

1881

1881

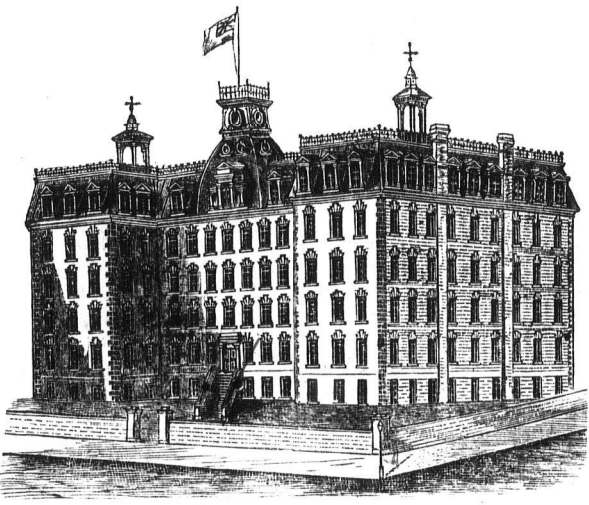
COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.



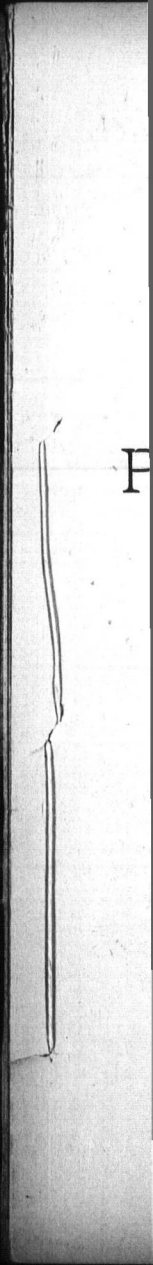
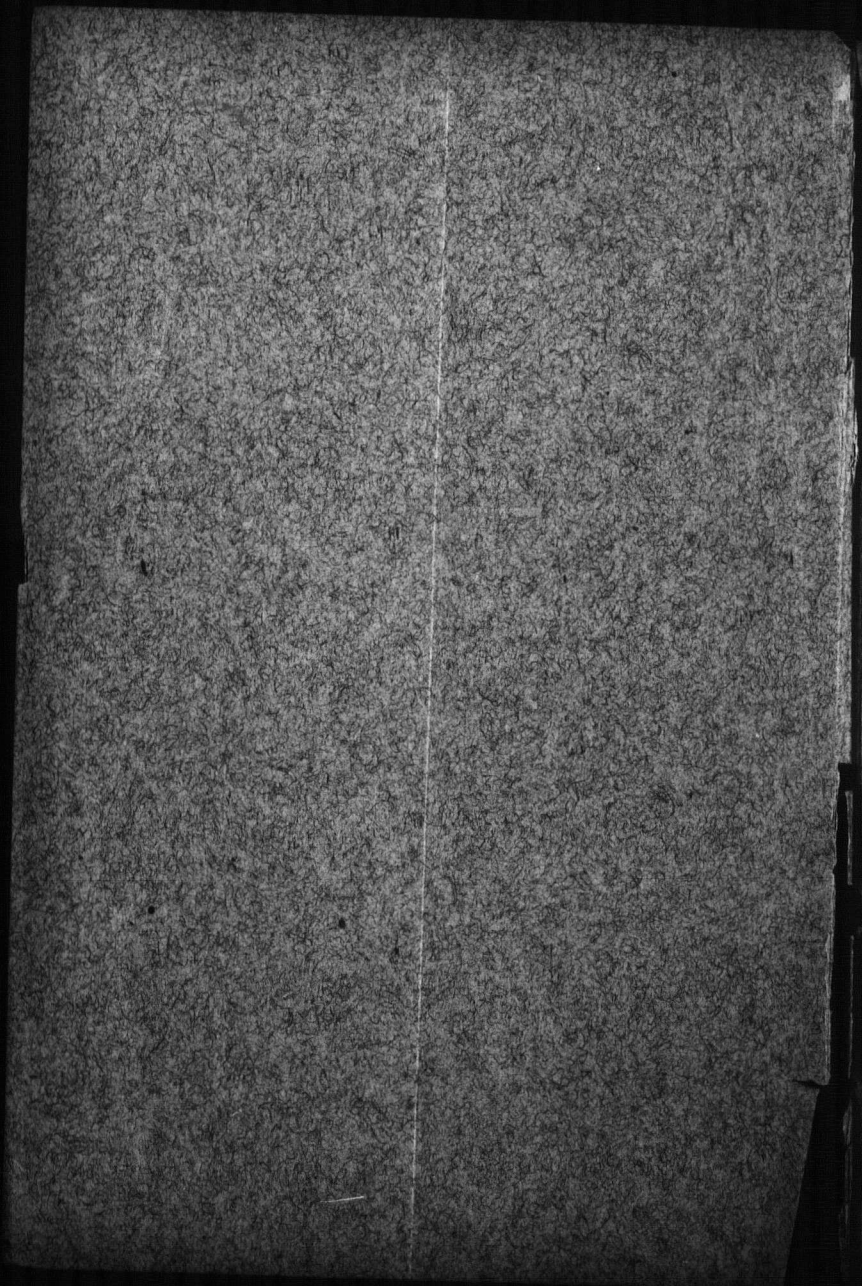
PROSPECTUS

—AND—

COURSE OF STUDIES.



PRINTED BY A. S. WOODBURN, ELGIN ST., OTTAWA.



1725

H. V.
10.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

5144



PROSPECTUS

—AND—

COURSE OF STUDIES.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY A. S. WOODBURN, ELGIN STREET.

1881.

Officers and
Educationa
Sanitary Co
Admission,
Discipline
Fees . . .
Programme
Attention p
Natural
Aim and M
Philosophy,
Religious In
Degrees . .
College Exa
University I
Regulat
Gradua
Commercial
Classical Co
Medals of H
Graduates
Examination
Gifts to the I
Gifts to the I
School of Th

8

7

5

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page.

College of Ottawa.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY.

VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, O. M. I., D. D., PRESIDENT,
Lecturer on Political Economy.

REV. J. MANGIN, O. M. I., DIRECTOR OF THEOLOGIANS,
Professor of Moral Theology, Canon Law and Sacred Eloquence.

REV. M. FROC, O. M. I.,
Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Holy Scripture.

REV. A. PAILLIER, O. M. I.,
Professor of Church History.

REV. PH. PROVOST, O. M. I., BURSAR,
Professor of Botany and Zoology.

REV. J. B. BALLAND, O. M. I., PREFECT OF STUDIES,
Professor of Physics and Mechanics.

REV. J. J. FILLATRE, O. M. I.,
Professor of Mental Philosophy and Geology.

REV. W. M. BENNETT, O. M. I.,
Professor of English.

REV. Z. VAILLANCOURT, O. M. I.,
Professor of French.

REV. L. A. NOLIN, O. M. I.,
Professor of Greek.

