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ACADEMIC YEAR 1890-91.

University of Ottawa

PROSPECTUS

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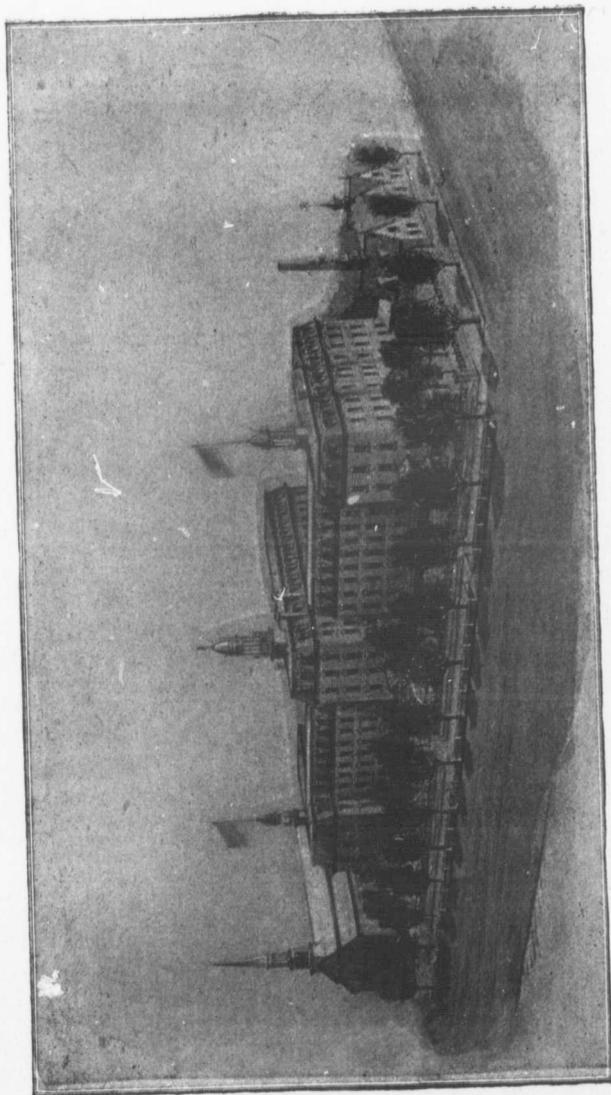
COURSE OF STUDIES.



OTTAWA :

Citizen Job Department, 48 & 50 Queen Street.

1890.



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS, FACULTY AND STUDENTS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

ACADEMIC YEAR 1890-91.



OTTAWA:

Citizen Job Department, 48 & 50 Queen Street.

1890.



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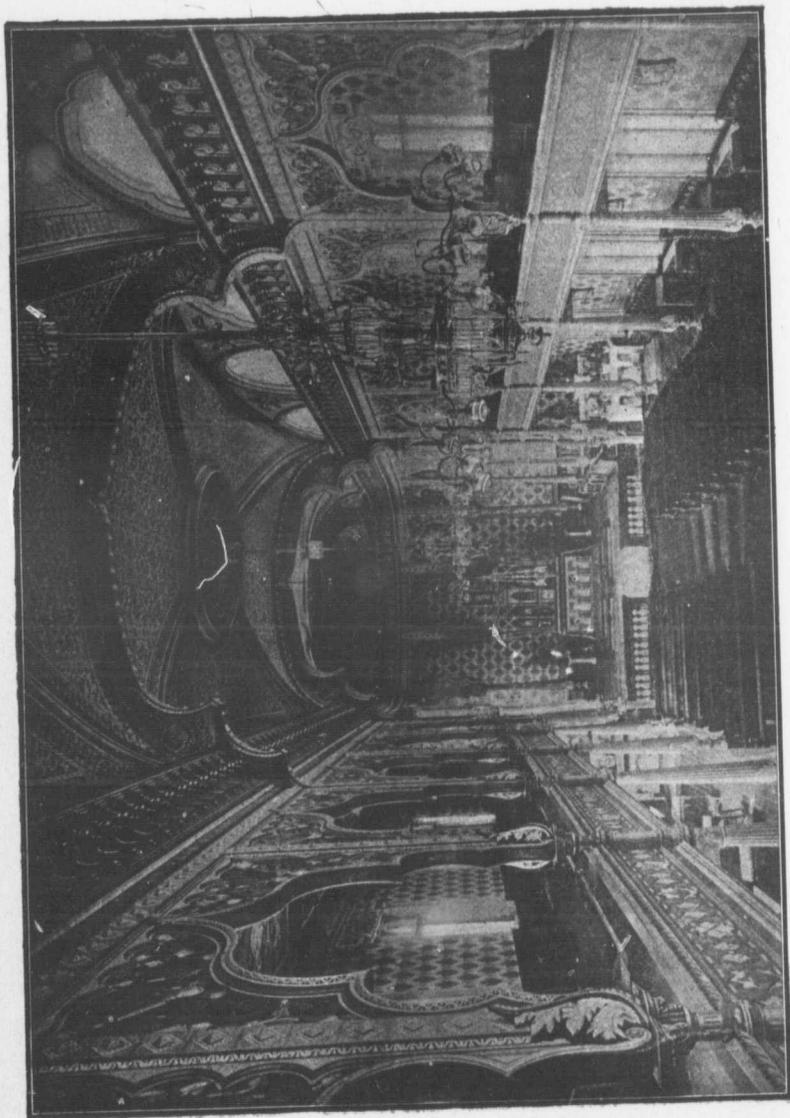
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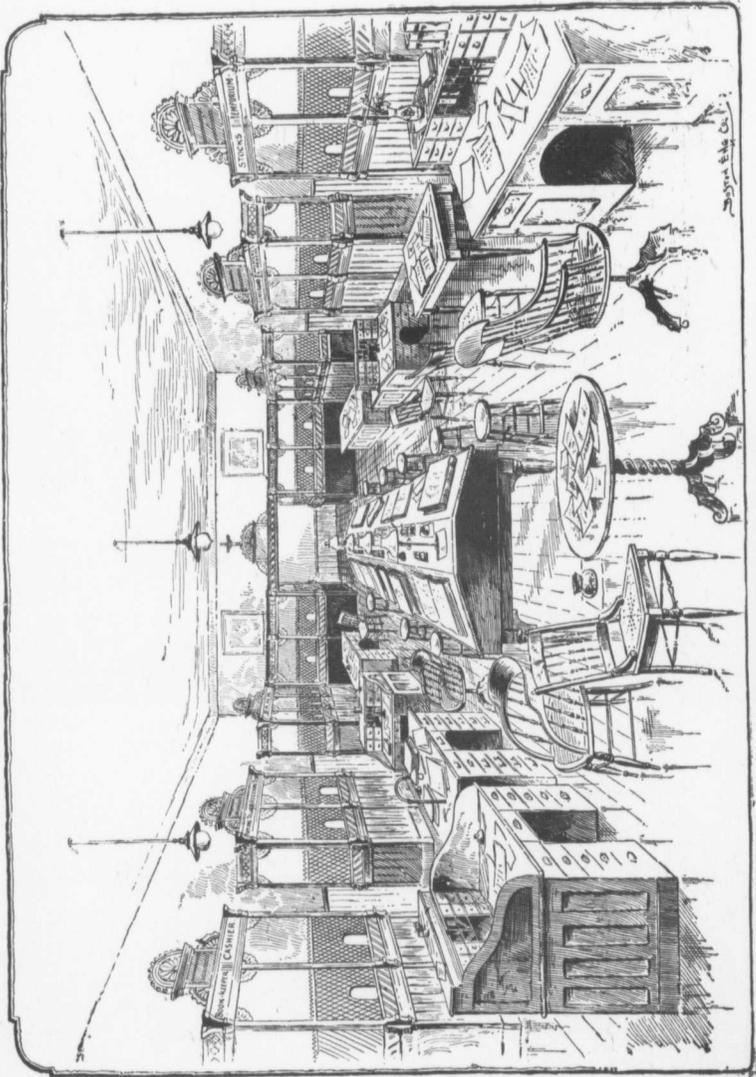
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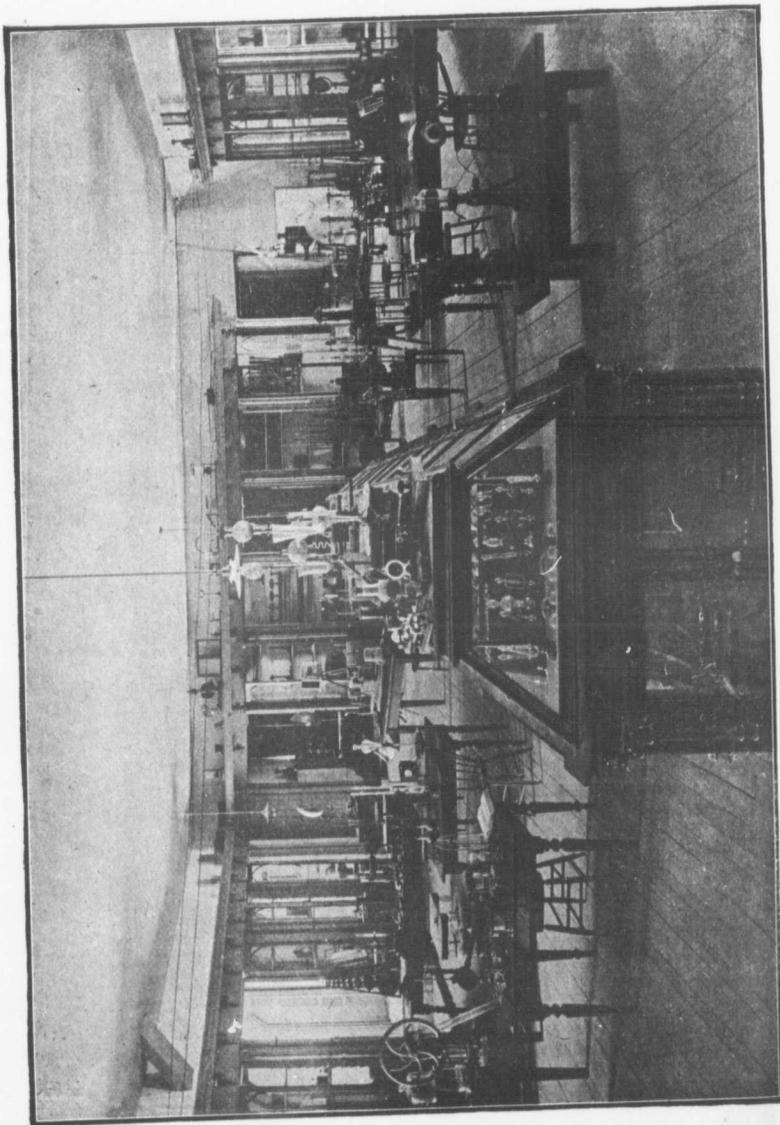




