fee and the immediate reversion?

5. Describe and give an illustration of a contingent remainder; mention the rules for the creation of these estates and explain shortly the reasons upon which the rules are founded.

6. A person having both an estate and a power, conveys the land by a combination of words applicable to both as "grant, limit, release, and appoint," and declares successive uses of the land. Explain the difficulty of determining the effect of such a deed; and mention any rules given for construing it.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

ARCHBOLD'S LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Explain the difference between a tenancy at will and a tenancy at sufferance, and mention some of the modes in which each may be created.

2. State accurately under what circumstances goods not upon the demised premises may be distrained for rent in arrear.

3. (*a*) Action of covenant by assignee of reversion against lessee;

(*b*) Action of covenant by assignee of term against lessor;

(*c*) Action of covenant by assignee of reversion against assignee of term.

Is the venue in these actions local or transitory? Explain your answer fully.

4. What leases are now required to be by deed? Give the substance of the statutory enactments bearing upon your answer.

5. A. leases to B. for ninety-nine years, and B. covenants to pay rent; B. assigns the whole term to C., who transfers to D. the whole term save one day. Explain A.'s rights of action upon the covenant against B., C., and D., respectively.

6. What is meant by an attornment? State briefly the provisions of the statutes of 4 & 5 Anne, ch. 16, and 11 Geo. II. ch. 19, bearing upon the subject.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

ARCHBOLD'S LANDLORD AND TENANT.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What are the general principles upon which the right to emblements depends? Is a tenant at will ever, and if so, when, entitled to them? Is a tenant from year to year entitled to them in any case?

2. State shortly the various proceedings upon a valid distress for rent in arrear, with the times within which the several proceedings should be taken.

3. Mention some of the principal exceptions to the general rule that all personal goods upon the demised premises may be distrained for rent.

4. In what cases will an action for use and occupation lie? Will it lie against a tenant who has underlet to an under-tenant who has actually occupied the premises? Will it lie against an overholding tenant?

5. State under what circumstances the landlord's right arises to recover double rent and double value respectively from his tenant, and the distinction, if any, between his remedies for them.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

TAYLOR ON EVIDENCE.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. How is the admissibility of dying declarations restricted in criminal cases?

2. Are the expressions of a person in bodily pain, relative to health and sensations, original evidence?

3. In impeaching the credit of a witness, can you give evidence of his general reputation, and of particular facts affecting his veracity?

4. Give instances where witnesses will not be compelled to answer questions.

5. Is it necessary to prove the seal of a court or corporation to an instrument thirty years old?

6. Can a record of a judgment be admitted as evidence in favor of a stranger against one of the parties to the record, and if so, to what class of evidence would it belong?

7. In what cases can certified copies of registered instruments be admitted in evidence instead of the originals, and to what extent?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

TAYLOR ON EVIDENCE.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Give Lord Bacon's definitions of *Ambiguitas patens*, and *Ambiguitas latens*, and state wherein the definitions are inexact.

2. State the alterations made in the law of evidence in Ontario since 1867.

3. Can the character of a deceased attesting witness be impeached on the ground of fraud, and if so, can any, and what evidence as to such witness be received?

4. Is the evidence of an accomplice admissible against a person indicted for a crime in which such accomplice has participated?

5. What is the rule as to "collateral facts?" and give the reasons for the rule.

6. What defence may a defendant set up under the plea of "not guilty by statute?"

7. What are the rules as to "cumulative allegations," and "unnecessary averments?"

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

SUGDEN'S VENDORS AND PURCHASERS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What course should be taken by an intending purchaser, who suspects that another person has a claim on the estate which he has contracted to buy?

2. "The purchaser should not take possession of the estate until every objection to the title is removed." Explain clearly the extent of the danger incurred by doing so, and how it may be guarded against.

3. What are the covenants to which (1) a lessee, and (2) an assignee of a lessee respectively, are entitled upon a sale, and assignment of their interests in the term?

4. Is parol evidence ever, and if so, under what circumstances admissible to explain a written contract? Illustrate your answer by examples.

5. Mention some of the dangers to be guarded against by the purchaser of an equity of redemption.

6. What is a base fee? What is the utmost duration of the office of protector of the settlement?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

SUGDEN'S VENDORS AND PURCHASERS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. "Our law adopts the rule of the civil law, '*simplex commendatio non obligat.*'" Explain and illustrate the margin of commendation allowed by the rule, and the danger of exceeding it.

2. State the effect upon a contract to purchase entered into at an auction sale where the auctioneer has made statements at the sale, varying from the written particulars.

3. What are the provisions of the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds? Does it affect a sale of growing crops in all cases? Are all sales of standing timber within this section?

4. State the principle upon which acts of part performance have been admitted to take cases out of the Statute of Frauds; and mention some acts of part performance which have, and some which have not been held sufficient for the purpose.

5. Mention some cases in which time is considered in equity to be of the essence of the contract. Where time is not originally of the essence, is there any mode in which it may be made so afterwards?

6. Explain accurately what is meant by saying that a covenant "runs with the land." What covenants do run with the land? State the effect of the Statute 32 Henry VIII., ch. 34.

7. A testator dies having devised his real estate to A., and bequeathed his personal estate to B. In his lifetime he had contracted to sell part of his real estate, but the sale had not been carried out at the time of his death, and was in fact never carried out. Why is it important to enquire into the reasons for the failure in carrying it out? Explain.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

JARMAN ON WILLS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. An owner in fee devises to his wife for life the rents and profits of his farm, and devises the farm at her death to his son in fee. In whom is the legal estate vested during the life of the widow? Explain.