REV. R. M. BARRETT, O. M. I.,
Professor of Latin.

REV. C. J. SMITH, O. M. I.,
Professor of History and Geography.

REV. M. E. HARNOIS, O. M. I.,
Professor of History and Geography.

REV. A. LEYDEN, O. M. I.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. A. DONTENVILLE, O. M. I.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. C. MARSAN, O. M. I.,
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

REV. A. PARADIS, O. M. I.,
Professor of Drawing.

REV. P. CHABOREL, O. M. I.,
Professor of Vocal Music.

Mr. J. A. DUQUETTE,
Professor of Piano and Violin.

REV. C. Z. DUROCHER, O. M. I.,
Prefect of Discipline.

REV. T. KIERAN, O. M. I.,
Assistant Disciplinarian.

REV. D. GUILLET, O. M. I. AND REV. N. D. FORGET, O. M. I.,
Study Masters.


ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Mr. E. F. O'SULLIVAN, Mr. J. S. CONCANNON.
Mr. W. HAGGARTY, Mr. C. EVANS,
Mr. J. MOLONEY.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Mr. T. J. CRONAN, Mr. J. H. LYONS.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

HE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, began with the infancy and has grown with the growth of the city. Established in 1848 by the Right Rev. J. E. Guigues, O.M.I., D.D., it was entrusted to the care of the Very Rev. Father Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D., and under his presidency has attained its present prosperity.

The degrees it confers, in virtue of its *University Charter*, besides being honorable testimonials of high and varied attainments, entitle those who study law or medicine to exemption from preliminary examinations. The Government Museum, lately transferred to Ottawa, and the Parliament Library, with its thousands of volumes, furnish professors and students with the means of elucidating every question in literature, science and art. These, and other educational advantages dwelt upon in the following pages, recommend this Institution in a special manner to parents and students.

SANITARY CONDITION.

Amenity of site, purity, elasticity and salubrity of air, may recommend the College of Ottawa to every parent that consults the health of his children. Nor are the appendages and interior of the establishment less contributive to health than the place and climate. Out-doors, spacious grounds for base ball and other sports, with a gymnasium, and recreation hall; within, well aired halls, a successful heating apparatus, baths, infirmary, with a doctor in daily attendance, an elegant chapel— to say nothing of the wholesomeness and sufficiency of the diet— combine to turn the stern character of a college life into the comfort of a veritable home. The country house and its extensive park, where the collegians occasionally spend their holidays, lie at some distance from the city, in a secluded spot on the banks of the Rideau.

I.—ADMISSION, REPORTS, &c.

Applicants for admission who have not attended another college, if not personally known to some member of the Faculty, must present a certificate of good conduct from a responsible person. Testimonials of good moral character and of honorable dismissal are required of applicants from other colleges.

Previous to admission, students are to give the names and residences of their parents or guardians. To those responsible parties reports, accounts and receipts are sent.

Students are admitted at any time during the scholastic year. The best time for entering is at the beginning of each Term, when the requisite instruction preparatory to the introduction of fresh matters, or of more advanced parts of the matters already studied, is usually given in the several classes.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two Terms, beginning respectively on the first Wednesday of September and on the first day of February.

On entering each student is examined by the Prefect of Studies and placed in the class for which he is found best fitted. The subject matter for this examination is expressed at the beginning of the programme of the Commercial and Classical Courses, and in the programme for each Grade and Form of these Courses.

The sum of the class *marks* of each day and of the *marks* of the monthly compositions are read once a month by the Very Rev. President to the assembled students, in presence of their Professors. Thus the conduct, application, and standing of each student are made known in a way eminently calculated to encourage progress in goodness and knowledge, to reward the dutiful and studious, and to stimulate the remiss to praiseworthy emulation.

Reports are sent every month to parents, showing with similar exactness the conduct, application and relative standing of their sons; and giving information about their health and other matters of special interest.

A
their se
cannot

T
the fir

TI
then be

N.E
vacation

Pa
their stu
to be ab
more di
ful intro
dwelt up
precious
vancing.

The
to insure
of the ru
to especi

Seri
and the i
causes of

With
insisted i
regulation

The
of Priests
dormitoria

As no allowance will be made for absentees, parents who permit their sons to remain at home beyond the period allotted for vacation, cannot expect to see them hold distinguished places in their classes.

The annual vacation begins in the latter part of June, and ends on the first Wednesday of September.

There being no recess at Christmas or Easter, students may not then be withdrawn from their studies.

N.B.—No student will be allowed to remain at the College during the annual vacation.

Parents are earnestly requested to send their sons in time to resume their studies on the appointed day. It is very prejudicial to a student to be absent at the very time when fresh matters, usually higher and more difficult than those previously studied, are introduced, and needful introductory instruction is imparted, which cannot well be afterwards dwelt upon in detail, without giving annoyance to the class, and wasting precious time that should be employed, not in going back, but in advancing.

II.—DISCIPLINE, FEES, &c.

The observance of discipline and good order being indispensable to insure the success of the students in their studies, exact observance of the rules of the College is enforced. Moral influence is had recourse to especially, as an incentive to the duties prescribed.

Serious infringement of discipline, habitual profanity of language and the introduction of irreligious or otherwise pernicious works are causes of expulsion.

With a written permission from their parents, a condition that is insisted upon, senior students may be allowed the use of tobacco. The regulations regarding its use are strictly enforced.

The junior and senior students are under the immediate supervision of Priests and clerical assistants. Separate study-halls, play-grounds, dormitories, &c., are allotted to each Division.

FEES.

Board, Washing and Mending of Linen, (a reasonable quantity ; more is an extra), Bed and Bedding, and Doctor's Fee, per term	\$60 00
Tuition in Classical Course, per term	15 00
“ Commercial Course “	10 00

EXTRAS.

Lessons on the Piano, per term	\$12 50
Lessons on the Violin, “	12 50
Use of Piano, “	5 00
Telegraphy and Phonography . . . at Teacher's rates.	

No applications for Extras of any kind will be granted, if they are not signed by a parent or guardian.

The College Band receives excellent training, and is provided with a large and choice variety of instruments. The students who wish to enter it have previously to make a special arrangement with its Superintendent.

N.B.—Drawing, Vocal Music, and Use of Library entail no extra charge.

Medicine is a distinct and special charge. While in the Infirmary students pay a moderate daily fee.

All charges are payable each Term strictly in advance. Accounts not paid in advance are subject to sight draft, *without notice*. Parents and guardians will, it is hoped, understand the necessity of this measure. Means have to be ensured to enable the Bursar to make purchases on good terms, to supply the students with books, &c., at cheap rates, and to meet the demands of merchants and others in due time.

All monetary transactions are to be carried on directly with the Bursar, who alone is authorized by the College to make pecuniary arrangements, to receive payments, to take charge of deposits, to contract pecuniary obligations of any kind. Therefore in all monetary transactions, address “The Bursar, College of Ottawa.”

book

of sto
three

table

I

Holid
specif
studen
by stu
BursaE
case, a
the BS
least o
reduct
sickneS
of thei
notifiPar
practis
College.
avoided,
to the B
regard to

Any damage caused by a student to the furniture, instruments, or books of the College, is charged to his account.