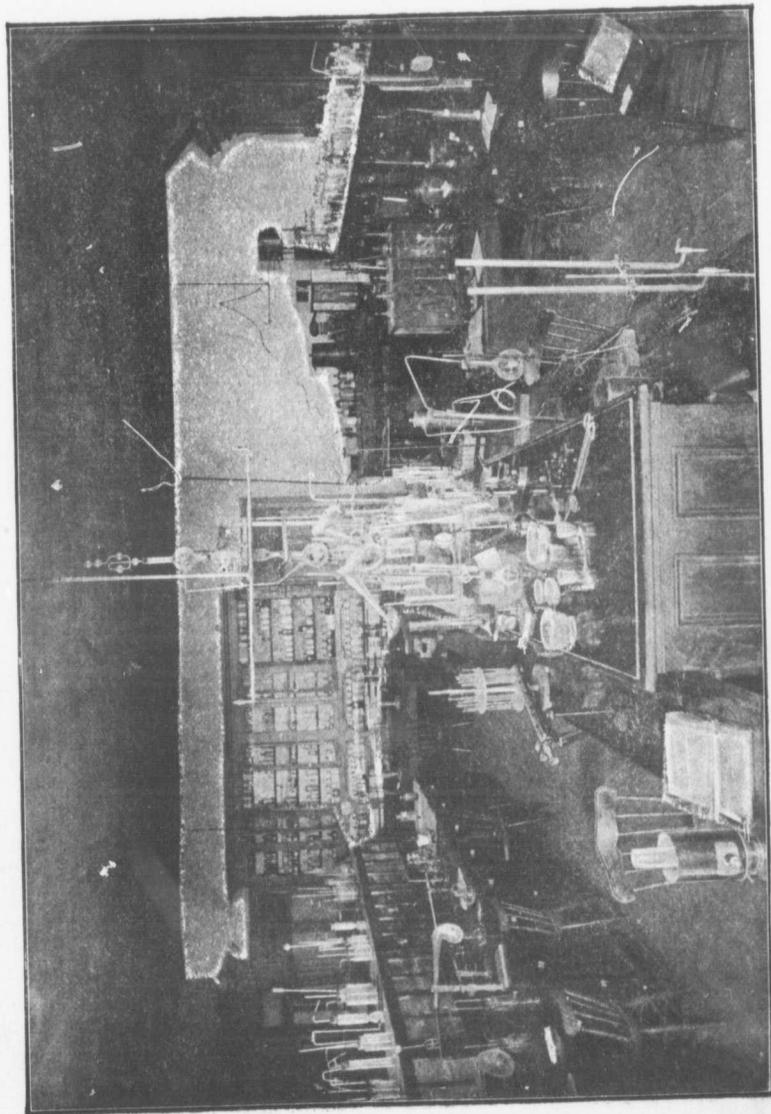
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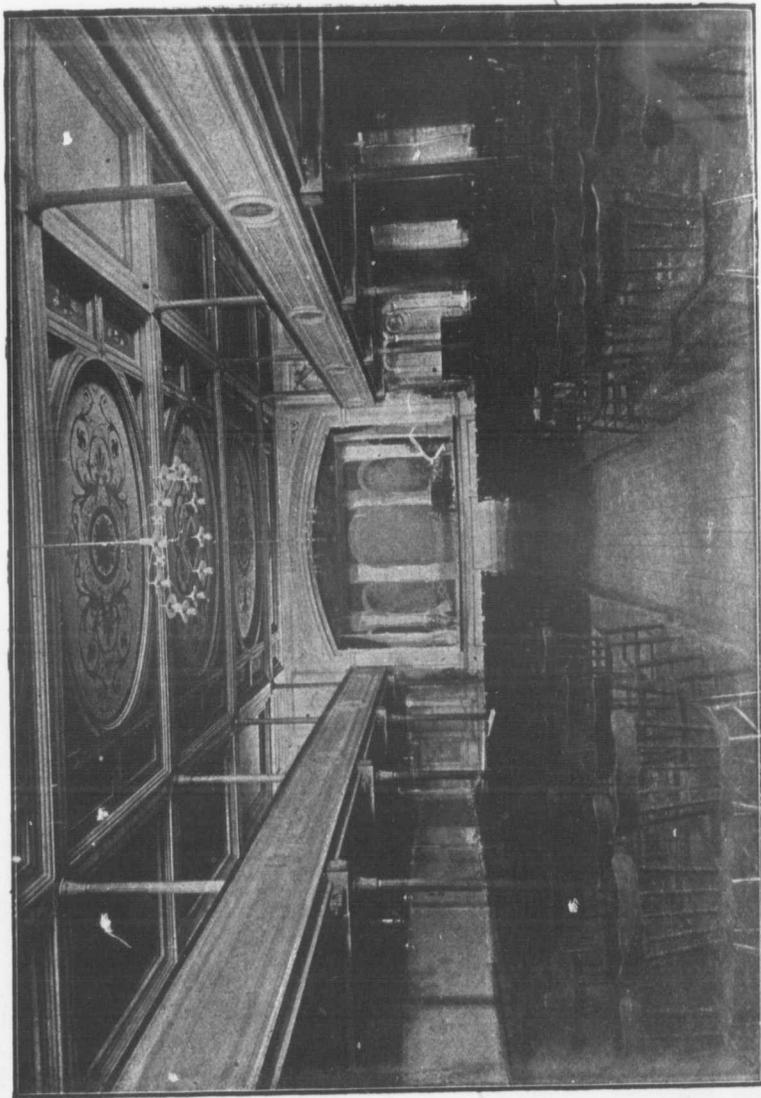
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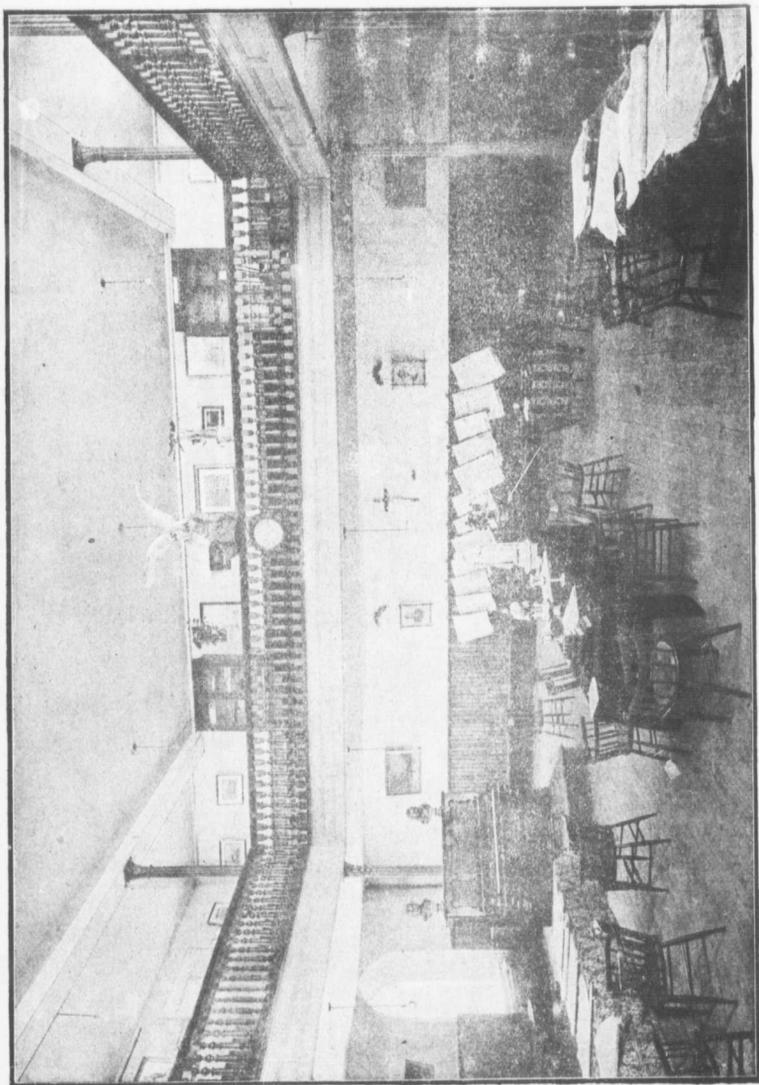
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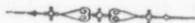


SCANDINAVIAN HALL



STUDENTS' READING ROOM.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA



THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, began with the infancy and it 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 attained its present prosperity.

Originally incorporated under the title of "College of By Town," this Institution received in 1866 the title of "COLLEGE OF OTTAWA," together with the power of conferring University degrees. In 1885 its charter was so amended as to extend its original powers.

Besides the Regular University Degrees, the College of Ottawa enjoys the right to confer the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Science, and Music, together with the Degrees of Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The College received at the same time very extensive powers of affiliation. In virtue of these powers, all the Degrees conferred by the Faculty are officially recognized in the Province of Ontario.

BY A BRIEF, dated February 5th, 1889, the Sovereign Pontiff LEO XIII, gloriously reigning, has given to the University its complement by erecting the College of Ottawa to the rank of a Catholic University, with all the privileges conferred on such Universities.

The Degrees of either B.A. or LL.B., which the University confers, in virtue of its *University Charter*, besides being honourable testimonials of high and varied attainments, entitles those who study

law to exemption from preliminary examinations and to a reduction of two years from the ordinary course of five years ; and the former Degree also entitles those who study medicine to a similar exemption and to a reduction of one year.

The Government Museum, lately transferred to Ottawa, and the Parliament Library, with its thousands of volumes, furnish professors and students the means of elucidating every question in literature, science and art. Besides, the students enjoy the advantage of occasional attendance at the debates of the Dominion House of Parliament during the annual session held in Ottawa, and thus to become familiar with those political contests in which they may afterwards be called to take part. These, and other educational advantages dwelt upon in the following pages, recommend this Institution in a special manner to parents and students.

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 interior arrangements of the establishment less contributive to health than the place and climate. Spacious grounds for base-ball and other sports, with a gymnasium and recreation hall ; well-aired halls, a successful heating apparatus, baths, infirmary, with a doctor in daily attendance ; in a word, the comforts of home are secured as much as possible in a school that aims at forming gentlemen as well as men.

Acting on the practical wisdom of the old adage "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," the College authorities neglect nothing to provide for the students relaxation and bodily exercise. With this object in view, they have lately made the purchase of extensive grounds on which the students may hold their sports and enjoy in full liberty the various games which give strength and elasticity to limb and muscle.

Canonical Erection of the University of Ottawa.

Breve Apostolicum quo Collegium Ottawiense
Canonice Erigitur.

LEO PP. XIII.

AD PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM.

Cum Apostolica Sedes omni tempore curas suas ad tuendam fide, integritatem, morumque disciplinam studiosissime adhibuit, tum etiam in eo semper advigilavit, ut ampla domicilia doctrinis, bonisque artibus excolendis catholice juventuti paterent, in quibus recta mentis, atque animi institutio, ad privatam, ac publicam societatis humane utilitatem posset hauriri, eademque cum opus esse censuit nunquam pretermisit, quin eorum domiciliorum dignitati, stabilitati, et prosperitati adserende, sue auctoritatis, et opis presidia, conferret.

TRANSLATION.

LEO PP. XIII.

FOR THE PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THE EVENT.

As the Apostolic See has at all times watched with anxious care over the preservation of the integrity of faith and morals, so also, has it ever been solicitous that there should be at the disposal of Catholic youth, well appointed institutions for the study of sciences and fine arts, in which there might be acquired, in furtherance of the private and public good of human society, a thorough mental and moral education. Nor has it ever neglected, whenever such seemed to be desirable, to promote the dignity, stability and prosperity of such institutions by the support of its own authority and power.

Has ob causas gratissimum fuit Nobis intelligere, jam inde ab anno Christi MDCCLXVIII Ottawæ præclara in urbe Canadensis regionis, Collegium juventuti catholicæ instituendæ conditum fuisse a Josepho Eugenio Guigues, Illustris memoriæ Presbytero Congregationis Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ, qui primus Ottawæ Episcopus datus est, idemque Collegium ampliora in dies incrementa feliciter suscepisse, tum Collegii ædificio novis operibus amplificato, tum bibliotheca instituta, et museis, omnique instrumento ad omnigenam eruditionem comparatis, tum concursu, et frequentia alumnorum quos laus, et fama institutionis e longinquis etiam locis excivit, adeo ut Collegium ipsum decreto edito a supremo Canadensis regionis Consilio legifero anno MDCCLXVI dignum iudicatum fuerit, ut justum, ac legitimum Universitatis civilis studiorum nomen acciperet, omnibusque donaretur iuribus quibus ceteræ Universitates potestatis civilis auctoritate fruuntur.

Cum hæc Collegio Ottawiensi fauste, et feliciter evenissent, huic Apostolicæ Sedi anno MDCCLXXXVIII preces oblatæ sunt Præpositi Congregationis Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ, ac doctorum decurialium Collegii, neonon litteræ Archiepiscopi Ottawiensis impense postulantium,

For these reasons it was most pleasing to Us to learn, that there had been established, as early as the year of our Lord 1848, in Ottawa, a renowned city of Canada, a College for the education of Catholic youth, by Joseph Eugene Guigues of illustrious memory, a Priest of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who was appointed the first bishop of Ottawa,—and that, in the course of time, the said College had auspiciously grown to ampler proportions, by new extensions made to the College buildings, as well as by the establishment of a library, and the addition of museums and of all means and appliances for the imparting of a complete and thorough education, and furthermore by the ever-increasing number of its students whom the fame and high standing of the institution had attracted even from distant localities, so that in the year 1866, the same College was judged worthy, by the highest legislative assembly in Canada, to receive the well deserved legal title of a civil University, and to be vested with all the rights and privileges which the other civil Universities enjoy through the authority of the civil power.

In consequence of the eminent success and prosperity of Ottawa College, there was submitted to the Apostolic See, in the year 1888, a request on the part of the Superior of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate and of the learned members of the Faculty of the College, and also a letter on the part of the Archbishop of Ottawa, earnestly beseeching Us, that the said Ottawa College, which was deserving

ut idem Ottawiense Collegium, tot nominibus commendatum, dignitate, et juribus Catholice Universitatis, ex more, institutoque Apostolice Sedis augetur. Hujusmodi preces Nos libenter excipiendas censuimus. Novimus enim quantas opportunitates habeat Lyceum magnum optimorum studiorum in Urbe nobilissima Ottawa, Archiepiscopalis Cathedre honore aucta, et civilis regiminis sede, constitutum, que natura loci media inter alias Canadensis regionis Urbe assurgens, omnibus comitantibus facile pervia est, ac ex presentia insuper lectissimorum virorum, qui in supremis civilis potestatis consiliis sedent, quique rerum publicarum administrationem gerunt, splendidam capit accessionem dignitatus. Novimus etiam quo studio dilecti filii sodales Congregationis Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ ab Anno MDCCCLXVIII recte institutioni juventutis operam dederint, curis pariter, ac opibus suis in hoc salutare opus, ejusque tuitionem ultro collatis, et quantopere semper cordi fuerit ejusdem Congregationis Præpositis apud suos, obsequium erga Apostolicam Sedem et Sacrorum Antistites, uti decet, tueri, et fovere, ac præstantes suæ Congregationis alumnos ad docendi munus in Ottawiensi Collegio promovere, quorum plures in hac Alma Urbe in Gregoriano Lyceo Societatis Jesu doctrinæ laurea ornati fuere, simulque advigilare,

of such high commendation, be exalted, in accordance with the custom and established usage of the Apostolic See, to the dignity and rights of a Catholic University.