2. State the principle upon which assets are marshalled in favor of legatees and creditors. Are legatees entitled to have the assets marshalled against devisees of real estate? Give reasons.

3. A testator devised real estate to the heir male of his body, and died leaving no sons or daughters surviving him, but leaving grandsons, the issue of several deceased daughters. Who would be entitled to the real estate?

4. State the rule in Shelley's case: under a devise to A. and B. for their lives, with remainder to the heirs of the body of him who shall die first, does the heir take by descent, or by purchase?

5. In what cases is parol evidence admissible to explain a will? Give examples.

6. What is the rule known as the rule in Wild's case?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

JARMAN ON WILLS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Upon a bequest of a term of years to A. for life, and after his death to the heirs of his body, what are the respective rights of A., and the heirs of his body? State the general rule upon which your answer is founded.

2. Where it is intended that leasehold estates should go with lands devised in strict settlement, what are the proper limitations to which the leaseholds should be subjected?

3. What are the limitations known as cross-remainders? When do they arise by implication? Upon a devise to the children of A. for life, and for want, and in default of such issue then over, are cross-remainders created?

4. A testator bequeathed to four persons £300, to be divided into equal shares, and to be paid on their attaining 21 years: and in case of death before 21, the share of the deceased to survive to the others: two of the legatees died during minority in testator's lifetime: the other two attained 21, after the testator's death. How should the money be divided? Give reasons.

5. State the the time of ascertaining the class of objects to take the benefit of the gift in each of the following cases:

(*a*) I devise Blackacre to the children of A.

(*b*) I devise Blackacre to A. for life, and after his death to the children of B.

(*c*) I bequeath £1000, to the children of A., to be payable at the age of 21.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

BLACKSTONE. VOL. 4.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Define "misdemeanor" and "felony."

2. If homicide be the consequence of an unlawful act, according to what considerations will it be murder or manslaughter?

3. What are "misprisions," and into what two kinds does the law divide them?

4. What offences has the Crown no power to pardon?

5. Distinguish between "common law riots," "routs," and "unlawful assemblies."

6. Define a "forcible entry," and a "forcible detainer," and explain how these offences are punished.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL B.

BLACKSTONE, VOL 4.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. On what principle may assaults, batteries, and false imprisonments be considered as public injuries?

2. What is the nature of forgery, and how is the offence punished?

3. Shew what is meant by saying that false swearing must be absolute, corrupt, or wilful, and, in some point, material to the question in dispute.

4. How have larcenies from the person been punished at various periods of English history?

5. To what extent must there be an actual burning to constitute arson at common law, and would any amount of negligence amount thereto?

6. What peculiar words of art are necessary in describing the offences of treason, murder, felonies, burglaries, rapes, and larcenies, respectively?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

JUSTINIAN'S INSTITUTES.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Give a sketch of an action, and the mode of procedure in the time of Justinian.

2. What security was required from tutors or curators appointed (*a*), as testamentary tutors; or (*b*), after enquiry; or (*c*), by the prætor?

3. What was the action *damni injuriæ*?

4. What was necessary to make a valid contract of marriage?

5. What were the requisites for the complete emancipation of a slave?

6. What was an interdict? Explain the different kinds of interdict, and the effect of each.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

JUSTINIAN'S INSTITUTES.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Give Justinian's definition of *justitia, jurisprudentia, juris præcepta.*

2. If a party, when challenged by his adversary, made oath that the debt was due and unpaid, what was the result; and, if the action proceeded, what was the question tried?

3. What was the punishment *deportatio in insulam,* and what was the effect of it?

4. What was *peculium,* and explain its incidents?

5. Translate:

"Ejus qui apud hostes est, testamentum quod ibi fecit non valet, quamvis redierit. Sed quod, dum in civitate fuerat, fecit, sive redierit, valet *jure postliminii* sive illic decesserit valet ex *lege Cornelia.*"

LIB. II., *Tit.* xii., 5.

6. Explain the words in *italics,* and state the requisites for a valid *testamentum.*

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

GIBBON AND ARNOLD.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Give a short account of the action *per pignoris captionem.*

2. By whom was the Canuleian law introduced? What was its object? What further important measure was urged shortly afterwards by the Commons.

3. Describe shortly the nature and object of the three laws originally proposed by C. Licinius Stolo: in what body were they proposed? What fourth law did he afterwards add?

4. Give a brief account of the primitive government of Rome, and of the manner of making the laws under the kings.

5. "Conquest and the formalities of law established the use of codicils." Explain this statement, and give a short history of the growth of the law of *fidei commissa.*

6. Enumerate some of the crimes having the penalty of death attached to them under the laws of the Twelve Tables.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1870.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

GIBBON AND ARNOLD.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. By whom was the Terentilian Law introduced? What was its purport, as first introduced, and what were the grievances which provoked it? How long did the contest over it last, and in what shape was it finally passed?

2. Distinguish between "*sui heredes*," "*agnati*," and "*cognati*;" and give a short account of the position occupied by each in the law of descent under the Twelve Tables.

3. Give an account of the impeachment and fate of the decemvir Appius Claudius, and state shortly the political events which preceded his fall.