The outfit of each student must comprise at least six shirts, six pairs of stockings, six pocket-handkerchiefs, six towels, two hats or caps, and three pairs of boots or shoes.

Each boarder must provide himself with the following articles for table service :—Glass, knife, fork, spoon and six napkins.

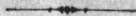
No uniform is required. However, a dark suit for Sundays and Holidays is found desirable, and so recommended. Clothing stores are specified, that will give the greatest satisfaction both to parents and students. The College will not pay any accounts for articles purchased by students, unless a sum for this special purpose is deposited with the Bursar.

Books, stationery, etc., may be procured at the College ; in which case, a sum equivalent to the required expense must be deposited with the Bursar.

Students are not admitted, save on condition that they attend at least one Term. Should a Student leave College within the Term, no reduction of fee is made in his favour. Cases of serious and protracted sickness or of dismissal are the only exceptions to this rule.

Students are not allowed to leave the College without the consent of their parents, who are requested not to withdraw their sons without notifying the intended withdrawal to the President.

Parents are earnestly requested to impress upon their sons the importance of practising economy and avoiding extravagant expense for clothing, etc., while at College. Much unnecessary expense and occasionally graver inconveniences are avoided, when what is deemed requisite for needful purposes is transmitted directly to the Bursar of the College. This would also be the wise course to adopt with regard to pocket money, of which the more moderate the supply the better.



III.—PROGRAMME, METHOD OF TEACHING.

The College of Ottawa, studying the requirements of the age, has improved upon the old scholastic methods, and thus opened a new era in the history of college education in this country. The traditional curriculum of Classics and Literature, sufficient formerly, and for certain classes of society, must now come to a compromise with the changes of a world that is ever changing, and take into account the enormous increase of knowledge, with the inventions and discoveries, that call for new methods of teaching and new programmes for the subject-matters of study. With the fountains of science that have been opening all on through this century, new intellectual tastes have been created, minds have taken new tones and turns; and new lights must be fed, new tastes cultivated, novelties of all kinds cropping up from the store of nature must be welcomed and studied, as so many fresh testimonies to the untold riches of its Author. Full of this idea, the venerable President, seconded by the devotedness of the Fathers, has succeeded in making this a *Modern College*—*modern* in the full sense of the term—the object sought being to qualify young men for the new state of things, and precisely for that profession to which they are individually drawn either by choice or by necessity.

If the Classical course is to occupy the first place, it is given to its full extent. The treasures of four languages are thrown open for the ambition of the young mind. English, the official language of the College, receives special care. It is not only the language of translation from the Classical tongues and the French, but it is taught upon an elaborate system up through the two courses, Commercial and Classical. Synthesis, Synopsis, and the various kinds of Analysis are taken first in their elementary forms, then gradually developed step by step with the advance of the pupil, who, in Rhetoric, is prepared to reduce an oration of Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, or Bourdaloue, to its leading ideas, pointing out the arguments, arrangement, what is elegant in diction and striking in thought, &c., &c.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY AND THE FINE ARTS.

The various branches of Mathematics are associated with the study of the Classics. Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy and Geology have each its class. The sciences that have sprung up almost in our own life-time, command the attention of the learner not only by the

wonder
tical li
less in
in Phy
various
can a p
success
followi

T
When t
of the b
the facu
life, and
subject,
it most
sation in
continua
man wh
and dra
light fro

Rel
ing elem
for the n
to with u
and dev
knowledg
cope adv
which ma
contact v
preserve
and ceme
to the cou
the intell

It ca

wonders and beauties with which they teem, but by their uses in practical life. No man, clerk or laic, can decline acquaintance, more or less intimate with them, as strangers in the school-room. The student in Physics and Chemistry is taught the use and manipulation of the various instruments in the Physical Cabinet and the Laboratory. Nor can a polite education exclude the Fine Arts. Music has been long and successfully cultivated in this College, and Painting is now rapidly following in its wake.

PHILOSOPHY.—Its Great Importance.

The study of Philosophy receives its just measure of attention. When the student has mastered the sciences of nature's phenomena and of the beautiful, he is prepared to ascend to a higher sphere, and study the faculties and operations of his own mind, the various problems of life, and the attributes of the Divine Being. Suffice it to say on this subject, that no education is complete without this loftier knowledge; for it most intimately concerns every man, and furnishes topics of conversation in the daily intercourse of society. As the various sciences are continually brought into contact with the principles of philosophy, the man who has mastered the two thus in contact, will be able to compare and draw his own conclusions. But Philosophy itself must borrow light from Religion, as Religion takes light from Philosophy.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Religion being the necessary help-mate of education, the all-pervading element that should season its lessons and make of them sound food for the mind and heart, the religious training of the students is attended to with unceasing care, the most approved means are adopted to foster and develop genuine piety, and a sound, practical and thorough knowledge of Catholic doctrine is imparted. Thus they are prepared to cope advantageously with those difficulties and dangers of their after life, which may arise from their own passions, from pseudo-science, and from contact with the enemies of Christianity; thus they are prepared to preserve that integrity of life and purity of morals, which at once adorn and cement Christian society. Particular attention is therefore given to the course of Religious Instruction, which is graduated so as to suit the intellectual development of the students.

AIM AND METHOD OF TEACHING.

It cannot be inopportune to remark in this place that besides the

accumulation of knowledge which is going on during college years, and is the fruit of reading, reflecting and hearing, there are two things indispensable to a successful and solid education, which are carefully attended to in the various branches. An extensive knowledge of things and languages is by no means the greatest advantage of a college life. It is the *discipline of the mind* that calls for the highest efforts of the teacher, and which will be more serviceable to the student when he comes to battle with the world. His success in any position in life will depend upon the mental *power* which was communicated by a special training. To be taught from the first years of his academic career to find a reason for everything that comes under his observation, to analyse, to compare, to discriminate, to classify, and to perform many other intellectual operations—this is the exercise that gives health and nerve to the mind, and fits for future manliness and independence, when failure or opposition threatens to crush, prosperity or pleasure to enervate. To keep this ingredient of teaching before the eyes of the Professors, is the grand object and effort of the far-seeing President. To this must be added a continual endeavor to interest the pupil: this is done in a considerable degree by variety in study, especially by the sciences mentioned, and by the devotedness of the teacher.

IV.—DEGREES.

The College of Ottawa being, by Act of Legislature bearing date 15th August, 1866, endowed with University powers, confers the degrees of Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Sciences, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.—The degree of Bachelor of Arts is the highest of the three Baccalaureates, and includes the two others.

To proceed regularly to this degree, candidates are required :

1. To pass the Matriculation examination.
2. To attend the daily instructions, unless under special circumstances, when a dispensation may be obtained from the Faculty.
3. To pursue their University studies regularly for a period of four years.
4. To pass satisfactory examinations in all the subjects of the prescribed course of study. Besides the First-Term and Sessional ex-

aminati
second

5.