To these entreaties We have willingly accorded a favorable consideration, for we know what advantages for the pursuit of the most advanced studies this great College has, established in that most distinguished City of Ottawa, which, besides being the seat of the civil government, has been elevated to the honor of an Archiepiscopal See, and which by its central position amidst the cities of Canada possesses easy communication with every part of the country, and which, moreover, receives additional splendor from the presence of those distinguished men who preside over the Supreme Councils of the land, and conduct the administration of public affairs. We also know with what zeal our beloved sons, the members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, have devoted themselves, since the year 1848, to the proper education of the young, having willingly bestowed upon this noble work and its advancement their possessions as well as their zealous care, and how much the Superiors of that same Congregation have always taken it to heart, to preserve and nurture, in a becoming manner, among their subjects, a devotedness towards the Holy See and the Rulers of the Church, and to promote to the professorships of Ottawa College the prominent disciples of their Congregation,—of whom several have been honored with the Doctorate at the Gregorian College of the Society of Jesus in this August City,—

ut philosophicæ, ac theologicæ institutiones ex S. Thomæ Aquinatis doctrina traderentur, quibus rebus factum esse compertum habemus, ut plures, præclarique ex Ottawiensium doctorum disciplina alumni prodierint, qui existimationem, et decus institutoribus suis late conciliarunt.

Nos igitur hisce rebus rite perpensis, et communibus votis libenter annuentes, tum Venerabilis Fratris Josephi Thomæ Duhamel Archiepiscopi Ottawiensis, tum Præpositi, et sodalium Congregationis Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ, aliorumque illustrium Ottawiensium civium, hisce Litteris, ad majorem Dei gloriam, ad incrementum catholicæ religionis, ad decus, utilitatemque Canadensis regionis, Ottawiense Collegium catholicæ juventuti erudiendæ a Congregatione Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ conditum, cujus regimen, et magisteria a Presbyteris Congregationis ejusdem sub hujus Sanctæ Sedis, et Archiepiscopi Ottawiensis auctoritate geruntur, canonica institutione ad dignitatem Catholicæ Universitatis studiorum, evehimus, eidemque Universitati jus attribuimus, ut Magisterii lauream, aliosque gradus academicos in singulis doctrinæ generibus ad consueta universitatum statuta, et leges conferre possit.

and, at the same time, to watch that philosophy and theology should be taught in accordance with the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas. These things being so, We can understand how many illustrious scholars, formed by the learned professors of Ottawa College, have gained for their teachers wide esteem and honor.

We, therefore, after due consideration of these facts and willingly consenting to the common entreaties of our Venerable Brother Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, and of the Superior and members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and of other eminent citizens of Ottawa, for the greater glory of God and the promotion of the Catholic religion, and for the honor and good of Canada, by these Letters do elevate by canonical decree the College of Ottawa,—established for the education of Catholic youth by the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, whose administration and instruction is conducted by the Priests of the same Congregation under the authority of this Holy See, and of the Archbishop of Ottawa,—to the rank of a Catholic University, and we bestow upon the said University the right of conferring the Doctorate and the other academical degrees in every branch of Science, in accordance with the established regulations and laws of Universities.

Cum porro plurimum intersit ad prosperitatem Universitatis, et decus, eam rectis, aptisque legibus prudenter instrui, quibus regimini ejus opportune consulatur, volumus, et statuimus, ut ejusdem Universitatis statuta, et leges huic Apostolicæ Sedi, primo quoque tempore, exhibeantur, quo iis mature expensis Ea possit suæ auctoritatis robur adjicere. Volumus præterea, ut Apostolici Cancellarii munere in eadem Universitate, Venerabilis Frater Archiepiscopus Ottawiensis, et qui post eum futuri sunt in Archiepiscopale Sede, fungantur, atque ut ipse Archiepiscopus, et successores ejus, necnon alii Provinciæ Ottawiensis, et Torontinæ Episcopi, qui seminaria, collegia, aliaque hujusmodi instituta predictæ Universitati aggregaverint, rectæ sanæque doctrine tuendæ in eadem Universitate præsent. Potestatem denique facimus eidem Universitati, ut ad morem Lycei magni Quebecensis, alumnos, qui in Seminariis, Collegiis, aliisque institutis ecclesiasticarum Provinciarum Ottawiensis et Torontinæ dumtaxat, erudiuntur in numerum alumnorum suorum adsciscat, eosque paribus, ac ceteros Ottawiensis Lycei auditores favoribus prosequatur. Hæc volumus, et statuimus ac propterea decernimus has Litteras Nostras firmas, validas, et efficaces semper existere, et fore, suosque plenarios, et integros effectus sortiri,

Since it is, furthermore, of the greatest importance to the honor and prosperity of the University that it should be prudently provided with good and wise laws by which it may be advantageously guided in its administration, We will and ordain that the statutes and laws of the same University be submitted, as soon as possible, to the Apostolic See, in order that they may receive, after mature deliberation, the sanction of its authority. It is, moreover, Our will that Our Venerable Brother the Archbishop of Ottawa and those who will after him occupy the Archiepiscopal chair, shall hold the office of Apostolic Chancellor in the same University, and that the Archbishop himself and his successors, and also the other Bishops of the Province of Ottawa and of Toronto, who will affiliate their Seminaries and Colleges and other similar institutions with the aforesaid University, do watch over the preservation of a correct and sound doctrine in the same.

Finally we give to the said University the power to consider in the number of its students, after the manner of the University of Quebec, those who are educated in the Seminaries, Colleges and other institutions of the ecclesiastical provinces of Ottawa and Toronto only, and to accord to them the same favours as to the other students of Ottawa University.

Such is Our will and decision, and We therefore decree that these Our Letters shall always be and remain firm, valid and effective, and shall receive and retain their

et obtinere, atque illis ad quos spectat, et pro tempore quomodolibet spectabit in omnibus, et per omnia plenissime suffragari; sicque in præmissis per quoscumque iudices ordinarios, et delegatos, etiam causarum Palatii Apostolici auditores, Sedis Apostolicæ Nuntios, ac S. Romane Ecclesiæ Cardinales, etiam de Latere Legatos, sublata eis, et eorum cuilibet, quavis aliter iudicandi, et interpretandi facultate, et auctoritate iudicari, et definiri debere, atque irritum, et inane esse, si secus super his, a quoquam, quavis auctoritate scienter, vel ignoranter contigerit attentari. Non obstantibus licet speciali, atque individua mentione, ac derogatione dignis in contrarium facientibus quibuscumque.

Datum Romæ apud sanctum Petrum sub Annulo Piscatoris die 7 Februarii, MDCCCLXXXIX Pontificatus Nostri anno Decimo primo.

PRO DOMINO CARDINALI LEDOCHOWSKI,

T. FAUSTI,

Substus.

{ L+S. }

full and complete efficacy, and shall in all things and under all circumstances be interpreted in favour of those whom they may concern, and in whatever manner it shall concern them, and that it shall be incumbent on all ordinary and delegated judges and also on the Auditors of the Apostolic palace, and the Nuncios of the Apostolic See and the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, even Legates *a Latere*, to render their judgments and definitions in accordance with these decisions, withdrawing, from every one of them, all power and authority of judging otherwise, and that it shall be null and void if any one, on whatever authority, knowingly or unknowingly, should happen to act in opposition to this Our decree. Notwithstanding all decisions to the contrary that deserve special and individual mention or derogation.

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, under the Seal of the Fisherman, on the 5th of February, 1889, in the eleventh year of Our Pontificate.

For His Eminence CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI,

T. FAUSTI,

Substitute.

{ L+S. }

I. ADMISSION REPORTS, ETC.

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 are required of applicants from other colleges.

Previous to admission, students are to give the names and residences of their parents or guardians, to whom 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 either 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.

No student will be received for the First Latin Class after September 30th, unless he is fully able to advance with that class.

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

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 of this examination is to be found at the beginning of the programme of the Commercial Civil Engineering and Classical Courses, and in the programme for each Grade and Form of these Courses.

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

The sum of the class *marks* of each day and of the *marks* of the monthly competitions are read once a month 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 virtue 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 regular standing of their sons, and giving information about their health and other matters of special interest.

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, REGULATIONS, ETC.

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 resorted to especially, as an incentive to the performance of the duties prescribed.

Serious infringement of discipline, habitual profanity of language or the introduction of irreligious or otherwise pernicious books is a cause 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, playgrounds, dormitories, etc., are allotted to each Division.

No branch of study shall be begun, or once commenced shall be discontinued without the permission of the Prefect of Studies.

No book, pamphlet or newspaper shall be introduced into the College without having been previously examined and approved by the Director or the Prefect of Studies.

All letters, whether sent or received by the students, may be opened and read by the Director.

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 President of the intended withdrawal.

The students are strictly forbidden to lend, borrow or exchange personal effects of any kind.

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

Day scholars are strictly forbidden to take out letters or to perform any other errands for the boarders.

To encourage habits of order and economy,—very important elements of success in business,—the students, both young and old, have to keep an account of the dealings they may have with the Bursar of the College. Each student has an account book, in which he enters, without delay and in due form, purchases and other business items, with date, prices, etc. By this means, and by what they see and hear in the examination halls and elsewhere, even those who do not attend the Business Class, acquire a practical knowledge of commercial transactions.

Parents are earnestly requested to impress upon their sons the importance of practising economy 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.—TERMS.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN ADVANCE.

Board, per annum	\$110 00
Tuition "	30 00
Washing and Bedding, per annum	20 00
Doctor's Fee, per annum	2 00
Use of Library	1 00

SPECIAL CHARGES.

Use of philosophical, chemical or surveying instruments—	
Classical Course, per annum	\$10 00
Civil Engineering Course, per annum	15 00
Commercial Course, per annum	5 00
Chemical qualitative analysis at the expense of the student.	

EXTRA CHARGES.

Piano, with use of instrument, per annum	\$35 00
Violin, per annum	25 00
Use of Brass Instruments, per annum	2 00

Telegraphy, Type-writing and Phonography at Teacher's rates.

N. B.—Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

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.

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*.

The Bursar alone, is authorized by the College 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.*"

The outfit of each student must comprise at least—

6 Shirts.	3 Pairs of Boots or Shoes.
4 Pairs of Drawers.	2 Hats.
12 Pocket Handkerchiefs.	1 Fur Cap.
6 Pairs of Stockings.	2 Suits of Clothes for Winter.
6 Towels.	2 Suits of Clothes for Summer.
6 Napkins.	1 Overcoat.
Combs, Brushes, etc., for Toilet.	

No uniform is required. However, a dark suit for Sundays and holidays is very desirable.

The College will not pay any accounts for articles purchased by a student, unless a sum for this special purpose is deposited with the Bursar.

The College will not be responsible for any article of clothing or table furniture, or for books left at the College by the students.

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.

IV.—PROGRAMME.

The Programme of Studies embraces Four Distinct Courses:—

1. THE COMMERCIAL COURSE, whose object is to impart to young men not destined for the literary careers, so much instruction as will enable them to fulfil, with advantage and with honor, any position for which they wish to fit themselves.

The commercial course serves at the same time as a preparation for the classical course, and the other courses hereafter mentioned.

The last year of this course is specially employed in the practical study of commercial transactions, and prepares the young man to take up with advantage any branch that offers itself, whether commercial or administrative.

2. THE CLASSICAL COURSE.—At the end of this course, the student may receive the diploma of Bachelor of Arts or of Bachelor of Literature, after having passed the prescribed examinations.

3. THE COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—At the end of this course, and after the required examination, the student may receive the diploma of C. E.

4. THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.—This course is adapted for young men, who, having acquired sufficient knowledge of the classics, desire to devote themselves to the study of the natural sciences and the mathematics. It commences after the third year of the classical course and lasts three years. After the necessary examination upon the various matters of the course, the students may receive the degree of B.S.

Mathematics.

From the very first year of the course the various branches of Mathematics are associated with the study of the Classics ; thus making the student, at the end of the third year, familiar with Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying to an extent otherwise attainable only by a course of Civil Engineering, and insuring for the matriculate a proficiency in Mathematics that shall entitle him to present himself *after one year's service*, for the final examination before the Board of Examiners of the Dominion Lands' Survey.

The course of Mathematics is independent of the other courses. It is so arranged that the students, who are fitted by their knowledge of Greek and Latin to take their place in the higher classes, may, at the same time, follow the lower courses of Mathematics without encroaching upon the time required for their other studies.

Chemistry.

The recent fitting up of a spacious Chemical Laboratory has enabled the College to open a course of Analytical Chemistry. Each student is provided with a working bench, makes his own experiments, and has every facility of acquiring, by personal research, a practical knowledge of that universally important science.

Mineralogy and Geology.

These modern sciences receive the attention due to their acknowledged usefulness and efficacy as a means of mental training. The College Museum, containing a large collection of geological specimens, and the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada to which the students have been kindly granted access, supply ample material for extensive research.

Occasional excursions to the neighboring iron, plumbago and phosphate mines give a powerful stimulus to the study of the hidden treasures of the earth.

Physics.

The minute and exhaustive study of Physics crowns the edifice of the natural sciences. The Physical Cabinet contains the most essential instruments for the demonstration of the various phenomena and their laws in the different branches of Physics.