4. What was the perpetual edict? by whom, in whose reign, and under what circumstances was it compiled?

5. Explain the duties and the manner of appointment of guardians and curators.

6. "In the Roman Jurisprudence an essential distinction was admitted between the inheritance and the legacies." Explain fully this distinction, and give a description of subtitutions, and their object.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

WHEATON'S INTERNATIONAL LAW.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. Is property of an enemy found in the opponent's country at the commencement of a war, liable to confiscation? Give reasons.

2. State the rules applicable to armies passing through the territories, and ships of war entering the ports, of a friendly power.

3. What is the effect of a blockade on neutrals?

4. In what cases is the jurisdiction of the courts of the captor, to try the validity of captures during war, excluded?

5. What is the effect of war on the rights of private creditors in one enemy's country against their debtors in the other enemy's country, in respect of contracts made prior to or during the war?

6. For what reasons are ambassadors at a foreign court exempt from the municipal jurisdiction of the country to which they are accredited?

7. State the distinction between the rule of decision and the rule of procedure in cases of contract, and *in rem.*

8. Give the arguments of Great Britain and the United States as to the claims of the latter to the fisheries of Canada under the Treaty of 1783.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

SUGDEN ON POWERS.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. (*a*) Explain, and illustrate by an example of each, the distinction between a Common Law power, and a power included to operate under the Statute of Uses.

(*b*) Shew what would have been the effect of the example you give of the latter, before the Statute of Uses, and explain how the provisions of that Statute alter the effect.

2. What are the rights and liabilities of a married woman upon whom property has been settled for her separate use? What are the arguments used with reference to the validity of a clause restraining alienation by her, and how has the question been decided? does the trust for separate use extent to a second marriage where the trust is for the life of the lady only?

3. A power is given to N., to sell lands with the consent of A.B., and C. Before the time appointed for sale A. dies, is the consent of the survivors sufficient to make the sale valid? What would have been the effect had the consent of A. only been required?

4. What is the effect where an estate of the wife is mortgaged and the equity of redemption is reserved to the heirs of the husband? State the general rule laid down by Lord Redesdale affecting the question.

5. To enable a donee of a power to reserve a right to revoke and declare new uses, is it necessary that the deed creating the power should provide for his doing so? Can the power to do so be exercised more than once? To what extent does a power to revoke in the original settlement and in the deed exercising the power, respectively, include a further power?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

MACKELDEY.

HONORS.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., LL.B.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. What was meant by the phrase "*familiam habere?*" What was the "*status illæsæ existimationis?*" How might the latter be diminished or lost?

1. What were the distinctions relating to *impensæ in rem collatæ?* How were the rights relating to these *impensæ* enforced?

3. Describe the difference between the effects of *error juris* and *error facti.*

4. What were the two kinds, and what the requisites of juridical possession? What was meant by *juris quasi possessio,* and how might it be acquired?

5. Distinguish servitudes in classes, as follows:—

(*a*) Personal and predial.

(*b*) Urban and rural.

(*c*) Affirmative and negative.

6. What were the possessory interdicts? What was necessary to entitle the applicant to them? Explain what was meant by nunciation.

7. What was the *publiciana in rem* action? How did it resemble, and how did it differ from the *rei vindicatio?*

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1876.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR LL.B.

VATTEL'S LAW OF NATIONS.

Examiners : { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B. }

1. In what case may the maxim, "That it does not belong to nations to usurp the power of being judges of each other," be relaxed?

2. What are the duties incident to the sovereign of a nation?

3. To what sovereignty are the children of citizens subject, who are born (*a*) in a foreign country, (*b*) at sea, or (*c*) in the armies of the state, out of the country, or (*d*) in the house of the ambassador at a foreign court?

5. Explain what is meant by personal and real treaties?

5. Give the four rules suggested by Vattel as founded on the law of nature for terminating disputes between nations.

6. Give Vattel's argument, that levies may be allowed, money lent, and every kind of thing sold by a neutral to one of the belligerents without a breach of neutrality.

7. What is *postliminium*? and can a nation, which has been entirely subdued, enjoy that right?

8. What are a nation's rights over a town or province held as a pledge, and how is the nation bound to restore it?

9. What are the general rules for the interpretation of treaties?

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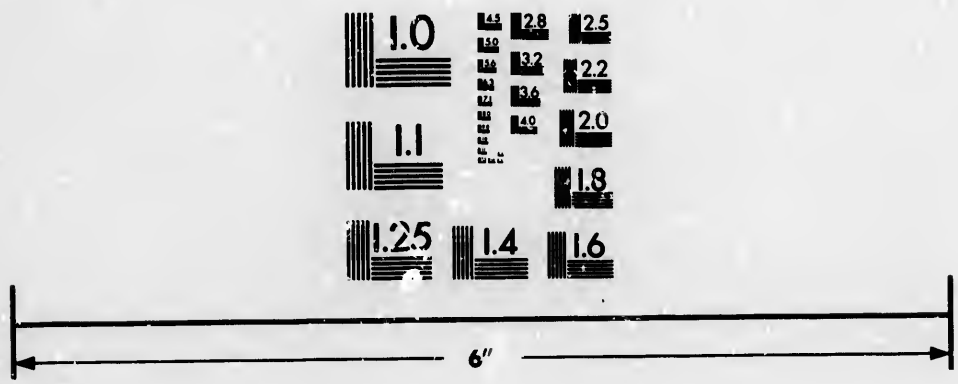

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University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR LL.B.

HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Examiners: { THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.
W. P. R. STREET, LL.B.