Di
privileg
lation, t
years be
shorten

Th

DE
candidat
Literatu

DE
two year
who wis
this kno
test of al

The
towards t
ately bef
them are
obtained.

Thes
preceding
or not.

Studi
required
admission

Stude
required to

aminations, there are an *Intermediate examination*, at the end of the second year of the university course, and a *Final*, at the end of the fourth.

5. To maintain a good moral character.

Dispensation from residence may, in peculiar cases, include the privilege of proceeding to B.A. on three examinations, the Matriculation, the Intermediate, and the Final; and the usual interval of two years between these examinations may, when it is found expedient, be shortened on application to the Faculty.

The subjects of examinations are mentioned hereafter.

DEGREES OF B.L. AND B.S.—The aforesaid conditions required of candidates for B.A. are also required for the degrees of Bachelor of Literature and Bachelor of Sciences.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.—This degree is not conferred until two years after the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Those who wish to obtain the degree of Master of Arts may, *by writing*, make this known to the President of the College, who will exact a sufficient test of ability to warrant his conferring this degree.

V.—EXAMINATIONS.

I. COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two examinations each year, the First-Term examination towards the end of January, and the Sessional examination, immediately before the close of the scholastic year. The students who pass them are arranged according to the number of their *marks* therein obtained, as 1st class, 2nd class, and 3rd class.

These general examinations, together with the *marks* of the entire preceding Term, determine whether the student deserves promotion or not.

Students who fail in any subject in the First-Term examination are required to pass a supplemental examination in that subject before admission to the Sessional examination.

Students who fail in one subject in the Sessional examination are required to pass a supplemental examination in it. Should they fail in

this, they will be required to pass the examination in the subject in which they have failed, in addition to those of the ordinary course.

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional examination involves the loss of the Session. The Faculty may permit the student to recover his standing by passing a supplemental examination at the beginning of the ensuing Session.

The time for the supplemental examination will be fixed by the Faculty. Such examination will not be granted at any other time, except by special permission of the Faculty, and on payment of a fee of five dollars.

2. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

There are three University examinations: the *Matriculation*, at the end of the third year of the classical course; the *Intermediate*, at the end of the fifth; the *Final*, at the end of the seventh.

1. For the Degree of B.A.

1. Matriculation Examination.

Subjects for :

GREEK—

Greek Grammar.
 Prose Composition.
 Prosody.
 Arnold's Exercises.
 Homer, Iliad, B. iv.
 Plutarch, on Loquacity.
 St. John Chrysostom, on the Education of Youth.

LATIN—

Latin Grammar.
 Prose Composition.
 Prosody.
 Virgil, Æneid, B. ix.
 Horace, Odes, B. ii.
 Cicero, Pro Archia.
 St. Ambrose, de Avibus.

ENGLISH—

Theme Writing.
 Versification and Poetical Composition.
 History of English Literature.
 Literary Analysis of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto v.
 Elocution.

FRENCH—

French Grammar, complete.
 Principles of Literature—Poetry.
 Composition.
 History of French Literature,
 from the 16th century to the present time.
 Comparative Philology.
 Boileau, "Poetic Art."
 Fenelon, "Letter to the Academy."

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—

Ancient History—Sacred History; Grecian History, to the death of Alexander; Roman History, to the death of Augustus.

Ancient Geography—sufficient to illustrate all the authors read.

Modern History—History of England, from Alfred the Great to George III; History of France, from Clovis to the Revolution; History of Canada and the United States.

Modern Geography—with special reference to Canada and the United States.

MATHEMATICS—

Arithmetic.
 Algebra, to series inclusive.
 Geometry, Plane and Solid, with
 Application of Algebra to Geometry.
 Trigonometry, through solution of plane triangles; Surveying.

NATURAL SCIENCES—

Botany—Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical.

Zoology—Elements of general and comparative Physiology.

Chemistry—Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

2. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Subjects for :

GREEK—

Sophocles—Antigone.

Plato, on the Beautiful.

St. Basil's discourse to the Young.

" Greek Composition.

LATIN—

Tacitus, Annals, B. I.

Pliny, B. VII.

Juvenal, Sat. I, XIII, XIV.

Latin Composition.

ENGLISH—

Blair's Rhetoric.

Analysis of Cicero's Milo.

Original Discourses.

History of Oratory, Sacred and Profane.

Schlegel's Lectures on Literature.

Analysis of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

FRENCH—

Principles of Rhetoric—Literary Analysis.

"Historical Grammar of the French language,"—Blanchet.

Contemporary Literature.

Fenelon, "Dialogues on Eloquence."

Corneille, "Le Cid."

Bossuet, "Oraison funebre de Henriette d'Angleterre."

HISTORY—

Review of Ancient and Modern History and Geography

MATHEMATICS—

Trigonometry—Analytical, Plane, and Spherical Trigonometry.

Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.

NATURAL SCIENCES—

Physical Geography.

Mineralogy.

Geology.

3. FINAL EXAMINATION.

Subjects for :

PHILOSOPHY—

Mental and Moral.

History of Ancient, Modern and Contemporary Philosophy.

Dissertation on a Philosophic subject.

MECHANICS—

Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

PHYSICS—

Complete course by Ganot, Deschanel, or Jamin.

Practical Experiments.

Problems in all the branches of Physics.

Meteorology.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MATHEMATICS—

Differential and Integral Calculus.

Descriptive and Physical Astronomy.

"—Blanchet.

Angleterre."

II. *For the Degree of B.S.*

1. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The subjects of the matriculation examination for this degree are the same as for the degree of B.A.

2. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The subjects of the Intermediate examination for this degree are the same as for the degree of B.A., with the exception of Greek, from which all the candidates are exempted, and French, from which the English-speaking candidates are exempted.

3. FINAL EXAMINATION.

Subjects as enumerated in the examination for the degree of B.A.

III. *For the Degree of B.L.*

1. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Subjects as prescribed for the degree of B.A.

2. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Classics, Modern Languages, History, as for the degree of B.A.

Mathematics—Plain and Spherical Trigonometry.

Natural Sciences—Physical Geography.

3. FINAL EXAMINATION.

Philosophy, Physics, Political Economy, as for the degree of B.A.

Mathematics—Descriptive Astronomy.

T
Board

P
to pass
candid

TI

Ea
examin:
to fifteen

Be
the Pref
the Pset
are not
been ex
ing Pset
of the E

Car
Examina
aries, an
with pri

They
write the
Any such
receive c

Any
candidate
other can
in improv
Room, wi

Any
Examinat

Regulations for the University Examinations.

The subjects for examinations are chosen and determined by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate of the College.

Previous to the examination, a written application to the Faculty to pass it, is to be inserted in the Inscription Register and signed by each candidate.

The Fee for Inscription is five dollars.

Each examination is written and oral in every branch. The written examination in each branch lasts two or three hours; the oral from ten to fifteen minutes.