In Acoustics the collection of instruments is very complete. It contains bellows and various sets of organ-pipes, tuning-forks, sonometer, siren, vibrating plates, apparatus for singing flames. The most recent additions include König's apparatus for studying the existence and interference of vibrations, Resonators for analysing sounds by means of Manometric flames, Melde's apparatus for the study of vibrating strings, Wheatstone's kaleidophone and Lissajous' apparatus for the composition of two vibratory movements by the optical method.

In Optics the phenomena of Reflection, Refraction, Dispersion, Double Refraction, Polarization and Interference are rendered visible

to the eye by extremely delicate apparatus of latest invention. More over an extensive collection of slides has been procured to illustrate by projections the different branches of Physics, Astronomy and the other natural sciences.

In Electricity there is a large Toppler-Holtz machine with the usual Leyden jars, etc., induction coil, batteries of different kinds, accumulators, galvanometers, rheostats, voltmeters, Ampere's table, etc.

Amongst the various instruments for demonstration in heat there are apparatus to illustrate Radiation and Reflection, Specific heat, a complete Melloni's apparatus and Cailletet's apparatus for the liquefaction of gases.

Mechanics and Hydrostatics include also a good collection.

The apparatus that supplies the college with electric light affords the students the facility of acquiring a practical knowledge of this part of physics so important now-a-days.

Religious Instruction.

Religion, 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, is the ground plan of all teaching imparted. 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 secured. Thus they are prepared to cope in after life with those difficulties and dangers which may arise from their own passions, from pseudo-science, and from contact with the enemies of Christianity; 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 so graded as to suit the intellectual development of the students.

V.—Examinations

1. 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 Academic year.

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

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

Students who fail on one subject in the Sessional examination are required to pass a supplemental examination on the same. Should they fail in this, they will be required to write again on the whole examination.

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.

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.

VI.—Degrees.

The Degrees conferred by the University in the Faculty of Arts are those of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Master of Science, Bachelor and Master of Literature, Bachelor and Doctor of Music, Civil Engineer, etc.

The Degrees in the various Departments are conferred upon the Candidates who fulfill the conditions and pass the examinations hereafter stated.

DEGREES AD EUNDEM.—By act of Legislature bearing date 5th March, 1885, the Faculty of the College of Ottawa is empowered to grant *ad eundem degrees*. Graduates who have received their Degree^s at other Universities, may be admitted *ad eundem gradum* on producing satisfactory proof of rank and character.



COURSES OF STUDIES.

I.—COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The great importance of a thorough commercial education needs no proof in an age like ours so distinguished for the preeminence and extent of its commercial and industrial enterprises. It should be borne in mind that the best drilling imaginable in Arithmetic and Book-keeping does not suffice to complete a commercial education. There is still needed a certain degree of the intellectual culture which the study of literature and the natural sciences imparts. A Commercial Course that aims solely at making correct accountants is incomplete. It should aim also, at preparing students to fill with honour, and to the advantage of themselves and all concerned, the various positions they may be called upon to occupy in after life. The programme herein laid down for the Commercial Course clearly shows that the Directors of the College thoroughly understand the importance of attaining this two-fold aim of a complete commercial education.

The students of the fourth year may be exempted from the study of French, to be able to give more time to commercial branches, which are to be studied with special assiduity.

PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

A well-organized Business Class, in which banking, commercial law and all business requirements are attended to, prepares the students of the fourth grade to fill, on leaving College, positions which would otherwise require several years of apprenticeship.

In this class, the students take an active practical part in all kinds of business transactions, in buying and selling, forming and dissolving partnership, drawing checks, giving and receiving notes, etc.

Business calculations, business papers, business correspondence banking and book-keeping in its simplest and in its most intricate forms are here brought into practical use.

The diligent student will here acquire a more general and complete knowledge of business and book-keeping than he ordinarily could in several years of practical office work.

In this Department the merchandise is represented by printed cards and handled the same as in the outside business world, the prices being regulated by the daily quotations from New York and Montreal markets.

A DIPLOMA, stating the success obtained, is given to those who pass with honour their final examination on the various branches taught in the Commercial Course.

FEE for the Commercial Diploma \$3.

A fair knowledge of the following is required for Admission to the Commercial and Preparatory Course.

ENGLISH—Reading.

Spelling.

Elementary Grammar.

Elementary Arithmetic—the four fundamental rules,
including first notions of fractions.

General Outlines of History and Geography.

Writing.

FIRST GRADE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Butler's Catechism.

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.
- TRANSLATION**—From English into French, and from French into
 English.
- 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.
 Mental Arithmetic.
- PENMANSHIP**— Principles and Exercises.
- DRAWING**— Abecedary Drawing.

SECOND GRADE.

- 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.
 Parsing.
 Orthographical Exercises.
 Translation of French into English, and of English
 into French.
 Oral and Written Composition.

HISTORY— History of Canada.

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

ARITHMETIC— Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

PENMANSHIP— Principles and Exercises continued.

DRAWING.

THIRD GRADE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Religion; the Church.

ENGLISH— Reading and Spelling.
 English Grammar.
 Orthographical Exercises.
 Dictation.
 Literary Analysis and Reproduction.
 Written Composition.

FRENCH— Reading.
 French Grammar.
 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 History.
- GEOGRAPHY— Europe.
Canada and United States.
Geographical Tables.
- ARITHMETIC— Practical and Mental Arithmetic.
- BOOK-KEEPING.
- PENMANSHIP— Ornamental Writing.
- DRAWING.

FOURTH GRADE.

- RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Rites and Ceremonies.
- ENGLISH— Reading, Elocution.
Revision of English Grammar.
Analysis of Extracts.
Principles of Style and Composition.
- FRENCH— (Optional for the Students of the 4th Grade.)
- HISTORY— Compendium of Modern History.
Revision of History of Canada.
- GEOGRAPHY—Physical Geography.
- ARITHMETIC—Commercial Arithmetic.
- BOOK-KEEPING and ACTUAL BUSINESS.
- COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
- COMMERCIAL LAW and BUSINESS PAPERS.
- ALGEBRA—Elementary Algebra.
- GEOMETRY—Elementary Geometry and Mensuration.
- NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
- PENMANSHIP.
- DRAWING.

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

EXAMINATION PAPERS

FOR THE

COMMERCIAL GRADUATING CLASS.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Give the plural of following words: Genus, datum, seraph, crisis, wine, staff, shelf, bandit, beau and man-servant.
2. (a) Show by means of examples the various uses of the nominative case.
(b) Form abstract nouns corresponding to: offend, protect, deceive, steal, derive, complete, dissect, invert, convene, durable, brief, splendid, legible, insipid and ductile.
3. Classify the adjective and pronoun.
4. (a) Give the various uses of "this" and "that."
(b) How are adjectives compared, and give a list of adjectives that do not admit of comparison.
5. Show by examples the uses of the infinitive mood, the gerund and the participle.
6. (a) Give principal parts of: *give, see, sit, lie, tear* and *go*.
(b) How does Mason explain the formation of the nine primary tenses.
7. Analyze (a): I saw their chief, tall as a rock of ice; his spear, the blasted fir, his shield, the rising moon; he sat on the shore like a cloud of mist on the hill.

- (b) When here, but three days since, I came bewildered in pursuit of game, all seemed as peaceful and as still as the mist slumbering on yon hill.
8. Parse (a) : He is delighted at having succeeded in his design.
 (b). I shall soon depart.
 (c). Who was the thane, lives yet.
9. Criticize the following sentences :—
 (a). I shall have finished by the latter end of the week.
 (b). Repetition is always to be preferred before obscurity.
 (c). I had rather not do it.
 (d). I can only deal with the complaint in a general way.
 (e). Hoping to hear from you soon, believe me, yours truly, J.C.
 (f). He was angry at me asking him the question.
 (g). Neither you or me are invited.
10. Give the derivations of the following : *aqueduct, audible, tangible, belligerent, incredible, crusade, inebriate, illiterate, purgatory, describe, tenacious, undulate, survey, senate, bankrupt, demonstrate, matricide* and *delapidate*.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

- No. 1. Distinguish between peak and pique, levy and levee, sweet and suit, senior and seignior, indite and indict, brute and bruit, cousin and cozen, sutler and subtler, collect and collect', descant and descant', invalid and inval'id, es'say and essay', calendar and calender, plaintiff and plaintive, rabbet and rabbit, depository and depositary, metal and mettle.
- No. 2. What are the three principal divisions of style, and what is the object of each ?
- No. 3. In the choice of words, what four qualities are to be aimed at ?

- No. 4. What qualities should a sentence possess with regard to the arrangement of its parts ?
- No. 5. Write a letter to a friend in Australia who has never visited Canada, describing the country, the customs and habits of the people, the soil and its products, and the forms of government.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Simplify : (a) $2 + \frac{1}{3 - \frac{1}{5 + \frac{1}{2}}}$ (b) $\frac{6\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{7} - 7\frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{1}{5} + 2\frac{1}{2} - 4\frac{1}{10}}$
 $\frac{1\frac{5}{8} \div (1\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2})}{}$
2. The longitude of Edinburgh is $3^{\circ} 11'$ west, and that of Chicago $87^{\circ} 44' 30''$ west, what change would it be necessary to make in our watches in coming from Edinburgh to Chicago.
3. I have to be at a certain place at a certain time, and I find that if I walk at the rate of 4 miles an hour I shall be 5 minutes too late ; if at the rate of 5 miles per hour, I shall be 10 minutes too soon. How far have I to go, and how fast must I walk to be just in time ?
4. The diagonal of a tract of land in the form of a trapezium measures 75 chains, and the length of the sides are 35, 50, 70 and 85 chains respectively, what is the area in acres, &c. ?
5. (a) Find the circumference and area of an ellipse, whose axes are 100 and 60 inches respectively.
- (b) How many cannon balls 6 inches in diameter are contained in a cubical vessel, whose sides are 2 feet, and how many gallons of water will it hold after it is filled with balls ?
6. How many bricks will be required to build a 13-inch wall (average bricks) 7 ft. high, round a garden containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the form of a square, and what will be the cost of the bricks at the rate of $\$4\frac{1}{2}$ per M, the mortar being $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, and no allowance being made for corners ?

7. A B and C formed a partnership; A put in \$500 for 8 months, B \$750 for a time unknown, and C an amount not known for 10 months, what were B's time and C's stock, if A received \$580, B \$840 and C \$720 for stock and profit?

8. \$575.00.

Ottawa, June 11th, 1890.

Ninety days after date I promise to pay John Jones or order, at the Ottawa National Bank, five hundred and seventy-five dollars, for value received.

C. HAMILTON.

What is the note worth Nov. 1st, 1890?

9. The amount of a certain principal for 7 years 5 months 18 days at a certain rate is \$2,306.84, and for 5 years 4 months 21 days, at the same rate is \$2,086.78 $\frac{5}{8}$, find the principal and rate.
10. A man sold \$5,500 of U. S. 5-20's of '62 at 120, and invested the proceeds in railroad stock at 61, paying 10% dividend, brokerage being $\frac{1}{4}$ % for buying and selling, how much did he gain or lose annually in currency by the exchange, gold at 132 $\frac{1}{2}$?
11. Bought in New York \$50,000 5-20's of '65 at 83 $\frac{1}{8}$; U. S. greenbacks at 73 $\frac{1}{4}$, and sold in New York at 122 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the proceeds being remitted by prime bankers' draft at 60 days, to London at the highest quotation, what did I lose or make by the transaction.
12. I sold a consignment of goods through a factor who charged me 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, I was allowed 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ % com. and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % for insuring payment, and I cleared \$68, what was my commission and the sum remitted to the consignors?
13. A gentleman aged 40 takes out an endowment policy in the National Life Insurance Company for \$5,000 payable in ten years, the annual premium being \$89.85 per \$1,000; reckoning interest at 6% on his payments, will he gain or lose if he lives to receive his endowment?

14. A, B and C are to travel a distance of 40 miles; A walks at the rate of 1 mile an hour, B, 2 miles an hour, and C, rides at the rate of 8 miles an hour. C, at the start takes in A, and carries him so far that if he returns and meets B and takes him in, they will get to the end of the journey at the same time that A does, find the distance A and B walk, C rides, and the time it takes all?

ALGEBRA.

1. What is algebra? Point out its utility. In what does it differ from arithmetic?
2. Define co-efficient and exponent. Is there a difference between co-efficient and factor? Show to what $3a$ and a^3 are equal.
3. What is the use of brackets in algebra?
Simplify:

$$x^4 \left(4x^3 - \left\{ 6x^2 - (4x - 1) \right\} \right) - \left\{ x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 4x + 1 \right\}$$

4. Give the rules for subtraction, multiplication and division in algebra.
Divide $14x^2 + 4x + 6x^3 24$ by $6 + 2x$.
5. Give the three rules with reference to the square (a) of the sum of two numbers (b) of the difference of two numbers (c) of the product of the sum of two numbers by their difference. Show, by the application of these formulæ, how the work in arithmetic might be shortened.
6. What is meant by the greatest common factor of two numbers? Find G. C. F. of $x^2 + 10x + 21$ and $x^2 - 2x - 15$. What is the difference between Factor and Multiple? Find L. C. M. of $x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$ and $x^2 + (a + c)x + ac$.
7. How are the operations of multiplication and division of fractions performed? Show, by the example $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{2}$, that you must invert $\frac{1}{2}$ in order to perform the division.