1. When was the privilege of determining contested elections first claimed by the House of Commons? State some of the earliest cases.

2. What are the rights and immunities included in the term "Privilege of Parliament?"

3. Give a sketch of what led to the assertion of the constitutional principle, that each member of the House of Commons is deputed to serve for the whole kingdom.

4. What is the Mutiny Act; for what period is it passed, and why?

5. Give a sketch of the following Acts, and state when they were passed:

(1) The Habeas Corpus Act.

(2) The Bill of Rights.

(3) The Septennial Act.

6. State the main constitutional questions at issue between Charles I. and his Parliaments.

7. Give a sketch of the contests between the Crown and the House of Commons, which led to the declaration in the Bill of Rights, that "freedom of speech, and the debates and proceedings in Parliament ought not to be questioned in any Court or place out of Parliament."

8. What constitutional restrictions are placed upon the power of the House of Lords?

9. What is the meaning of "Parliamentary Government?"

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

ANATOMY.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Describe the head of the humerus lower end of the radius, and lower end of the tibia.

2. Describe the knee-joint.

3. Origin, insertion, and relations of the adductor muscles of the thigh. What muscles are attached to the clavicle, and where?

4. Describe the liver.

5. Describe the right side of the heart.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner: J. H. McCollum, M.B.

(1.) Give a general description of bone, and its development.

(2.) Name and describe each of the proximate principles, also the part they each perform in the organism.

(3.) Give the structure and development of muscular tissue; its varieties, with examples.

(4.) Describe fully the digestive process.

(5.) Describe the liver. Give its functions.

(6.) Give the minute anatomy of the lungs; changes in the blood, resulting from respiration; and changes in the respired air.

(7.) Describe the development of the tissues from cells.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

FIRST YEAR.

MEDICINE.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. Distinguish between calcium hydrate, calcium oxide, and lime water. Describe concisely methods of preparing each of these, giving formulæ for first two.

2. The mineral *magnesite* is treated with H_2SO_4. Give equations representing the changes that take place, and state by what farther process you would obtain pure epsom salt? Supposing you had used *dolomite*, how would you get rid of the iron in it?

3. Explain by example the difference between the terms deliquescence, efflorescence, and lixiviation.

4. Mention the most common ores of arsenic, sketching briefly the process of obtaining the metal from its ores. Explain the use of the figures in the formulæ As_2O_3.

5. Give combining numbers of oxygen, carbon, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, sodium, lead, silver, iron, mercury.

6. Distinguish between NH_3, and NH_4, and state why there is supposed to be a metal called ammonium. Give a brief description of the manufacture and properties of NH_3.

7. 275 lbs. of mercury sulphide are roasted in a furnace, how much pure mercury will be obtained? 200 lbs. of mercury and 127 of iodine are carefully rubbed together, what will be the nature of the compound and its quantity?

8. Give the composition of the atmosphere by volume, and state any reasons that would lead you to consider it a mechanical mixture.

9. Explain the chemical action in the following cases:

(*a*) Sulphuric acid on common salt.

(*b*) Iron exposed to action of the atmosphere.

(*c*) Steam passed over red-hot iron-filings in a gun-barrel.

(*d*) Chlorine on Dutch gold.

10. A piece of lead is strongly compressed with development of much heat. The operation is repeated several times with the same results. What argument would you draw from this in favour of the dynamical theory of heat as against the material?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

ANATOMY.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Name the muscles supplied by the musculo-spiral nerve.

2. Describe the Œsophagus and stomach, and give the arterial supply of the intestinal canal.

3. Describe the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

4. Describe the phrenic nerves.

5. Origin, insertion, relation, and nervous supply of pterygoid, temporal, masseter, and buccinator muscles.

6. Describe the inferior profunda artery and its branches.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner: J. H. McCollum, M.B.

1. Give the movements, muscles (ordinary and extra-ordinary) of respiration; also ratio of frequency between pulse and respirations, with ærial capacity of the lungs.

2. Give a minute description of bone, the changes which cartilage undergoes in its formation. What do you understand by the terms, Diaphysis, Epiphyses, and Apophyses?

3. Give the microscopic characters of synovial and serous membranes, also their physical and vital properties.

4. Give the functions of the corpora quadrigemina; also describe the circulation in the brain.

5. Describe the pancreas, with its functions.

6. Describe the lympathic system, and mechanism of absorption.

7. Give the composition and uses of bile.

8. Describe the seminal tubules; the spermatozoon and its development.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

THERAPEUTICS AND PHARMACOLOGY.

Examiner: A. GREENLEES, M.B.

1. State the general indications for the use of chalybeates, and give the dose of Ferrum Redactum and Ferri Sulphas.

2. Give the strength, preparation, and doses of Tinct. Camph. Co., Tr. Opii, and Tr. Calumbæ.

3. What is the dose of Oleum Crotonis? State in what cases you would administer it.

4. Extractum Filicis Liquidum. Give its therapeutics, dose, and mode of administration.

5. What is the dose of Plumbi Acetas? State its therapeutical application, and any injurious effects that might arise from its long continued administration.

6. What is the composition and dose of Pulvis Rhei Compositus?

7. Name some deodorizers most suitable for use in the sick room.

8. How is Ferri Carbonas Saccharata prepared? What is the use of sugar in the preparation?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

SECOND YEAR.

MEDICINE.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. Two plates of different metals are placed in contact, and two others of the same metals are placed in a liquid which acts chemically on one of them, and connected by a wire. What difference, if any, will be observed, and to what two theories have such experiments given rise?