Before the written examination begins, each candidate is to give to the Prefect of Studies a sealed letter containing his name, together with the Pseudonyme he chooses for his Examination Papers. These letters are not opened until the Examination Papers of the candidates have been examined and the results have been registered with the corresponding Pseudonymes. Then, and not till then, are the names of the writers of the Examination Papers known.

Candidates are to bring with them neither books nor paper to the Examination Room. Here they are provided with the classical dictionaries, and the Tables of Logarithms, which they may need. Sheets with printed headings are given them to write their answers upon.

They are not to write their names on these sheets; but are required to write their Pseudonyme *very distinctly* at the top of each sheet they use. Any such sheet not distinctly bearing their Pseudonyme is liable not to receive credit from the Examiners.

Any candidate detected in copying from the Papers of another candidate, or in improperly obtaining any assistance whatever from another candidate, or from any person outside the Examination Room, or in improperly introducing any book or manuscript into the Examination Room, will be at once dismissed.

Any candidate so dismissed will be inadmissible to any subsequent Examination, without the special permission of the Senate.

degree are

degree are
reek, from
which the

ree of B.A.

B A

of B.A.

While the written examinations are going on the candidates are constantly under the supervision of a Member of the Board of Examiners.

At the close of each written Examination Session, each candidate is to hand to the presiding Officer the papers he has written and firmly fastened together *in order*.

These papers are examined by the aforesaid Board of Examiners.

The number of *marks* gained by the candidates determine their success or failure. At the Matriculation examination each candidate has to gain at least three-fifths of the *marks* that can be gained for all the branches, and in no branch is he to have less than one-third of the *marks* that can be gained for it.

At the Intermediate examination, at least two-thirds of the attainable total, and in each branch one-half of the number attainable, are required.

At the Final examination, three-fourths of the whole, and three-fifths for each branch, are required.

If a candidate fails in these examinations on account of his having failed in one branch, for which he has not obtained the required number of *marks*, he will be allowed to pass an examination again on that branch at the time appointed by the President. But if his failure results from his not having gained the required number of *marks* in several branches, his examination, if repeated, shall be upon all the branches.

The successful candidates shall not receive their Diplomas until a registered statement, whereby the reception of said Diploma is attested, has been signed by them, and until the Inscription or Graduation Fee has been paid.

GRADUATION FEES.

For Matriculation	- - - - -	\$2 00
" the Degree B. L.	- - - - -	5 00
" " B. S.	- - - - -	5 00
" " B. A.	- - - - -	5 00
" " M. A.	- - - - -	10 00

T
or as
compl
not on
must l
several
others
among

Ma

E:

N.B
in Englis
the study

I
I
I
I
A
P
I
V
O

R

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The Commercial course may be followed either for its own sake, or as preparatory for the Classical course. "The student who has completed his Commercial Course at the College of Ottawa is familiar not only with the usual commercial branches which every business man must know, but also with history, literature, music, drawing, and the several natural sciences; all which will be for himself and for others a source of profit and delight, and will entitle him to be classed among the well-educated."—*Catholic Record, London, Ont.*

Matters required for Admission to the Commercial and Preparatory Course.

ENGLISH—Reading.
Spelling.
Elementary Grammar.
Elementary Arithmetic.
General outlines of Geography and History.
Writing.

N.B.—With the exception of French, all the branches of the course are taught in English. Students joining the course in the Fourth Grade may be exempted from the study of French.

FIRST GRADE.

Religious Instruction	2	hours of class a week.
English	6	" " "
French	6	" " "
History and Geography	3	" " "
Arithmetic	3	" " "
Penmanship	3	" " "
Drawing	2	" " "
Vocal Music	2	" " "
Object Lessons	1	" " "

28 hours every week.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Butler's Catechism.

\$2 00
5 00
5 00
5 00
10 00

ENGLISH—Reading and Spelling.

Explanation of the exact meaning of each word, phrase, sentence, and paragraph.

Repetition from memory of a passage read, as an exercise in Oral Composition.

Grammar, without its technicalities.

FRENCH—Reading and Spelling.

Explanation of the exact meaning of each word, phrase, sentence and paragraph.

Repetition from memory of a passage read, as an exercise in Oral Composition.

Grammar, Elementary Course.

LEXICOLOGY.**TRANSLATION.****HISTORY—Sacred History (small text-book).**

- Short narrations given by the teacher and repeated aloud by the pupil.

GEOGRAPHY—Elementary principles.

Geography of the Holy Land.

Geography of the Dominion.

ARITHMETIC—Rudiments of Arithmetic.**PENMANSHIP—Principles and Exercises.****DRAWING—Abecedary Drawing.****SECOND GRADE.**

Religious Instruction ..	..	2	hours of class a week.
English	7	"	"
French	7	"	"
History and Geography ..	4	"	"
Arithmetic	4	"	"
Penmanship	3	"	"
Drawing	2	"	"
Vocal Music	2	"	"
		<hr/>	
		31	hours every week.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Commandments of God ; Sacraments.

ENGLISH—Reading and Spelling.

English Grammar.

Practical Lessons.

Parsing.

Oral and Written Composition.

FRENCH—Reading and Spelling.

French Grammar (*Middle Course*).

Parsing.

Orthographical Exercises.

Translation of French into English, and of English into French.

Oral and Written Composition.

HISTORY—History of Canada (Miles).

Sacred History (*Middle Course*).

GEOGRAPHY—North and South America, Asia, Africa, Oceanica.

ARITHMETIC—Practical Arithmetic.

PENMANSHIP—Principles and Exercises continued, and Running Hand.

DRAWING—Landscapes.

THIRD GRADE.

Religious Instruction	..	..	2	hours of class a week.
English	..	..	6	" " "
French	..	..	6	" " "
History and Geography	..	..	3	" " "
Arithmetic	..	..	3	" " "
Book-Keeping	..	..	2	" " "
Familiar Science	..	..	2	" " "
Penmanship	..	..	3	" " "
Drawing	..	..	2	" " "
Vocal Music	..	..	2	" " "

31 hours every week.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Religion ; the Church.

ENGLISH—Reading and Spelling.

English Grammar.

Orthographical Exercises.

Dictation.

Literary Analysis and Reproduction.

Written Composition.

FRENCH—Reading.

French Grammar (*Superior Course*).

Orthographical Exercises.

Dictation.

Logical Analysis.

Literary Analysis and Reproduction.

Translation of French into English, and of English
into French.

Select passages from Classical Authors.

HISTORY—Compendium of Ancient History.

Sacred History (*Superior Course*).

GEOGRAPHY—Europe.

Canada and United States.

Map Drawing.

Geographical Tables.

ARITHMETIC—Practical Arithmetic.

BOOK-KEEPING—Single Entry.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

PENMANSHIP—Ornamental Writing.

DRAWING—Heads.

FOURTH GRADE.

Religious Instruction	2	hours of class a week.
English	6	" " "
French	3	" " "
History and Physical Geography	4	" " "
Arithmetic	3	" " "
Book-Keeping	3	" " "
Algebra	2	" " "
Geometry	2	" " "
Mensuration	2	" " "
Drawing	2	" " "
Vocal Music	2	" " "

31 hours every week.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Rites and Ceremonies.