8. What is an equation ? Give the different rules for the solution of equations. Show why transposition is allowed. Explain clearly how it is that, if you take a minus quantity from one side of an equation, you must add this quantity to the other side.
9. The price of work, which comes out in parts, is £2 16s. 8d. ; but if the price of each part were 13 pence more than it is, the price of the work would be £3 7s. 6d. How many parts were there ?
10. An army in a defeat loses $\frac{1}{8}$ of its number in killed and wounded, and 4,000 prisoners ; it is reinforced by 3,000 men, but retreats, losing $\frac{1}{4}$ of its number in doing so ; there remain 18,000 men. What was the original force ?
11. The sum of the ages of a father and son is $\frac{1}{2}$ what it will be in 25 years ; the difference is $\frac{1}{3}$ what the sum will be in 20 years. What is the age of each ?

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Name and show the difference between the two kinds of book-keeping, and explain how the books are closed in each.
2. Explain, by examples, the "Sundry Dr's" and "Sundry Cr's" accounts. What is "closing by double balance?" When is it done?
3. Define, give the rules for journalizing and tell how the following accounts close : Stock, Shipment, Consignment, Adventure, Mdse Co., Shipment in Co., Bills Payable, Bills Rec., Real Estate and Personal Property.
4. Explain the different methods adopted by retail dealers to ensure correct returns in Cash transactions.
5. What is the shortest method of keeping books in a retail business, by double and by single entry ?
6. Name, state the use of, and explain the posting of books in a whole-sale business.
7. What is a private ledger ? Why is it useful ? How is it closed ?

8. Explain in full how the books of a "Corporation" differ from those of a partnership.
9. State the advantages to be derived from the use of: Six-column Journal, Explanatory Journal, Commission Sales Book, Bill Book, Transfer Book, Inventory Book.
10. Make Journal, Commission Sales Book and Account of Sales.

Received of J. Fox to be sold on joint account and risk, each $\frac{1}{2}$: XX—100 lbs. flour@\\$5.62. A1—200 lbs. flour@\\$5.83. Paid cash for freight \\$38.50. I sold XX 100 lbs. flour@\\$6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to G. Burns, receiving in part payment his draft at 10 days sight on James Barker for \\$300, which I remit to John Flint with cash \\$500 in full of account. A1 flour being damaged, I sell for \\$2.50 per bbl. Cash—I deduct 5% commission and remit to J. Fox my note for $\frac{1}{2}$, and cash for balance of his net proceeds.

ACTUAL BUSINESS.

You are in partnership with James Turner. The partnership is to be dissolved. The following is a copy of the *Balance Account* at the dissolution, which takes place immediately after the books are closed :

DR.	BALANCE ACCOUNT.		CR.
To Cash.....	\$	c	
" Mdse for Inventory	2700	50	By bills payable—my
" J. Fox.....	1920	90	60 ds note to P.
" P. Summers.....	748	19	Banks.....
" Bank.....	692	41	" K. Hunt & Co....
" Bills rec'd, J. King's	843	90	" O. Parker.....
note @ 60 ds...	710	00	" James Turner....
	7515	90	" "Own Name" ...
			7515
			90

Transact the following business :—Make the Journal, post and balance Ledger.

1. Dissolve partnership. Pay James Turner for his interest cash \$2,000 and your note at 60 days for \$500.

2. Write out a notice of dissolution of partnership informing all interested parties and the public in general that you are to assume all the responsibilities of the partnership and are to carry on the business with your own name as the firm style.
3. Buy Mdse. from Merchants' Emporium. Pay cheque \$500, balance on account.
4. Sell Mdse. for a 90 days note, \$400.
5. Sell Mdse. for cheque $\frac{1}{2}$, cash $\frac{1}{4}$ and balance on account, \$1,000.
6. Pay store rent (one month), cash \$75.
7. Discount at bank note of \$4 ten days after its issue. Leave the proceeds on deposits.
8. Buy Mdse. \$290. Give your 10 days acceptance to pay it.
9. Draw on J. Fox, at 3 days sight, in full of account.
10. Sell Mdse. for a certified cheque, \$800.
11. Deposit in bank, cash \$1,000.
12. Receive cash for draft for \$9 less \$1.87 for collection.
13. Buy of P. Summers mdse. to balance his account.
14. Accept K. Hunt & Co.'s sight draft on you for \$1,218.75. Pay with your sight draft on \$5 for \$500, cash \$300, your cheque for balance.
15. Sell Mdse. \$1,100. Receive cash on account, \$300.
16. Sell Mdse. \$600. Receive a sight draft on Merchants' Emporium for \$300, which you remit to M. E. on account and a note at 30 days for balance.
17. J. King redeems his note with cash. Allow him discount at 6% for 42 days.
18. Pay your acceptance of \$8 with bank cheque.

19. PayO . Parker cash on account, \$300.
20. Pay cash for salaries \$190.25, gas bill \$8.25, private use \$40. You have Mdse. per inventory, \$890.50.

BANKING.

1. What is a bank ? How is it organized and managed ?
2. Name and explain the different departments in banking, and mention the books required in each.
3. Take a promissory note that is presented to the bank for discount and pass it through all the necessary books, supposing it to have been redeemed at maturity.
4. State the duties of the different employés of a bank.
5. Explain the use of the three ledgers.
6. Explain how and where the transfer of stock must take place.
7. What is an Instalment Scrip ? Stock Certificate ? Show the use of the Dividend Book.
8. What is the rule for journalizing in banking ? Show how we have equal debits and credits in the two Journals.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

1. (a). What are the different sources of Commercial Law.
(b). Name and explain the requisites of a contract ?
2. State the law as to Minors' Contracts.
3. Explain in full the authority and responsibility of an agent.
4. (a). What is a corporation ? (b) How does its power in making contracts differ from that of a natural person ? (c) Compare corporations with partnerships, and give the reason why they have become so prevalent.

5. (a). How does a sale differ from a barter ?
 (b). What conditions are essential in every sale ?
6. What are Commission Merchants and Brokers ?
 State their duties and responsibilities.
7. (a). Define cheque, note, draft. (b) What is an Accommodation note ? (c). How may one discern negotiable paper ?
 (d). What is the effect of indorsing a note ?
8. (a). What is Insurance ? (b) Name and state the responsibilities of the different kinds of companies.
9. (a). How does Interest differ from usury ?
 (b). What is the penalty inflicted upon usurers ?
10. How does an Inn holder differ from a boarding-house keeper ?
11. (a). Name the different kinds of property as well as of ownership.
 (b) What is the right of way ? How is it acquired ?
12. (b). What is a Deed ? a Mortgage ? a Covenant ?
 (a). State the rights of Landlord and tenant.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. You reside in Toronto, and desire to unite with James Fisk & Co., of New York, in a special merchandise adventure. Write proposing the joint enterprise, and giving your reasons for believing that it will be a safe and prosperous undertaking.
2. You reside in Montreal, having charge of a large mercantile establishment. One of your clerks, a young man of excellent character and ability, is about to leave you for California. He desires a general letter of introduction. Write a letter which shall be specific as to his qualifications, and general in its appeal.

3. You are in want of a situation as accountant or general clerk in a wholesale establishment. Prepare an advertisement for the papers, setting forth your desires.
4. Write out a message as compactly as possible, notifying your agent at New York that you have sent him by railroad one thousand barrels flour, and that you have drawn on him at 30 days' sight for \$3,000.

II. COLLEGIATE COURSE.

CONDITIONS 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 have a thorough knowledge of 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.

LATIN—	Latin Reader. 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. GOLDSMITH: Deserted Village.
FRENCH—	Revision of French Grammar. Style and Composition. Analysis of Extracts.

HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY—History of Canada.
 Geography corresponding to History.

MATHEMATICS—Complete Algebra to Logarithms (Wentworth).

NATURAL HISTORY—Lessons in Botany (Gray).

SECOND FORM.

- GREEK— Greek Reader.
 Greek Grammar.
 Arnold's Exercises.
 Æsop's Fables.
 Lucian's Dialogues.
- LATIN— Latin Grammar.
 Arnold's Exercises.
 CÆSAR—De Bello Civili.
 OVID (Extracts).
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH— Theme writing, theory and practice.
 History of English Literature from the Saxon Period
 to 1672.
 Exercises in Figurative Language.
 ABBOTT—How to write clearly.
 GOLDSMITH—The Traveller.
 ELOCUTION.
- FRENCH— Composition.
 Analysis of Extracts.
 Elements of French Etymology.
 General notions of History of Literature on the
 authors read.
 RACINE—Esther.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—Ancient History and Geography.

MATHEMATICS—Algebra: Ratio and proportion ; series; Binomial theorem (Wentworth).

GEOMETRY— Plane Geometry (Wentworth).

NATURAL HISTORY—Zoology.

THIRD FORM.

- GREEK**— Greek Grammar.
 Prosody.
 Prose Composition.
 Arnold's Exercises.
 HOMER—*Iliad* (B. ii.)
 PLUTARCH—Moral Writings.
 ST. JOHN. CHRYSOSTOM—Extracts.
- LATIN**— Latin Grammar.
 Prosody.
 Prose Composition,
 VIRGIL—*Æneid*, (B. viii.)
 HORACE—*Odes* (B. iii.)
 CICERO—1st *Catiline*.
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH**— Theme Writing.
 Versification and Poetical Composition.
 History of English Literature from 1672 to the
 present time.
 PEILE'S Philology.
 JOHNSON'S *Rasselas*.
 Elocution.

- FRENCH**— Principles of Literature.
 Poetry—the different kinds of Poetry.
 Composition.
 Analysis of Extracts.
 History of French Literature, from the origin of
 the French language to the XVII Century.
 BOILEAU : Les Satires.
- HISTORY**— Modern History to 1648.
- GEOGRAPHY**— Descriptive Geography.
- MATHEMATICS**—Algebra : Theory of Logarithms.
 Geometry : Solid Geometry (Wentworth).
 Trigonometry : Plane Trigonometry — Surveying
 (Wentworth).
- NATURAL SCIENCE**—Inorganic Chemistry.

FOURTH FORM.

- GREEK**— DEMOSTHENES :—Phil. II.
 EURIPIDES :—“ Electra.”
 ST. GREGORY :—(Extracts.)
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN**— Prose Composition.
 Exercises in Latin Verse.
 CICERO :—De Supplicis.
 HORATIUS :—Satires (B. i.)
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH**— Theme Writing—Principles and Practice.
 History of American Literature.
 Rhetoric (Blair).
 POPE :—Essay on Criticism.
 Elocution.

- FRENCH—** Principles of Rhetoric.
 Critical examination of specimens of the eloquence
 of the Pulpit—the Bar—Popular Assemblies—
 and of Academic Discourses.
 History of French Literature from the XVII century
 to the present time.
 LABRUYÈRE :—Les caractères.
- HISTORY—** Modern and Contemporaneous History.
 History of the United States.
- GEOGRAPHY—** Physical Geography.
- MATHEMATICS—** Algebra : Theory of Equations.
 Geometry : Spherical Geometry—Conic Sections—
 Trigonometry, Analytical and Spherical.
- NATURAL HISTORY—** Mineralogy and Analytical Chemistry.
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FIFTH FORM.

- GREEK—** DEMOSTHENES :—Pro Corona.
 SOPHOCLES :—Antigona.
 ST. BASIL :—Extracts.
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN—** TACITUS :—Ann., B. II.
 PLINY :—Hist. Nat., B. IX, X.
 LUCAN :—Pharsalia.
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
 Latin Composition.
- ENGLISH—** Rhetoric (Blair).
 Analysis of Orations.
 Original Discourses.
 History of Oratory, Sacred and Profane.
 Analysis of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."

- FRENCH**— Rhetoric.
 Analysis of Discourses.
 Original Discourses.
 Review of Literary Works.
RACINE :—Britannicus.
CORNEILLE :—Polyeucte.
- HISTORY** — Revision of General History
- GEOGRAPHY**— Physical Geography.
- MATHEMATICS**—Analytical Geometry.
- NATURAL HISTORY**—Geology.

SIXTH FORM.

- INTELLECTUALIS PHILOSOPHIA**—
 Logica.
 Dialectica et Critica.
 Ontologia.
 Cosmologia.
 Psychologia.
 Theologia Naturalis.
- POLITICAL ECONOMY.**
- ENGLISH**— Lectures on the Contemporary Writers—English,
 French, German and American.
 Philosophical, Religious and Literary review of the
 great novelists.
- MECHANICS**— Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
- PHYSICS**— Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.
 Acoustics, including physical theory of Music.
 Heat : Thermometry, Hygrometry, Calorimetry.
 Thermodynamics.
- MATHEMATICS**—Calculus.

SEVENTH FORM.

MORALIS PHILOSOPHIA—

Ethica.

Jus naturæ.

HISTORIA PHILOSOPHIÆ—

Orientalis, Græcæ et Romanæ, Christianæ et Scholasticæ, Recentis et Contemporanæ.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ENGLISH— Comparative study of the great Epics of the world.

PHYSICS— Optics.
Magnetism.
Electricity.
Meteorology.