2. Describe concisely Daniel's battery, and give the rationale of its action.

3. An ordinary two-foot plate machine is made to send a current through a moderately sensitive galvanometer; and a single pair of plates of zinc and copper, not more than an inch square, are made to do the same. What will be the difference of effect upon the needle, and how do you explain this difference?

4. Two plates of zinc connected by wire are placed in a solution acting chemically upon them; and a plate of copper and one of zinc, similarly connected, are placed in a similar solution. Explain how in the one case we get a current of electricity, and in the other none. Suppose we substitute silver for the copper plate, what difference in effect?

5. Describe the properties and modes of manufacture of $C_2 H_4 O_2$.

6. A portion of starch is heated to 150° or 160°; a solution is made of another portion, which is treated with $H_2 SO_4$ and boiled; what new body is formed by both processes? Give its name and formula, and state by what simple test you would distinguish it from starch itself.

7. "Organic chemistry is the chemistry of the carbon compounds." Discuss the meaning of the above statement.

8. Suggest a reason for the great number of carbon compounds, as compared with those of other bodies. Why is CH_4 termed a saturated, and CO a non-saturated carbon compound?

9. Name the following substances, and show how they may all be derived from CH_4; CH_3Cl, $CHCl_3$, CCl_4. Describe any other method of producing $CHCl_3$, and give its general properties.

10. A cold solution not having been exposed to heat, is said to contain starch. Suppose we add a drop or two of iodine, what will be the effect? How would you proceed to obtain what may be termed a true solution of starch?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

PRIMARY AND SECOND YEAR.

MEDICINE.

BOTANY.

Examiner: R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc.

Questions 5 and 6 to be answered only by Second year Candidates.

1. Give some account of the contents of vegetable cells.

2. Define the following terms: Didynamous, protogynous, fovilla, aril, catkin, chorisis.

3. Describe the fruit in the following plants: Apple, horse-chesnut, raspberry, strawberry, oak, pine-apple.

4. Describe the ordinary structure of the stamen, and indicate some of the chief modifications of that organ exhibited by different plants.

5. Give a sketch of the reproductive process in a fern, with a description of the organs engaged therein.

6. What mineral ingredients in the food of a plant must be regarded as essential for its nutrition?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

MEDICINE.

Examiner: A. GREENLEES, M.B.

1. Define the terms hypertrophy and atrophy. State the causes which produce them.

2. What results are liable to be produced by the accumulation of urea in the system?

3. Give the clinical history, diagnosis and treatment of acute bronchitis.

4. Name the varieties of scarlet fever usually described, and give the characteristics of each.

5. Describe the symptoms occurring in a paroxysm of intermittent fever. State the treatment.

6. Give definition, symptoms, and treatment of mumps.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

SURGERY.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Give the signs of colles fracture. What causes the deformity? Give the prognosis and treatment.

2. Give the diagnosis and treatment of hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis.

3. What are the symptoms of cancer of the breast? Under what circumstances would you operate?

4. Give the treatment in full of penetrating wounds of the abdomen with wound of the intestine.

5. Diagnosis and treatment of dislocations of the hip.

6. Diagnosis of compression and concussion of the brain.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner: J. H. McCollum, M.B.

1. Enumerate some of the members of the order nematoda giving a description of their general character, and where found.

2. Give a general description of the class Aves, with the peculiarities of the digestive and respiratory systems.

3. Name and describe the most prominent members of the order Marsupialia, with their habitats.

4. Give the leading characteristics of the order Holothuroidea, naming some of its members.

5. To what class does the order Cetacea belong? Name individuals and give general description of each.

6. Give general characters of the Protozoa.

7. Name the orders, with general characters of the class Sauropsida. What are the peculiarities of the circulation in this class?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

OBSTETRICS.

Examiner: FRANCIS RAE, M.D.

1. Enumerate and describe the internal organs of generation.

2. Diagnose and treat a case of shoulder presentation.

3. Give the symptoms, causes, and treatment of mastitis.

4. Give the structure and functions of the *funis umbilicalis.*

5. Give the varieties, causes, symptoms, and treatment of puerperal mania.

6. What are the diameters and measurements of an average sized female pelvis at the brim, cavity, and outlet?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner: FRANCIS RAE, M.D.

1. The existence of what signs would enable you to determine that a woman has been recently delivered of a child?

2. How is death caused by hanging, and what are the *post mortem* appearances?

3. Define rape, give the sources of medical evidence, and state the manner in which age modifies the crime.

4. Give the symptoms and *post mortem* appearances, in poisoning by carbolic acid. How may it be detected?

5. How would you distinguish perforation of the stomach, caused by a corrosive poison, from that caused by disease?

6. State the physical conditions, that may render a marriage invalid; firstly, in the female; secondly, in the male.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

MEDICINE.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. The oxides of lead, and silver, and suboxide of mercury are all precipitated white from a neutral or acid solution by hydrochloric acid. How would you distinguish them?

2. Three substances are heated with a mixture of soda and cyanide of potassium before the blowpipe. One gives off a garlic odor; a second shows shining ductile scales, and a third a metallic globule with sublimate. What metals may be present in each case?

3. Give three of the best tests for hydrocyanic acid. What proportion of water must be added to an aqueous solution, containing fifteen per cent. of acid, to reduce its strength to two per cent.?