ENGLISH—Reading, Elocution.

Revision of English Grammar.

Analysis of Extracts.

Principles of Style and Composition.

FRENCH—Reading, Elocution.

Review of French Grammar.

Analysis of Extracts.

Principles of Style and Composition.

HISTORY—Compendium of Modern History.

Revision of History of Canada.

GEOGRAPHY—Physical Geography.

ARITHMETIC—Commercial Arithmetic.

BOOK-KEEPING—Double Entry.

ALGEBRA—Elementary Algebra.

GEOMETRY—Elementary Geometry.

MENSURATION of Surfaces and Solids.

DRAWING—Study of Genre.

N.B.—A complete course of Vocal Music is taught during the four years of the Commercial Course.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

MATTERS REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

The English student must know the English Grammar, and the French student must know the French Grammar and the English Grammar.

All the students will be required to know arithmetic and pass an examination therein.

N.B.—English is the language of translation from Greek and Latin.

There are special classes to enable those who on entering the course do not know French well enough to follow the regular course, to do so as soon as possible.

During the whole course special attention is given to the comparative study of languages.

During the three first years of the classical course, whether students wish to graduate or not, they are to study all the branches taught in this part of the course.

FIRST FORM.

GREEK—Greek Grammar.

Arnold's Exercises.
The Gospel of St. Luke.
Anabasis (Extracts).

LATIN—Latin Grammar.

Arnold's Exercises.
Cæsar's Commentaries (Extracts).
Ovid (Extracts).

ENGLISH—Revision of English Grammar.

Grammatical Analysis of sentences.
Construction of sentences, theory and practice.
Exercises in Imitation.

FRENCH—Revision of French Grammar.

Style and Composition.
Analysis of Extracts.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—History of Canada and the
United States.

Ancient Geography.

MATHEMATICS—Algebra.

NATURAL HISTORY—Botany.

SECOND FORM.

GREEK—Greek Grammar and Arnold's Exercises continued.

Homer's Iliad (Books I, II.)

St. Gregory's Letters.

LATIN—Latin Grammar and Arnold's Exercises continued.

Livy (Extracts).

Sallust (Extracts).

Virgil's Æneid (Books II, V.)

Holy Fathers (Extracts).

ENGLISH—Literary Analysis of Johnson's Rasselas.

Theme writing, theory and practice.

History of English Literature.

Exercises in Figurative Language.

FRENCH—Composition.

Analysis of Extracts.

History of French Literature of the 16th and 17th
century.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—Ancient History and Geography.

MATHEMATICS—Algebra and Geometry.

NATURAL HISTORY—Zoology.

THIRD FORM.

GREEK—Greek Grammar.

Prose Composition.

Prosody.

Arnold's Exercises.

Homer, Iliad, B. IV.

Plutarch on Loquacity.

St. John Chrysostom, on the Education of Youth.

LATIN—Latin Grammar.

Prose Composition.

Prosody.

Virgil, *Æneid*, B. IX.Horace, *Odes*, B. II.Cicero, *Pro Archia*.St. Ambrose, *de Avibus*.

ENGLISH—Theme writing.

Versification and Poetical Composition.

History of English Literature.

Literary Analysis of Scott's "Lady of the Lake,"

Canto v.

Elocution.

FRENCH—Comparative Grammar.

Poetry—the different kinds of Poetry.

Composition.

Analysis of Extracts.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—Modern History and Geography.

MATHEMATICS—Plane Geometry, Trigonometry, and Surveying.

NATURAL SCIENCE—Chemistry.

FOURTH FORM.

GREEK—Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*.Plato, *Apologia Socratis*.St. Athanasius, *Apologia de vita sua*.

LATIN—Cicero, "Pro Milone," "De Officiis" (Extracts).

Horace (*Satires*, Book I. Sat. III., Book II. Sat. 8—*Epistolæ Selectæ*).

Prose Composition.

Exercises in Latin Verse.

Holy Fathers (Extracts).

ENGLISH—Theme writing.

Analysis of Pope's "Essay on Criticism," and

Macaulay's "Essay on Addison."

History of Literature.

Elocution.

- FRENCH—Principles of Rhetoric.
 Critical examination of specimens of the eloquence
 of the pulpit—the Bar—Popular Assemblies—
 and of Academic Discourses.
 Historical Grammar of the French Language.
- HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—Modern History,
 Physical Geography.
- MATHEMATICS—Analytical, Plane, and Spherical Trigonometry,
 Conic Sections.
- NAUTRAL HISTORY.—Mineralogy.

 FIFTH FORM.

- GREEK—Sophocles—Antigone.
 Plato, on the Beautiful.
 St. Basil's discourse to the Young.
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN—Tacitus, Annals, B. I.
 Pliny, B. VII.
 Juvenal, Sat. I, XIII, XIV.
 Latin Composition.
 Holy Fathers (Extracts.)
- ENGLISH—Rhetoric (Blair).
 Analysis of Cicero's Milo.
 Original Discourses.
 History of Oratory, Sacred and Profane.
 Schlegel's Lectures on Literature.
 Analysis of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."
- FRENCH—Rhetoric.
 Analysis of Discourses.
 Original Discourses.
 Review of Literary Works.
- HISTORY—Revision of General History.
- MATHEMATICS—Analytical Geometry.
- NATURAL HISTORY—Geology.

SIXTH FORM.

INTELLECTUALIS PHILOSOPHIA—

- Logica.
- Dialectica et Critica.
- Ontologia.
- Cosmologia.
- Psychologia.
- Theologia Naturalis.

MECHANICS—Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

PHYSICS—Gravitation.

- Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.
- Acoustics, including physical theory of Music.
- Heat : Thermometry, Hygrometry, Calorimetry.
- Thermo-Dynamics.

MATHEMATICS—Differential and Integral Calculus.

SEVENTH FORM.

MORALIS PHILOSOPHIA—

- Ethica.
- Jus naturæ.
- Historia Philosophiæ : Orientalis, Græcæ et Romanæ, Christianæ et Scholasticæ, Recentis et Contemporaneæ.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

PHYSICS—Optics.

- Magnetism.
- Electricity.
- Meteorology.

MATHEMATICS—Descriptive and Physical Astronomy.

MUSIC.

- FIRST COURSE—Vocal Music.
- SECOND COURSE—Plain Chant.
- THIRD COURSE—Harmony.

AWA

Medal p
JOHN D

Medal p

Medal

Medal

Medal pre

MEDALS OF HONOR
AWARDED FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY
IN CLASSICAL COURSE,

JUNE 20, 1881.

Medal presented by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR
 JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, Governor-General of Canada,

Awarded to

MR. FRANCIS LATCHFORD, Ottawa, Ont.,
 Student of Sixth Form.

Medal presented by J. A. MACCABE, M.A., Principal of Ottawa Normal
 School,

Awarded to

MR. CHRISTOPHER EVANS, Portage-du-Fort, P. Q.,
 Student of Fifth Form.