MATHEMATICS—Calculus.

 MUSIC.

FIRST COURSE.—Vocal Music.

SECOND COURSE.—Plain Chant.

THIRD COURSE.—Harmony.

III. SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

The Scientific Course begins after the third year of the Classical Course, and is completed in three years.

FIRST YEAR.

- LATIN**— Prose Composition.
 Exercises in Latin Verse.
 CICERO—Pro Milone.
 HORATIUS—Ars poetica.
 HOLY FATHERS—Extracts.
- ENGLISH**— Theme Writing—Theory and Practice.
 History of American Literature.
 RHETORIC—(Blair).
 POPE—Essay in Criticism.
 Elocution.
- FRENCH**— Principles of Rhetoric.
 Composition.
 Critical examination of specimens of eloquence.
 History of French Literature.
- HISTORY**— Modern and Contemporaneous History.
 History of the United States.
- MATHEMATICS**—Algebra—Theory of Equations.
 Geometry—Spherical Geometry—Conic Sections—
 Trigonometry, Analytical and Spherical.
 Analytical Geometry.
- GEOGRAPHY**— Physical Geography.
- NATURAL HISTORY**—Mineralogy ; descriptive and determinative.
 Practical Chemistry.
- DRAWING**— Linear and Architectural Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

- LATIN— TACITUS—Ann. B. I.
 PLINY—Hist. Nat.
 JUVENAL—Satires.
 HOLY FATHERS—Extracts.
 Latin composition.
- ENGLISH— Rhetoric (Blair.)
 Original discourses.
 History of oratory, sacred and profane.
 Analysis of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."
- FRENCH— Rhetoric.
 Composition.
 Review of Literary Works.
 RACINE—Britannicus.
 CORNEILLE—Polyeucte.
- HISTORY— Philosophy of History.
- POLITICAL ECONOMY.
- MATHEMATICS—Differential and Integral Calculus.
- NATURAL HISTORY—Geology and Palæontology.
- MECHANICS— Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
- PHYSICS— Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.
 Acoustics.
 HEAT—Thermometry, Hygrometry, Calorimetry,
 Thermodynamics.
- DRAWING— Shades and shadows ; mechanical drawing.

THIRD YEAR.

- ENGLISH— Essays.
 History of the formation of the English language.
 Lectures on the contemporary writers.

ELOCUTION— Principles and practice of elocution.

PHILOSOPHY—Logic and Metaphysics.

Ethics.

Lectures by the Professor.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—

History of Economic Theories.

Discussion of Practical Economic Questions.

Financial Systems.

MATHEMATICS—

Descriptive and Practical Astronomy.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—

Optics.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

Meteorology.

Principles and methods of Physical Measurements.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—

Analysis of the most important Organic substances.

The Carbon Compounds—Lectures and Laboratory work.

DRAWING— Free hand drawing.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

The practical usefulness of this course is obvious to any one who considers on what a large scale business, whether public or private, is conducted now-a-days. Every young man who aims at an honourable and lucrative position will find an opening for his ambition in the ample field of Civil Engineering.

ADMISSION TO THE COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Candidates for admission must be at least sixteen years of age, and must pass a SATISFACTORY EXAMINATION IN THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS :—

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR, including composition, spelling and punctuation.
2. HISTORY—
 - (a.) History of Canada and the United States ;
 - or, (b.) The History of England from 1688 ;
 - or, (c.) The History of France and Europe from 1643.
 - or, (d.) The History of Greece and Rome.
3. GEOGRAPHY, general and political.
4. ARITHMETIC, including the metric system of weights and measures.
5. ALGEBRA—Fundamental Principles, Factoring, Least Common Multiple, Greatest Common Divisor, Fractions, Involution, Evolution, Radicals, Imaginary Quantities, Equations of the First and Second Degrees, Ratio, Proportion and Progression, Binomial Theorem. The following text-books are recommended :—Wentworth's Elementary, or Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.
6. GEOMETRY—Plane Geometry, as much as is contained in the first five books of Wentworth's Geometry.
7. FREE-HAND DRAWING.
8. FRENCH OR GERMAN.

Those who are not prepared to pass a satisfactory examination on the subject matters as mentioned above, may prepare themselves by attending the classes of the 4th grade of the commercial course.

FIRST YEAR.

MATHEMATICS

Algebra—(Complete.)
 Geometry—Solid Geometry ; Conic Sections.
 Trigonometry and Mensuration.

SURVEYING

Theory and Practice.
 Chain, Compass and Theodolite Surveying.
 Surveys and Maps of Farms.
 Parting off and dividing up lands.

PHYSICS

Mechanics, Heat, Sound, Light and Electricity.
 Geometrical Optics.

CHEMISTRY

General Chemistry.
 Chemical Laboratory.

ENGLISH and FRENCH

DRAWING

Linear and Architectural Drawing.
 Geometrical Model Drawing.
 Colouring and Lettering.
 Elementary Projection.

SECOND YEAR.

MATHEMATICS

Algebra.
 Spherical Trigonometry.
 Analytic Geometry.
 Differential and Integral Calculus.

SURVEYING

Compass and Transit.
 City Surveying.
 Plane Table work.

LEVELLING

Profiles and Contours.
Barometric Levelling.

MECHANICS

Theory of Motion.
Dynamics and Statics of Fluids.

MINERALOGY

Descriptive and Determinative.
Blow-pipe Analysis.
Crystallography.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

DRAWING

Projection Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.
Topographical Drawing.

The instructions in surveying are given in accordance with the requirement of the Statutes relating to the Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors, which will enable the students, who, after examination obtain a certificate of Civil Engineer, to present themselves for final examination before the proper Board at an earlier period in their apprenticeship than would otherwise be permitted.

Extract from the Dominion Lands Act.

[Every graduate in surveying of the Royal Military College of Canada, and every person who has followed a regular course of study in all the branches of education required by this Act for admission as a Dominion Land Surveyor, through the regular session, for at least two years in any College or University where a complete course of theoretical and practical instruction in surveying is organized, and who has thereupon received from such College or University, a diploma as Civil Engineer, shall be entitled to examination after one year's service under articles with a Dominion Land Surveyor, (at least six months of which service has been in the field), on producing the affidavit required by the next preceding clause as to such service; but it shall rest with the board to decide whether the course of instruction in such College or University is that required by this clause.]

University Examinations

AND

CONDITIONS : OF : GRADUATION.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, MASTER OF ARTS
BACHELOR OF LITERATURE, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—
To proceed regularly to any one of these degrees, 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 or three years according to the course.
4. To pass satisfactory examinations in all the subjects of the prescribed course of study.
5. To maintain a good moral character.

Dispensation from residence may, in peculiar cases, include the privilege of proceeding to B.A.; B.L. or B.S. 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.

Before conferring any degree, the Faculty will require of each aspirant a satisfactory essay on some subject in Literature, Science or Philosophy, a copy of which will be deposited in the Library of the University.

GRADUATION IN ARTS.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Candidates for the Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pass :

1. The *Matriculation Examination*.
2. The Term Examinations, as prescribed in the Collegiate Course.
3. The *Intermediate Examination* at the end of the second year of the University course.
4. The *Final Examination*, at the end of the fourth year.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.—Candidates for this Degree must be Bachelors of Arts of at least two years' standing, maintaining meanwhile a good reputation.

They must present a satisfactory thesis on some literary, philosophical or scientific subject, previously approved by the Faculty.

A copy of the thesis, to be kept in the Archives of the College, must be handed in or before 1st May.

The M. A. fee must accompany the thesis, and will be returned in case of failure.

GRADUATION IN SCIENCE AND LITERATURE

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—Candidates for this degree are required to pass :

1. The *Matriculation Examination* as prescribed for the course in arts.
2. The *Term and Sessional Examinations* of the two first years of the course.
3. The *Final Examination*.
 - (a) In all the subjects of the *third year*.
 - (b) In the pure mathematics of previous years.
 - (c) In the natural and physical sciences of previous years.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE—This degree will be conferred on those who have graduated in the course in Science on the same conditions as the degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon those who have graduated in the course in Arts.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LITERATURE—The subjects of the *Matriculation Examination* for this degree are the same as for the degree of B.A.

In the *Intermediate Examination*, candidates for B.L. are exempted from higher algebra, analytical geometry and analytical trigonometry.

In the *Final Examination*, the candidates are exempted from calculus, physical astronomy and the mathematical part of physics.

GRADUATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—This Degree will be conferred upon the candidates who have satisfactorily completed the course, and pass a satisfactory examination :

- (1) In all the subjects of the *third year*.
- (2) In the pure mathematics of previous years.
- (3) In the applied mechanics of previous years.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ENGINEERING.—Candidates must be bachelors in one branch of Engineering of at least three years standing, and have been engaged during that time upon work in either the Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Branch of Engineering.

They must pass an examination on papers having special reference to that particular branch upon which they have been engaged.

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.

Previously to the examination, a written application to the Prefect of studies, signed by the candidate, shall be inserted in the Inscription Register.

Each examination is written or 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 Pseudonym 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 Pseudonyms.

Candidates shall 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 Pseudonyms *very distinctly* at the top of each sheet they use. Any such sheet not distinctly bearing their Pseudonym 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 or in improperly introducing any book or manuscript into the Examination Room, shall be at once dismissed.

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

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

At the close of each Session each candidate shall 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* obtained by the candidates determine their success or failure.

At the Matriculation Examination each candidate has to obtain at least *three-fifths* of the maximum number of marks for the subjects and not less than *one-third* in each subject.

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.

At the Examination for Honours, 80 per cent. in each subject are required for Second class honours and 90 per cent. for First class honours.

If a candidate fail in one subject he may be allowed to write again on that subject at a time appointed by the President. But if he fail in several subjects, he shall lose the whole examination.

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

FEES.

The graduation fees are as follows :

Fee for Matriculation	\$2 00
Fee for the Intermediate Examination	1 00
Fee for the Diploma of Bachelor, either in Arts, in Literature, or in Science.	5 00
Fee for either the M.A. or the M.Sc. Diploma (which must accompany the Thesis)	10 00
Fee for B.A. or M.A. (<i>ad eundem gradum</i>).	10 00
Certificate for Honours	1 00

 SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

I.—Matriculation Examination.

Candidates for Matriculation will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. CLASSICS.

Greek—

GREEK GRAMMAR, Etymology and Syntax.

ARNOLD'S Exercises.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM—Extracts.

HOMER—Iliad, B. I.

PLUTARCH—Moral Writings.

Latin—

LATIN GRAMMAR, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

VIRGIL—Æneid (B. VIII.)

HORACE—Odes (B. III.)

CICERO—1st Catiline.

HOLY FATHERS (Extracts.)

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

English—

A Paper on English Grammar.

Composition—Versification.

History of English Literature, from the seventeenth century to the present time.

PEILE'S Philology.

JOHNSON'S "Rasselas."

French—

A Paper on French Grammar.

Composition—Principles of Literature.

History of French Literature, from the Origin of French language to the seventeenth century.

BOILEAU : Les Satires.

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Ancient History—

SACRED HISTORY.

PERSIAN EMPIRE.

GRECIAN HISTORY, to the Death of Alexander.

ROMAN HISTORY, to the Death of Augustus.

Modern History—

HISTORY OF CANADA.

HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the death of Augustus to 1492.

Geography—

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY : Greece, Italy and Asia Minor.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY : America, with special reference to Canada and the United States ; Asia, Europe and the British Empire.

IV. MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

ALGEBRA—To series, including theory of Logarithms (*Wentworth*).

GEOMETRY—Plane and Solid Geometry (*Wentworth*).

TRIGONOMETRY—Through solution of plane triangles ; (*Wentworth*).

SURVEYING.

V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

BOTANY*—Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical.

ZOOLOGY*—Elements of general and comparative Physiology.

CHEMISTRY—Inorganic Chemistry.

2.—Intermediate Examination.

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK —

DEMOSTHENES—Pro Coroná.

SOPHOCLES—Antigona.

ST. BASIL—Extracts.

Greek Composition.

LATIN—

TACITUS—Ann, B. II.

PLINY—Hist. Nat., B. IX. X.

LUCAN—Pharsalia.

HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).

Latin Composition.

*Only for Candidates for Honors.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH—

Blair's Rhetoric.
 Original Discourse.
 History of English Literature.
 History of American Literature.
 SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar.

FRENCH—

Rhetoric—Analysis of Discourses and Literary
 Works.
 Composition.
 History of Modern and Contemporary Literature.
 RACINE—Britannicus.
 CORNEILLE—Polyeucte.

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY—Review of Ancient and Modern History.

GEOGRAPHY—Physical Geography

IV. MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA—General theory of equations.

GEOMETRY.—Spherical and Analytical Geometry.

TRIGONOMETRY—Analytical, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

V. NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY—Lithology—Dynamical Geology and Historical Geology.
 Rudiments of Paleontology.

3.—Final Examinations.

I. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Logic and Metaphysics.

Moral Philosophy.

History of Ancient, Modern and Contemporary Philosophy.

Essay on a Philosophic Subject.

Political Economy.

II. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

ASTRONOMY—Descriptive and Physical Astronomy.

MECHANICS—Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Ganot's Treatise translated by Atkinson.