4. Given an aqueous or slightly acid solution, said to contain *one* of the following metals:—Lead, antimony, silver, iron, chromium; construct a short table for the purpose of determining which of these is present.

5. Name the most common laboratory agents for the division of inorganic substances into groups or series.

6. Distinguish between the oxydising and reducing flames of the blow-pipe. Copper and iron oxides are treated with microcosmic salt in both flames. What will be the color of the bead in the respective cases?

7. Give two of the most characteristic tests for iodine.

8. A person is suspected of having swallowed some preparation of mercury, what would you consider the best antidote, and what would be the reaction in the stomach?

9. A child having been poisoned by eating a quantity of pickles, more or less saturated with a copper salt, iron filings, in a fine state of division, were successfully administered. Explain the chemical action in the stomach?

10. Give very briefly any scheme for separating the more common acids into groups, in qualitative analysis.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

PRIMARY.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner: A. GREENLEES, M.B.

1. Give the characters, dose, and therapeutics of acidum tannicum.

2. How is liquor ammoniæ acetatis prepared? State dose and uses.

3. Name the preparations of belladonna; with doses and general therapeutical uses.

4. What are the doses and medicinal uses of alumen?

5. What is ergot? State its dose and effects.

6. Name the medicines known as drastic cathartics, with the dose of each. State generally, in what cases their use admissible.

7. Give the doses of the following medicines: Tinct. opii, Tinct. veratri viridis, Tinct. lobeliæ, Ferri arsenias, Pulv. antimonialis, strychnia.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

PRIMARY.

MEDICINE.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. Distinguish by example between mechanical mixture and chemical union. How would you characterize the combination of the two principal gases of the atmosphere?

2. Explain the composition of water, giving its formula, and interpreting the letters and figures used.

3. Describe briefly the preparation of phosphorus, giving the two forms in which it occurs; and state the difference in appearance and characteristics of each.

4. Four glass jars contain, each, one of four colourless gases—atmospheric air, oxygen, carbonic acid, and hydrogen; what steps would you take to determine the contents of each?

5. The atomic weight of oxygen being 16, and nitrogen 14, could any such body exist as N_2^2? Name and state concisely the law involved in the union of chemical elements.

6. Explain the meaning of the term "valency," and distinguish between the words "atom" and "molecule."

7. Give a brief description of the manufacture of H_2SO_4, explaining the reactions that take place in the process.

8. Four test tubes contain, each, one of the following substances :—

(*a*) Solution of a carbonate;

(*b*) Solution of a sulphate;

(*c*) Solution of a phosphate;

(*d*) Solution of a bromate.

How would you determine the nature of the acid in each particular tube?

9. Show how to convert degrees Fahrenheit to Centigrade. Find the number of pounds of oxygen and hydrogen in a ton of water.

10. Explain the reaction in the production of ammonia by the action of quicklime on sal-ammoniac, giving equations expressing the changes that take place. State briefly the properties of the gas.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M. B. AND PRIMARY.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner: J. H. McCollum, M.B.

(1.) Give a minute history of the development of bone, its sources of nourishment and modes of reparation.

(2.) Describe the circulation in the liver. State how you would distinguish a hepatic from a portal vein.

(3.) Describe the spleen, and give its supposed functions.

(4.) Give a minute description of the placenta, its formation and uses.

(5.) Describe Peyer's Glands; in what part of the intestine found, their function, and the change they undergo by disease.

(6.) Describe the spinal accessory nerve. To what class of nerves does it belong, and what are its functions?

(7.) Give a minute description of the kidney, its circulation, and how the urine is eliminated

(8.) Describe the articulation of the lower jaw; the movements of mastication; also name and describe the salivary glands.

(9.) Describe ciliary motion, its uses, and where met with.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B. AND PRIMARY.

ANATOMY.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Describe the external popliteal nerve and its branches.

2. Name the foramina at the base of the skull, and the parts that pass through them.

3. Origin insertion, relative position and nervous supply of the external rotator muscles of the hip.

3. Describe the shoulder joint.

5. Describe the inferior carotid triangle of the neck.

6. Give the relations, and name the branches of the axillary artery.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

THERAPEUTICS AND PHARMACOLOGY.

Examiner: A. GREENLEES, M.B.

1. Give the preparation of mistura sennæ comp. and dose.

2. What are the therapeutical uses of sulphurous acid?

3. What is the dose of digitalis folia and of each of its preparations? State the strength of the infusion.

4. What is the effect of ergot on the circulatory system? State its therapeutical uses.

5. In what way do cathartics produce their effects; how do the salines and drastics differ in their action?

6. Name the officinal preparations of colchicum autumnale. Give doses and therapeutics.

7. Write a prescription for a child, two years of age, suffering from pertussis, with belladonna as one of its ingredients.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

THERAPEUTICS AND PHARMACOLOGY.

HONORS.

Examiner: A. GREENLEES, M.B.

1. State the dose and Therapeutical uses of Phosphorus; how is it prepared for administration?

2. Compare the relative advantages and disadvantages of Æther and Chloroform as general anæsthetics, and state what is considered the best mode of administration of each.

3. What are the principal therapeutical uses of Liquor Arsenicalis? What symptoms would indicate the suspension of its use?

4. Give the dose of Podophylli resina, state on what part of the intestines its effect is chiefly exerted, and the opinions held as to its action on the liver.

5. What medicines have a local action on the pupil? how may they be applied?

6. In what affections is Potassii Bromidum, especially useful? in what doses is it given? and what is its effect on the vascular system?