Medal presented by REV. O. BOUCHER, P.P., Lawrence, Mass.,

Awarded to

MR. WILLIAM SCOTT, Ottawa, Ont.,
 Student of Fourth Form.

Medal presented by REV. J. McGRATH, P.P., Lowell, Mass.,

Awarded to

MR. JOHN O'REILLY, Gribbin, Ont.

Medal presented by THE VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, O.M.I., D.D.,
 President of the College of Ottawa,

Awarded to

WALTER HERCKENRATH, Jersey City, N. J.

PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED FOR PROFICIENCY
IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE,

JUNE 20, 1881,

Presented by HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REVEREND T. J. DUHAMEL,
Bishop of Ottawa,

Awarded to

MR. FRANCIS J. LATCHFORD, Ottawa, Ont.

THE MURRAY MEDAL
AWARDED FOR BEST ESSAY
ON CATHOLIC JOURNALISM,

JUNE 20, 1881,

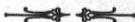
Presented by MR. THOMAS MURRAY, Brookline, Mass.,

Awarded to

MR. J. B. SAUVÉ, Ex-Zouave Pontifical.

His Eminence, Cardinal T. M. Zigliara, O.P., President of the Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas, as also the Right Reverend H. Sauvé, Rector of the Catholic University of Angers, France, to manifest their high commendation of the *Curriculum* of studies followed at the College of Ottawa, and to encourage honorable emulation, specially in the Philosophy Course, will next year, and each subsequent year, present Medal to be competed for by the students of this Course.

GRADUATES
OF THIS SCHOLASTIC YEAR,
1880-81.



REV. AUGUSTIN DONTENVILLE,
Rischviller, Alsace.

MR. JOHN B. ROBERT,
Ottawa, Ont.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFIN,
Lawrence, Mass.

MR. ANDREW P. DOHERTY,
Lawrence, Mass.

MR. JAMES DONAGHEY,
Portage-du-Fort, P. Q.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SESSION 1880-81.

Final Examination for the Degree of B. A.

PHILOSOPHY.

- I. Quandonam habetur demonstratio certum faciens de veritate alicujus propositionis?
- II. An ratio est in judiciis mediatis veritatis criterium?
- III. An homo potest cognoscere rerum essentias?
- IV. Quomodo habetur idea infiniti?
- V. An singulæ animæ humanæ create sunt immediate a Deo?
- VI. Quid est passio? Explica ejus definitionem?
- VII. Proba Deum existere ex existentia rerum contingentium?
- VIII. An Moralitas actus humani pendet ab uniuscujusque ratione?
- IX. Quid est societas civilis et ad quem finem ordinatur?
- X. Quæ fuit Platonis doctrina et in quo differt ab Aristotelicâ?

PHILOSOPHICAL DISSERTATION.

Show by the study of the faculties of the soul what direction should be given to the instruction and education of youth, with a view to forward the perfection and happiness of individuals and society.

ASTRONOMY.

1. Explain the apparent and the real motions of each class of heavenly bodies.
2. Enumerate and define all the great circles of the celestial sphere.
3. Show how much of their weight is lost by bodies on the earth's surface, at the equator, on account of the daily rotation of the earth.

4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.

10.

1. I

2. W

3. E
C

4. W

5. Giv

6. Wh

7. Wh

8. Expe

sl
th

9. What

w

10. To w

is

of

11. How

me

4. Explain the constitution of the sun.
5. Why does the pole star vary? What is the nature of its change?
6. Explain the precession of the equinoxes.
7. Illustrate Kepler's three laws by examples.
8. Explain the method of determining the mass of a planet.
9. If the moon, removed to twice her present distance, were to describe her orbit in the same time as at present, what increase would be necessary in the earth's mass?
10. Find the sun's parallax from the observation of a transit of Venus.

PHYSICS.

1. Expose the theory and give the laws of the simple pendulum. Explain how the pendulum may be used to measure the force of gravity.
2. What is specific gravity? State the various corrections to be made in order to find the true specific gravity.
3. Explain the theory of beats, and the interference of sound.
Compute the intervals between the tonic and the fourth; between the third and the sixth; between the second and the fourth, of the major scale.
4. What is specific heat? How is the specific heat of solids and of liquids determined by the method of mixtures?
5. Give the equation of Work. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? How is it found and what is its numerical value?
6. What is the object of Electrodynamics? State the various actions produced on currents by currents or by other agents.
7. What is meant by Refraction, Critical Angle, Total Reflexion, Index of Refraction, Double Refraction?
8. Expose the theory of Undulations. Apply it to sound, heat and light, and show by examples the identity or the similitude of some phenomena in these three branches of physics.
9. What weight can be raised by a balloon 15 metres in diameter, made of silk weighing 0 gr. 3 per sq. metre, and filled with a gas whose density is 0.5?
10. To what temperature is it necessary to raise a brass rod, whose length at 0° is 1 metre, in order that its length may become 1m. 015, the coefficient of linear expansion being 0.00017?
11. How many kilogrammes of water at a temperature of 45° are required to melt 8 kilogrammes of ice at 0°, without a change of temperature?

GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM.

(This Scholastic Year, 1880-81.)

Mr. E. Bausct, Ottawa.

Fine Specimen of Mica.
 3 Specimens of Amethyst,
 3 Specimens of Silver ore, from the mines of Calumet and Hecla.
 Specimens of Agate.
 Dog-tooth Spar.

Mr. G. Duval, Ottawa.

Specimen containing Iron Pyrites, Iron Phosphate, Lime Phosphate and Gypsum.

Mr. T. McCabe, Ottawa.

Specimens of Graphite, Bog Iron ore, Magnetite, Limonite, Hematite, Erubescite (Copper), Pig Iron, Phosphate of Lime, Puddingstone, Furnace Slag, Coal exhibiting well the formation.

Mr. H. McRae, Ottawa.

Various specimens of bituminous and non-bituminous coal, from Pennsylvania to Nova Scotia.

Mr. J. O'Connor, Minneapolis, Minn.

Specimens of Chalcedony, comprising Carmelian and Agate varieties.
 Specimen of petrified bark.

Mr. J. Quinn, Prescott, Ont.

Specimens of Argentiferous Galena.

Mr. Moore A. Higgins, Ottawa.

Coin of 1812, struck in honor of Sir Isaac Brock.

Mr. E. Madore, Hull, P. Q.

Fac-simile of Medal struck in honor of William the Conqueror.

Mr. R. O'Reilly, Ottawa.

Silver coin, Irish currency, of 1805.

A Friend.

Portuguese coin.

Mr. F. Latchford, Ottawa.

Collection of Canadian Shells.