DEGREE OF B. A., WITH HONOURS.

There are five departments in the Honour Course: (1) Classics, (2) English or French Literature, and History, (3) Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy and Social Sciences, (4) Mathematics and Physics, (5) Natural Sciences.

All candidates for Honours in any department must first pass the Ordinary Degree Examination. Besides, they shall be examined in one or more of the following subjects:

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK.

EURIPIDES—Alcestis.
 SOPHOCLES—Ædipus Coloneus.
 ISOCRATES—Panegiric of Athens.
 DEMOSTHENES—On the crown.
 PLATO—Phædo.
 ARISTOTLE—Politics, B. II.
 Rhetoric, B. II.

LATIN.

CICERO—De Oratore, B. II.
 TACITUS—Annals, B. XIV.
 JUVENAL—Satires, XII., X., XIV.
 PLINY—Epistles, B. VI.
 HORACE—Epistles, B. I.
 ST. AUGUSTIN—De Vera Religione (extracts).
 ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM—Eutropius. TERTULLIANUS—Apologeticus. (Ext.)
 ST. BASIL—"Know Thyself." ST. PRUDENTIUS—Cathemerinon.
 History of Greek and Latin Literature (parts bearing on the authors and subjects of the course).

II. ENGLISH OR FRENCH LITERATURE AND HISTORY

ENGLISH.

Historical development of the Language and Literature.

Anglo-Saxon ; Early English.

Philology

History of literature from *Shakespeare* to *Woolsworth*.

Burke : Selected orations.

Critical reading of—

Shakespeare—Julius Caesar.

Spenser—Faerie Queen, B. II.

Milton—Paradise Lost, B. X.

Cowper—Task, B. III., IV.

English History from 1509 to 1870.

History of Europe from 1610 to 1871.

American History.

History of Canada.

ETHNOLOGY—Succession of races in different countries of Europe.

FRENCH.

Historical development of the Language (Brachet).

History of the Literature of the XVIII. Century (Villemain).

Critical analysis of the following works :

Montaigne—Extracts.

Corneille—Le Cid.

Racine—Iphigénie.

Molière—L'Avare.

Boileau—L'Art poétique.

Bossuet—Oraisons funébres.

Voltaire—Siècle de Louis XIV.

HISTORY—Bossuet—Discours sur L'histoire Universelle.

History of Europe from 1492 to 1871.

History of France.

History of Canada.

III. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.

- ST. THOMAS—Summa Philosophica. •
 BALMES—Fundamental Philosophy.
 DE MAISTRE—Bacon's Philosophy.
 BOSSUET—Traité de la Connaissance de Dieu et de soi-même.
 HAMILTON—Lectures on Metaphysic and Logic.
 ARISTOTLE—Ethics, B. I., II.
 Nicomachean Ethics.
 CICERO—De officiis, B. I., II.
 De Legibus, B. I.
 L. SAY—Economie Politique.
 F. BASTIAT—Essays on Political Economy.
 SMITH—Wealth of Nations.

IV. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

MATHEMATICS.

- Trigonometry—Solution of spherical triangles.
 Analytical Geometry—Of two and three dimensions; conic sections.
 Calculus—Differential and integral calculus.
 Differential equations.
 Astronomy—Lunar Theory.

PHYSICS.

- Molecular theory of the constitution of bodies.
 General Dynamical Principles.
 Undulatory theory.
 Calorimetry.
 Thermodynamics.
 Geometrical Optics.
 Physical theory of Music.
 Magnetism and Electricity.
 Practical methods of determining physical Constants and Units.
 Applications of Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry to Physical and Dynamical Problems.

V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

- Botany*— Structural and Systematic Botany.
- Zoology*— General Zoology and comparative Physiology, classification
of animals, etc.
- Chemistry*— Practical Qualitative Chemistry.
- Mineralogy*—Chemical and physical properties of Minerals.
Crystallography.
Practical Determination of Minerals.
Economic Minerals of Canada.
- Geology*— Lithology, Dynamical and Historical Geology.
Fauna and Flora of Successive Periods.
Geology of Canada.



EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SESSION 1889-90.

Matriculation Examination.

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK.

1. Translate into English :

Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἴδηθεν μεδέων, κίδιετο μέγιστε,
ἠέλιος ὄ, δὲ πάντ' ἐφορᾷς καὶ πάντ' ἐπακοίεις,
καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπέριεθε καμόντας
ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ' ἐπιόρκον ὁμόσση,
ἡμεῖς μάρτυροι ἔστε, φυλάσσετε δ' ὄρκια πίστα.
εἰ μὲν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη
αὐτὸς ἐπειθ' Ἐλένην ἔχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
ἡμεῖς δὲν νήσσοι νιῶμεθα ποιντοπόροισιν
εἰ δέ κ' Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,
Τρῶας ἐπειθ' Ἐλένην καὶ κτήματα παῖτ' ἀποδοῖναι,
Τιμῆν δ' Ἀργείους ἀποτινέμεν, ἦν τιν' εἰκεν,
ἢ τε καὶ ἔσομενοι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πύλγται,
εἰ δ' ἂν ἐμοὶ τιμῆν Πριάμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
τίναι σὺκ ἐθέλωσιν Ἀλεξάνδροιο πεισόντος,
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχθήσομαι εἵνεκα ποιηῆς
αὐθι μίνωι, εἰως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κίχέω."
ἢ καὶ ἀπὸ στομαχῶνος ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλέε χαλκῶ.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθην ἐπὶ χυθούδ' ἀσπαίροντας,
θυμὸν δεινωμένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἰλετο χαλκός·
οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος αφυσσόμενοι δεπάσσειν
ἐκχεον, ἢδ' ἐνχυοντο θεοῖς αἰγιγενέτροισιν.

HOMER.

2. Explain the meaning of the suffix *θεν*; give another suffix of contrary meaning.

What case do verbs relating to the senses govern? Is that rule followed in line 277? Explain your answer.

What is the root of *μαρτυρος*; mention an English word derived from it and explain its meaning.

Account for the genitive in line 289, and for the dative in line 292, and for the subjunctive mood in line 281.

Parse *αποδοῦναι, αποτινέμεν*; give the perfect participle active of *εφορᾶς* and of *ἐπακούεις*.

Explain the formation of the principal parts in the verbs, the stem of which ends with a liquid. Select out of the present translation two instances illustrating this.

Who were Menalaus, Alexander, Helen, Priam? Locate mount Ida.

Scan the lines 278, 285, 290, 291, 296. Account for the quantity of the three *κα* in line 278.

3. Translate into English

(δ) Ἀργιλεωνὶς ἡ Βρασιδὸν μητρὶ, τελευτήσαντος αὐτῆ τοῦ υἱοῦ, ὡς παραγενομένοι τινεσ τῶν Ἀμφιπολιτῶν εἰς Σπάρτην ἦγον πρὸς αὐτήν, ἠρώτησεν, εἰ καλῶς καὶ ἀξίως τῆς Σπάρτης ὁ υἱὸς ἐτελείετα· μεγαλυνοῦσαν δ' ἐκεῖνον, καὶ λεγόντων ἄριστον ἐν τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ἐργοῖς ἀπάντων Λακεδαιμονίων εἶναι, εἶπεν Ὡ ξίνοι, καλὸς μὲν ἦν καὶ ἀγαθὸς ὁ παῖς μου, πολλοὺς δ' ἀνδράσ Λακεδαιμόνων ἔχει τήνω κάρρινας.

PLUTARCH.

Account for the Genitive *τῆς Σπάρτης*

What other prepositions could be used instead of *εἰς* in *εἰς Σπάρτην*.

4. Translate into Greek :

He told me that the Athenians were excluding the Persians from the sea.

I asked whether the children of the judge were in the habit of performing just actions.

If you had done this, I, for my part, should have accused you of folly.

Two dogs had got hold of the same wolf by the ears.

The pupils practise by night that they may become wiser than their masters.

One could not find a more beautiful man than the father of this Scythian.

It is not every man who is without fear of death. A slave is not his own master.

They who have sinned against the state, will not escape with impunity.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English :

Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari,
 Jule, ceratis ope Dædaleâ
 Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus
 Nomina ponto.
 Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres
 Quem super notas aluère ripas,
 Fervet, immensusque ruit profundo
 Pindarus ore ;
 Laureâ donandus Apollinari,
 Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos
 Verba devolvit, numerisque fertur
 Lege solutis ;
 Seu Deos regesve canit, Deorum
 Sanguinem, per quos cecidère justâ
 Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ
 Flamma Chimæaræ,
 Sive quos Elea domum reducit
 Palma cœlestes, pugilemve equumve
 Dicit, et centum potiore signis
 Munere donat ;
 Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum
 Plorat, et vires animumque moresque
 Aureos educit in astra, nigroque
 Invidet Orco.

—*Horace, Odes, Book IV., O. II.*

2. Give the case of the following words with the reason therefor :
pennis, domun, munere, signis.

Give the principal parts of : *aluère, ruit, devolvit, canit, cecidère.*

In what mood are : *aluère, cecidère, reducit.* Give the reasons why.

Why is "*seu*" and not "*vel*" or "*aut*" used in the fourth stanza ?

Scan the four first lines. What kind of Stanza is it ? How is it composed ?

3. Translate into English :

Nunc, quoniam, Quirites, sceleratissimi periculosissimique belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, existimare debetis omnes Catilinæ copias, omnes spes atque opes, his depulsis urbis periculis, concidisse. Quem quidem ego cùm ex urbe pellebam, hoc providebam animo, Quirites, remoto Catilina, nec mihi esse P. Lentuli somnum, nec L. Cassii adipem, nec C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendam. Ille erat unus timendus ex his omnibus, sed tandiù dum mœnibus urbis continebatur. Omnia nôrat, omnium aditus tenebat ; appellare, tentare, sollicitare poterat, audebat ; erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum ; consilio autem neque lingua neque manus deerat.

CICERO.

4. Explain the meaning of oblique narration. In oblique narration, in what mood will the principal verbs stand ? In what mood will the verbs of the subordinate clauses stand, provided they express the words and opinions not of the narrator but of the speaker ? In what mood are questions for answer asked ? In what mood are questions of appeal asked ?

How can you give emphasis to attributives ?

What is the ordinary position of an attributive that belongs to two substantives ?

What is the position of "*sum*" when a mere logical copula ?

5. Translate into Latin :

The place which the wisdom or policy of antiquity has destined for the residence of the Abyssinian princes, was a spacious valley in the Kingdom of Amhara, surrounded on every side by mountains, of which the summits overhang the middle part. The only passage by which it could be entered was a cavern that passed under a rock, of which it had long been disputed whether it was the work of nature or of human industry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth which opened into the valley was closed with gates of iron forged by the artificers of ancient days.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.

GRAMMAR.

1. Classify the English verb, and define and exemplify each class.
2. Explain the different kinds of subordinate clauses, giving an example of each.
3. Distinguish the meanings of the following sentences :—
 - (a) He acts as I shall ; He acts as I will ; He acts as I should ; He acts as I would.
 - (b) He is a better orator than logician ; he is a better orator than a logician.
 - (c) He has a dollar more than I ; he has a dollar more than I.
 - (d) The British Cabinet disagree ; the British Cabinet disagrees.
 - (e) This is my morning work ; this is my morning's work.
4.

“ Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
 Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire ;
 Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
 Or waked to ec-tasy the living lyre.

“ There is a tide in the affairs of men,
 Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune :
 Omitted, all the voyage of their life
 Is bound in shallows and in miseries.”

- (a) Express the two quotations in simple prose, paraphrasing, as much as possible, each word, and avoiding all figures.
 - (b) Analyse the last four lines, and parse the first two of these.
 - (c) Point out the rhetorical figures contained in the quotations.
5. Correct the following sentences, and state on what grammatical principles your corrections are based :—
- (a) Our conscience and not other men's opinions, are what constitute our responsibility.
 - (b) The fact of you having said so, is enough for me.
 - (c) You have weakened instead of strengthened your case.
 - (d) In reading you should sit as uprightly as possible.

LITERATURE.

1. Define the term style as applied to composition? What are the essential qualities of a good style? To what extent does style depend for its excellence on ornament?
2. Define personification. Explain the different degrees in which this figure is used, and exemplify each. Give the rules that should govern its employment.
3. Point out the excellencies and defects of Johnson's *Rasselas*. What are the views expressed therein concerning the office of poetry?
4. Who are the three greatest English novelists of the present century? Mention their chief works, and show in what sense they are defective from a moral and religious point of view.
5. Who are the chief representatives of the so-called Lake School? How did the name originate? Who was the leader of this movement? What were his aims, and how were they realized.

COMPOSITION.