7. How would you account for the beneficial effects of Oleum Morrhuæ? in what conditions of the system would you recommend its use?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

MEDICINE.

Examiner: A. GREENLEES, M.B.

1. Describe the appearances produced by successful vaccination from initial stage to cicatrization.

2. Give the anatomical characters in dysentery, general management of patient, and medicinal treatment.

3. What are the symptoms, treatment, and prognosis of diptheria?

4. In connection with what diseases is pericarditis most likely to be found? Give its symptoms, prognosis, and treatment.

5. Describe the symptoms of the stage of invasion in each of the exanthemata.

6. Give the symptoms, treatment, and modes of termination of acute tonsilitis.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

MEDICINE.

HONORS.

Examiner: A. GREENLEES, M.B.

1. What causes or conditions give rise to jaundice? State the symptoms found in connection with it.

2. Give symptoms and treatment of acute peritonitis.

3. Diagnose between true croup in the early stages, and the spasmodic or catarrhal varieties. Give prognosis and treatment.

4. What intracranial lesions give rise to hemiphlegia?

5. Give the symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of empyemra.

6. Describe the symptoms occurring in tubercular meningitis, and those which precede its development. In what part of the brain is the disease usually seated?

7. What parts of the intestine are most frequent seats of invagination? At what period of life is it found to occur most frequently?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

SURGERY.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Give the symptoms of a foreign body having passed into the trachea or bronchi. What is the treatment?

2. Causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of tetanus.

3. Symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of fractures about the upper end of the humerus.

4. What parts are most liable to be affected by enchondroma? Give its characters, gross and microscopical. What is the treatment?

5. Describe the different varieties of ulcers, and give their treatment.

6. Describe Syme's amputation.

7. Give the pathology of pyæmia.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

SURGERY.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of ruptured popliteal aneurism.

2. Symptoms, causes, dangers, prognosis, and treatment of extravasation of urine.

3. Give the symptoms, prognosis, and treatment in full of strumous disease of the tarsal bones.

4. What are the varieties of tumours? Give their general characteristics, gross and microscopical. What is the prognosis and treatment?

5. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of introduction of air into veins during operations?

6. Causes, symptoms, dangers, and treatment in full of iritis.

7. Describe the operation for removal of the upper jaw.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

THIRD YEAR.

OBSTETRICS.

Examiner: FRANCIS RAE, M.D.

1. Enumerate and describe the internal organs of generation.

2. Diagnose and treat a case of shoulder presentation.

3. Give the symptoms, causes, and treatment of mastitis.

4. Give the structure and functions of the *funis umbilicalis.*

5. Give the varieties, causes, symptoms, and treatment of puerperal mania.

6. What are the diameters and measurements of an average sized female pelvis at the brim, cavity, and outlet?

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

OBSTETRICS.

HONORS.

Examiner: FRANCIS RAE, M.D.

1. Give the symptoms, pathology, and treatment of *phlegmasia dolens.*

2. Give the causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of the various forms of puerperal fever.

3. Give the causes, consequences, as regards the child, and appropriate treatment of prolapse of the funis.

4. Under what circumstances would you resort to craniotomy? Describe the operation.

5. Define menorrhagia, and give the causes, prognosis, and treatment.

6. Give the different zones of placental attachment, with their relative dangers and consequences.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

PHYSIOLOGY.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. H. McCollum, M.B.

1. Give the structure of the lacteal glands, and the changes they undergo during pregnancy.

2. Describe the spinal cord, the development of nerve fibres, and the regeneration of nervous tissues.

3. Describe the circulation in the fœtus; also, give a description of the umbilical cord.

4. Give the anatomy of the facial nerve and its function.

5. Give the composition of blood, and the functions of the red and colourless corpuscles.

6. Name the different *forces* by which the blood is circulated.

7. Describe the cerebellum and its functions.

8. Give a minute description of the digestive process.

9. Describe the ovaries; also, the formation and structure of the *membrana decidua.*

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

MEDICINE.

CHEMISTRY.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B. A.

1. A piece of iron, in one case, is struck a few sharp blows with a hammer, and in another is heated up to the melting point, describe an instrument for the measurement of the respective degrees of heat in each case.

2. One building is heated by means of steam-pipes, a second by hot-air furnaces, a third by ordinary stoves, and a fourth by fire-places; what terms would you apply to the different modes of heating? How would you describe the process in the various cases?

3. Show that in the case of ordinary breathing, the consumption of a candle, and the burning of a bright coal-fire, the same process of combustion is involved.

4. A glass tube, rubbed with flannel, is found to attract certain pith-balls, and repel others; but when the flannel is insulated, and rubbed upon wax it is found to have the same attractions and repulsions as the glass. What bearing has this upon the force of the terms vitreous and resinous electricity?

5. Of two bars of soft iron of the same shape and size, one is strongly magnetized, and the other left in its original condition. According to Ampere's theory of magnetism, why is it that the currents are sensible in one case, and not in the other?

6. Mention any differences in the electric force, as exhibited by an ordinary plate machine and a galvanic battery.

7. What reasons would you assign for placing chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine in the same class? Two pieces of paper, each moistened with turpentine, are burned, one in oxygen, and the other in chlorine. Explain the difference of combustion in the two cases.

8. Write a short paper upon the manufacture and properties of gun-cotton, pointing out the difference in formula between it and cellulose.