Domin

De
 St
 Jou
 Jou
 Ge
 Rej

Ontario

Rep
 Thi

Quebec G

Rap

The Right

Le Se
 Carte
 2 Tab

P. Baskere

Report

Canada Pu

Elemen

Rev. F. Clau

Appel c
 Notions
 La Clef
 Esprit d

Mr. J. S. Co

History

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

*(This Scholastic Year, 1880-81.)**Dominion Government.*

Documents de la Session	11 vol.
Statuts du Canada	1 vol.
Journaux de la Chambre des Communes.....	1 vol.
Journaux du Sénat	1 vol.
Geological Survey of Canada—Report of Progress for 1878-79	1 vol.
Report of the state of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1879. .	1 vol.

Ontario Government.

Report of the Minister of Education for 1879.....	1 vol.
Thirteenth annual report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario, for 1880.....	1 vol.

Quebec Government.

Rapport du Surintendant de l'Instruction Publique de la Province de Québec, pour l'Année 1878-79.....	1 vol.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

The Right Rev. T. J. Duhamel, D.D., Bishop of Ottawa.

Le Saguenay, par A. Buiés	1 vol.
Carte régionale de la Province de Québec.	
2 Tableaux des poids et mesures métriques.	

P. Baskerville, M.P.P., Ottawa.

Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission.....	1 vol.
----------------------------------------------------	--------

Canada Publishing Company.

Elementary Treatise on Trigonometry, by Morrison	1 vol.
--------------------------------------------------------	--------

Rev. F. Claude, Ottawa.

Appel contre l'esprit du siècle, par M. de Boylesve	1 vol.
Notions sur le S. C. de Jésus, par X. de Franciosi	1 vol.
La Clef du Ciel, par Parisot	1 vol.
Esprit de St. Charles Borromée	1 vol.

Mr. J. S. Conannon, Boston, Mass.

History of England, Hume's continued by Smollet	22 vol.
-------------------------------------------------------	---------

Mr. T. Cronan, Newhaven, Conn.

German-English Dictionary..... 1 vol.

Mr. O. Dunn, Montreal.

Glossaire Franco-Canadien, par O. Dunn 1 vol.

Mr. A. Gariépy, Montreal.

Abrégé de l'Histoire Ancienne de Rollin..... 5 vol.

Histoire d'Angleterre de Lingard—traduction par Léon de Walli 6 vol.

Etat et délices de la Suisse..... 4 vol.

Abrégé des principaux traités conclus depuis le commencement du 14e.

Siècle, par De la Maillardière, édition de 1772 2 vol.

Principes raisonnés de la Grammaire Française, par Restaut..... 1 vol.

Oeuvres complètes de Delille..... 2 vol.

Mémoires d'Outre-tombe, par Chateaubriand 3 vol.

Mr. P. Gaul, Montague Bridge, P. E., I.

Illustrated Atlas of Prince Edward Island, by J. H. Meacham.

H. Hurteau, M.P., St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.

Map of the Dominion.

Hachette et Cie., libraires, Paris.

Livres classiques..... 15 vol.

Sciences expérimentales 2 vol.

Institut Canadien de Québec.

Annuaire de l'Institut, No. 7.

Mr. A. Lavigne, Quebec.

Chant national, par C. Lavallée.

Mr. J. L'Etoile, Ottawa.

Report and documents in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club.

Transactions—No. 1., 1880

D. Phelan, M.D.

Poetical works of Shelley..... 1 vol.

Poetical works of Whittier..... 1 vol.

Laval

An

Victoria

Cal

Universi

An

Séminaire

Annu

Séminaire

Annu

Petit Sémi

Annu

Collège St. J

Annu

Holy Cross C

Catalog

St. Benedict's

Catalog

St. John's Col

School Commit

Annual R

Laval University.

Annuaire de l'Université pour l'année 1880-81

Victoria University.

Calendar of the University of Victoria College.

University of Michigan.

Annual announcement of the department of Medicine and Surgery for
1880-81.

Séminaire de Ste. Hyacinthe

Annuaire du Séminaire pour l'année 1879-80,

Séminaire de Nicolet, P. Q.

Annuaire pour l'année 1879-80.

Petit Séminaire de Ste. Thérèse, P. Q.

Annuaire du Séminaire pour l'année 1879-80.

Collège St. Joseph, Memramcook, N. B.

Annuaire du collège pour l'année 1879-80.

Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

Catalogue for 1879-80.

St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas.

Catalogue for 1879-80.

*St. John's College, Collegeville, Minn.**School Committee of the city of Salem, Mass.*

Annual Report of.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The School of Theology here established has been under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate since its foundation in 1848. Its several courses are attended by the Ecclesiastical students of the Diocese of Ottawa, by the Oblate Scholastics of the College, and by students from the United States.

SCHOLA THEOLOGIAE.

I ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Revelationis Christianae Apologia
—De Divinae Revelationis fontibus—De Ecclesia Christi.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De actibus humanis—De Conscientia—
De legibus—De peccatis—De virtutibus—De decalogo.

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—Introductio—Principia generalia hermen-
euticae et interpretationis.

JUS CANONICUM.—Prænotiones in jus ecclesiasticum—De jure
canonico in genere—De Statu Ecclesiae.

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A Nativitate Christi usque ad finem
Imperii Occidentalis.

SACRA ELOQUENTIA.—Introductio : Principia generalia eloquen-
tia—De Catechismo : principia et exercitia.

2 ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De genesi et regula fidei—De Deo
uno—De sanctissimae Trinitatis mysterio—De Deo Creatore

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De decalogo—De præceptis Ecclesiæ—
De justitia et restitutione.

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—Jesus Christus præcognitus e figuris et pro-
phetiis—De Creatione juxta Moysen—De prophetiis.

JUS CANONICUM.—De rectoribus Ecclesiæ eorumque juribus et
officiis—De personis (prima pars).

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A fine Imperii Occidentalis usque
ad pontificatum Innocentii III.

SACRA ELOQUENTIA.—De Homilia—apud SS. Patres—Ejus prin-
cipia et usus.

3 ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Verbo Incarnato—De Gratia.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De Sacramentis—De Baptismo—De
Confirmatione—De Eucharistia—De Poenitentia.

SCRIPTURA SACRA—Jesus Christus notus ex Evangeliiis—Psalmi.

JUS CANONICUM.—De personis (altera pars).

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A pontifictu Innocentii III usque
ad Jansenismum.

SACRA ELOQUENTIA.—De Sacris Concionibus—Principia et ex-
ercitia ; de dogmaticis et moralibus ad populum orationibus
habendis.

4 ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Sacramentis in genere—De Bap-
tismo—De Confirmatione—De Eucharistia—De Poenitentia
—De Extrema Unctione—De Ordine—De Matrimonio—
De Deo Consummatore.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De extrema Unctone—De Ordine—De Matrimonio—De Censuris—De Indulgentiis—De Statibus particularibus.

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—De Veteris Novique Testamenti historicis libris—Epistolæ Sti Pauli.

JUS CANONICUM.—De Rebus—De Judiciis.

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A Jansenismo usque ad præsentem ætatem.

SACRA ELOQUENTIA.—De panegyricis, funebribus, polemicis aliisque variis sacris orationibus—Principia et exercitia.

N.B.—Ceremoniæ et cantus ecclesiasticus accurate docentur.