9. Describe concisely, the manufacture of oxalic acid, giving formula and properties. What simple test, by heat, can you apply to determine the purity of the acid?

10. Give the chemical formula and characteristics of "Cream of tartar," and show by equations how tartaric acid may be derived from it.

11. State generally to what extent chemical analysis can be made use of in determining the nature of human fœces and urine, so far as to be available in any case of importance. Give the composition in 1000 parts of healthy human urine.

12. A portion of human urine is given you, and you wish to test either for grape sugar, excess of urea, or albumen. Explain the various steps you would take.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

MEDICINE.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: W. OLIVER, B.A.

1. Give a general description of the preliminary process to which you would submit any inorganic substance before making a solution of it.

2. Portions of the same liquid have been tested separately with HCl, H_2S, and AmCl, AmHO, and AmHS, together, giving no precipitate. $AmCO_3$ is then added. What metals may it precipitate, and what leave in solution?

3. Protoxide of mercury is precipitated from a slightly acid solution by a very small quantity of H_2S, but undergoes certain changes on the addition of more of the acid. State these changes, in respect to color particularly.

4. Apply Marsh's test for arsenic to antimony, and state how you would distinguish between the antimony spot on porcelain and the similar one from arsenic.

5. An aqueous or slightly acidulated solution may contain any one of the following metals: silver, mercury, antimony, zinc, calcium; draw up a short table for the purpose of detecting the one present in the solution.

6. A child dies, it is supposed, from having swallowed a small quantity of what is known as "phosphorus paste." The stomach and contents are immediately sent to you for analysis. What would be your mode of procedure? What very delicate test will determine the presence of exceedingly small quantities of this body?

7. Describe as concisely as you can the preliminary examinations to which you would subject an organic mixture, supposed to contain one of the more common poisons used.

8. What means would you use to detect the following :

(*a*) Oxalic acid in coffee ;

(*b*) A salt of copper in preserves ;

(*c*) Hydrochloric acid in beer ;

(*d*) Morphia in wine ?

9. Mention the simplest and readiest antidotes for poisoning by antimony, zinc, sulphuric acid, and carbolic acid, giving the reaction so far as you can.

10. Give tests for strychnia.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876

DEGREE OF M.B.

ANATOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Describe the third division of the fifth nerve.

2. Describe the orbit, giving its contents in their relative position, the bones entering into its formation with their articulations, and the openings communicating with it with the parts that pass through them.

3. Relations and branches, with their distribution of the ulnar artery.

4. Give the relative position of the parts in the sole of the foot and palm of the hand.

5. Describe the œsophagus and stomach, and give the arterial and nervous supply of the intestinal canal.

6. Describe the testicle.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Describe the crural canal and crural ring. Give the coverings of a femoral hernia. Describe the operation.

2. Give the position of the parts in relation to the hip and ankle joints.

3. Describe the axillary space.

4. What parts are divided in amputation through the middle of the forearm?

5. Where would you ligate the femoral artery? Describe the operation.

6. Describe the operation of paracentesis thoracis. At what point is it performed?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner: FRANCIS RAE, M.D.

1. The existence of what signs would enable you to determine that a woman has been recently delivered of a child?

2. How is death caused by hanging, and what are the *post mortem* appearances?

3. Define rape, give the sources of medical evidence, and state the manner in which age modifies the crime.

4. Give the symptoms and *post mortem* appearances present in poisoning by opium, the quantity necessary to destroy life, and the period at which death occurs.

5. How do hallucinations differ from illusions? Mention the forms of insanity of which these constitute the main features.

6. What diseases and conditions may render a person incapable of making a valid will?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

HONORS.

Examiner: FRANCIS RAE, M.D.

1. Give the symptoms, and *post mortem* appearances, in poisoning by corrosive sublimate, with the tests and quantity necessary to destroy life.

2. How is death caused by lightning, and what *post mortem* appearances may exist?

3. Give the tests for morphia, and describe the mode of detecting it when contained in organic mixtures.

4. State the civil and criminal responsibility of a person laboring under delirium tremens.

5. What is the earliest period at which a viable child may be born?

6. Give the mental conditions, which would render a prisoner exempt from responsibility for a crime, on the plea of insanity.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

DEGREE OF M.B.

MEDICINE.

BOTANY:

Examiner; R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc.

Questions 5 and 6 for Honors.

1. What is the difference between a corm and a bulb? Give instances of each.

2. Describe the fruit in the following plants: Cucumber, podophyllum, poppy, mulberry, henbane, maple.

3. Give an account of the structure and function of pollen.

4. What is the usual source of the nitrogen in plants? Mention some plants which derive their nitrogen from the animal world.

5. Explain the nature of the process of assimilation in plants.

6. What is the nature of the ergot of rye?

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

STARR MEDAL.

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY.

Examiner: R. ZIMMERMAN, M.B.

1. Describe fully the process of inflammation in bones with separation of a sequestrum.

2. What are the causes giving rise to calculi in the bladder, and what pathological changes ensue?

3. Describe the pathological conditions from the commencement of a local inflammation to resolution or formation of abscess.

4. Describe the healing of an ulcer.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1876.

STARR-MEDAL.

MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Examiner: A. GREENLEES, M.B.

1. State the views advanced as to the nature and causes of epilepsy.

2. Describe the general and microscopical appearances in the hard, contracted kidney in Bright's disease. State the exciting causes.

3. Give the pathological character of scorbutus.