Write a composition not exceeding a page and a half on one of the following subjects :—

1. Books.
2. A Vacation Trip.
3. Hope.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Quels étaient les principaux centres des lettres et de la civilisation au moyen-âge? Mentionnez les principaux historiens et chroniqueurs de de cette époque.
 2. Après avoir fait connaître la *Réforme*, les occasions qui la firent naître, ses auteurs et leurs erreurs, indiquez l'influence bonne ou mauvaise qu'elle exerça sur les idées et la littérature, surtout en France.
 3. Qu'est-ce qu'on entend par la Renaissance? Mentionnez les difficultés qu'elle rencontra en France et les faits qui contribuèrent à son établissement.
 4. Mentionnez les principaux juriconsultes du 16^e siècle et leurs ouvrages. Ouvrages d'Erasmus.
 5. Qu'étaient-ce que les *Mystères du Théâtre chrétien* au moyen-âge? Les *Farces*? Donnez une analyse sommaire de "l'Avocat Patelin."
 6. Donnez la définition et les qualités de la fable. Faites un examen critique de la fable de Lafontaine "le chêne et le roseau."
 7. Définissez la poésie pastorale, la Lettre, la Satire, l'Élégie. Nommez les auteurs français qui ont excellé dans chacun de ces genres. Quelles sont les différentes espèces de Lettres?
 8. Sujet de Lettre: L'Ecrivain, député Canadien-français, s'adresse aux membres les plus influents du gouvernement fédéral et fait valoir auprès d'eux les droits qu'ont les Canadiens-français de conserver leur religion et leur langue.
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SECOND PAPER.

(For English-speaking students.)

1° Traduisez en Anglais :

Le chêne un jour dit au roseau :
 Vous avez bien sujet d'accuser la nature ;
 Un roitelet pour vous est un pesant fardeau :
 Le moindre vent qui d'aventure
 Fait rider la face de l'eau,
 Vous oblige à baisser la tête ;
 Et pendant que mon front, au Caucase pareil,
 Non content d'arrêter les rayons du soleil,
 Brave l'effort de la tempête,
 Tout vous est aquilon, tout me semble zéphyr.
 Encor si vous naissiez à l'abri du feuillage
 Dont je couvre le voisinage,
 Vous n'auriez pas tant à souffrir ;
 Je vous défendrais de l'orage :
 Mais vous naissez le plus souvent
 Sur les humides bords des royaumes du vent.
 La nature envoie vous me semble bien injuste.
 Votre compassion, lui répondit l'arbuste,
 Part d'un bon naturel ; mais quittez ce souci :
 Les vents me sont moins qu'à vous redoutables ;
 Je plie, et ne romps pas. Vous avez jusqu'ici,
 Contre leurs coups épouvantables
 Résisté sans courber le dos.

Mais attendons la fin.....

2° Quel est le pluriel de " *fardeau* " et de " *roseau* " ? Comment formez-vous le pluriel des noms terminés au singulier en 'au', en 'al', en 'x' ?

Comment se forme le féminin des adjectifs terminés en 'f', en 'x', en 'v' ? Donnez des exemples. Quel est le féminin de *fou*, *beau*, *frais* ?

Donnez les temps primitifs des verbes : *faire*, *mourir*, *couvrir*, *mouvoir*, *savoir* et *peindre*.

Donnez au complet le présent et le futur de l'indicatif ainsi que le présent du subjonctif des verbes : *aller, faire et savoir*.

Où se place l'adverbe en français ?

Quel ordre faut-il suivre lorsqu'il y a plusieurs pronoms régimes directs ou indirects ?

Quand *vingt* et *cent* prennent-ils la marque du pluriel ? Faites passer du singulier au pluriel les phrases suivantes : *Je le lui ai dit. Ma plume l'apprendra quel homme je puis être. Penses-tu, lui dit-il, que ton titre de roi me fasse peur ni me soucie ?*

Avec les verbes suivants formez un nom et un adjectif : *craindre, instruire, aimer, rire, rougir, vénérer*.

3° Traduisez en français :

A poor honest peasant died, and came to the gate of paradise. At the same time there died a rich, ery rich lord, who came there also. Saint Peter appeared with his keys, and opened the gate and let the lord in ; but he cannot have seen the peasant, for he left him standing without, and shut the gate. The peasant, waiting there, heard the joyous welcome accorded to the rich man, with music and song. When the noise had ceased, St. Peter came back and let the poor man in. Now he expected that at his entrance the music and song would recommence ; but everything remained quiet. He was kindly received, and the angels came forward to welcome him ; but nobody sang. Then he asket Saint Peter why the music did not sound for him as for the rich man, an if partiality reigned in paradise as on earth ? " No, answered the saint ; thou art as dear to us as any other, and like him who has just come, thou shalt taste the joys of paradise ; but poor peasants like thee come here every day, which rich men arrive only once in a century."

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. Give the history of the Israelites under the leadership of Josue.
2. Give a sketch of the reign of Solomon.
3. Give an account of the reign of Cambyses, King of Persia.
4. Who were the chief commanders of the Greeks in the 50 years' war between the Greeks and Persians. Sketch briefly the life of each.
5. Give a sketch of the lives of the three principal historians of Greece.
6. Sparta was for a time the leading city of Greece ; how did she lose her supremacy ?
7. Give an account of the organization of the Roman army.
8. Give a sketch of the life of Hannibal.
9. What abuses had crept into the distribution of the lands conquered by the Romans ? How did the Gracchi try to remedy these evils ? What is to be thought of their attempts ?
10. Sketch briefly the life of Sulla. What constitution did he want to force upon the Romans ? Did his legis'ation prove successful ?

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

1. Describe Asia Minor as to its boundaries, general features, gulfs, rivers, divisions and chief cities (3 for each division).
2. Give a geographical description of the Greek colonies in Asia Minor.
3. Describe the coasts and the mountains of the Peloponnese. Name its divisions and principal cities.
4. Where was situated Laconia ? Name its chief city.

5. Give a description of the mountain system of North and Central Greece.

6. Name the boundaries, mountains, rivers, lakes, divisions and chief cities of Central Italy.

7. Name the country and division of the country in which the following places are situated : Maratho, Cannæ, Tymbra, Plataea, Troy, Syracuse, Salamis, Sardis, Leuctra, Trasimenus, Tarsis, Mantinea, Metaurus, Ipsus and Pharsalia. Name some important points respecting each.

MODERN HISTORY.

1. Give an account of the invasion of the Western Empire by Attila.
2. What tragical event brought the armies of Justinian into Italy? How was the Kingdom of the Ostrogoths put to an end?
3. Give an account of the reign of Heraclius.
4. How was the Conquest of Spain effected by the Saracens?
5. Give a brief sketch of the reign of Alfred the Great.
6. What is meant by the word "Investiture?" Relate the struggles which Pope St. Gregory VII had to sustain against Henry IV of Germany.
7. Sketch briefly the Second Crusade.
8. What powerful league was formed against Philip Augustus in the beginning of the 13th century? Where did the French monarch annihilate the hopes of his enemies?
9. Give an account of the abolition of the military order of the Knight Templars.
10. Give an account of the final overthrow of the Moors in Spain.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

1. Who discovered Canada? Give a brief sketch of his work as a discoverer and colonizer.
2. What caused enmity between the French colonists and the Iroquois? Is it just to blame Champlain for this? Give a brief sketch of the Indian wars in the latter half of the 17th century.
3. What is meant by the "Liquor Traffic?" What were its evil effects on the civil and religious affairs of the colony?
4. Relate briefly the history of Quebec from 1608 to 1763.
5. What caused enmity between the French and English colonies? Give an account of King William's war, and of King George's war.
6. Give a brief history of Acadia, dwelling particularly on the expulsion of the Acadians from their country.
7. Mention the different forms of government which existed in the colony from 1763 to 1867, and state the causes of each political change.
8. What is meant by the "Quebec Act," "Civil List" and "Family Compact?"
9. Give a brief outline of the Fenian raids of 1866.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. What proofs can be given of the sphericity of the earth? What is meant by the *diurnal*, *annual* and *translatory* motions of the earth?
2. Define the following geographical terms: Ocean, sea, gulf, bay, basin, estuary, channel, strait, current, lake, river and canal.
3. What are the principal rivers of the Atlantic system in North America? Describe the course of each.

4. Give the boundaries, and name the political divisions of North America.
5. Give a geographical description of the Province of Quebec.
6. Draw a map of the New England States. Name the principal cities, and state their importance as commercial or manufacturing centres.
7. What are the States watered by the Mississippi river and its tributary, the Missouri? Name the principal cities built on the banks of the former.
8. What are the States which form the southern boundary of the Dominion of Canada? Give a geographical description of each.
9. Mention the form of government, religion, commerce, capital and chief cities of the five great powers of Europe.
10. Where is Hindostan? Say something about the position, the form of government, the religion, the climate, and the various products of this country.

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Simplify $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{16} + \frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ of $3\frac{1}{4} - \left\{ \frac{7}{16} + 1\frac{16}{21} - \frac{1}{6} \right\} + \frac{1\frac{1}{4}}{14} - \frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{8}$
2. Find G.C.D. of 484,391 and 684,877. L.C.M of 50,338,675,702,975.
3. Express 12s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ l. as the decimal of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a guinea. Divide 785.46957 by .6594.
4. A, B and C received \$50 for a piece of work: A could have done the work in 20 days, B in 30 days; the three together did it in eight days. How much should each receive and how long would it have taken C to do the work?

5. A father left his son a fortune, $\frac{1}{4}$ of which he ran through in 8 months; $\frac{3}{7}$ of the remainder lasted him 12 months longer; after which he had \$820 left. What sum did the father bequeath his son?
6. Find the cost of painting a room 30 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 9 in. and 12 ft. high, having three windows each 7 ft. by 4 ft., at the rate of 40 cents a square yard.
7. What is the difference between the amount of \$3,240 for 5 years, 3 months and 10 days at 7% and the amount of the same sum for the same time and rate, compound interest?
8. Bought a bill of goods June 1st, 1890, amounting to \$2,500; and agreed to pay \$500 cash, \$750 in 10 days, \$600 in 20 days, \$400 in 30 days and \$250 in 40 days. At what date might I equitably pay the whole?
9. If, in 8 days, 15 sugar maples, each running 12 quarts of sap per day, make 10 boxes of sugar, each weighing 6lb, how many boxes weighing 10lb a-piece will a maple grove containing 300 trees make in 36 days, each tree running 16 quarts per day?
10. A train leaving Ottawa long. $75^{\circ} 43' 22''$ at 8.15 a.m., reaches Vancouver long. $125^{\circ} 30'$ in 154 hours. At what o'clock, Vancouver time, is the train due?

ALGEBRA.

1. Simplify: $4a \left[6b + (4b - 2c) - 8c + \left\{ 2a - (3b - c - 2b) \right\} \right]$

2. Simplify: $\frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b+c}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b+c}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a}{2bc} \right\}$

3. Expand by inspection: $(a+b)^2$; $(x+y+z)^2$.

4. Solve: $\frac{x - \frac{3}{2}}{x-1} + \frac{x - \frac{5}{2}}{x+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{15 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right\}}$

5. Given $\frac{x+2}{3} + 8y = 31$, and $\frac{y+5}{4} + 10x = 192$; find x and y .
6. Solve: $\frac{x-2}{x+1} + \frac{x+2}{x-2} = 2\frac{(x+3)}{x-3}$
7. Find value of x in equation: $\frac{\sqrt{7x^2+4} + 2\sqrt{3x-1}}{\sqrt{7x^2+4} - 2\sqrt{3x-1}} = 7$.
8. Rationalize denominator of: $\frac{7-3\sqrt{5}}{6+2\sqrt{5}}$
9. Express by logarithms the value of: $\sqrt[3]{743 \times \frac{3}{(6.72)^2}}$
10. A party of excursionists agreed to pay \$70 for their tickets, but before the bill was presented a number of the party left, in consequence of which each of the others had to pay \$1.50 more than if all had been present. Had four more left, the outlay of those remaining would have been doubled. How many were in the party?

GEOMETRY.

1. Prove that if two parallel lines be cut by a third straight line, the sum of the two interior angles on the same side of the secant line is equal to two right angles.
2. ABC and ABD are two triangles on the same base AB, and on the same side of it, the vertex of each triangle being without the other. If AC = AD, show that BC cannot equal BD.
3. If in a square, ABCD, we take the points E, F, G, H, making AF = BG = CH = DC, and join EF, FG, GH and HE, prove that EFGH is a square.
4. Describe a circle through three points not in the same straight line.
5. Prove that the area of a regular polygon is equal to one-half the product of its apothem by its perimeter.

6. Define projection of a point on a plane, projection of a line on a plane, and the projecting plane of a line.
7. Prove that oblique lines drawn from a point to a plane at equal distances from the foot of the perpendicular are equal, and of two oblique lines unequally distant from the foot of the perpendicular the more remote is the greater.
8. Prove that two rectangular parallelepipeds having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes.
9. Prove that the volume of any cone is equal to the product of one-third of its base by its altitude.
10. Prove that if two straight lines are intersected by three parallel planes, their corresponding segments are proportional.

TRIGONOMETRY AND SURVEYING.

1. Find a if $\tan A = \frac{1}{13}$ and $b = 2\frac{5}{11}$.
2. Given $\tan A = 3$, find the other functions.
3. In a right triangle, given B and c , find A , a , b .
4. Show that $\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$; and that $\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$.
5. If two sides of a triangle are each equal to 12, and the included angle is equal to 60° , find the third side.
6. Given $\sin x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\cos x$ negative, find the other functions of x and the value of x .
7. Along the bank of a river is drawn a base line of 500 ft. The angular distance of one end of this line from an object on the opposite side of the river, as observed from the other end of the line, is 53° ; that of the second extremity from the same object, observed at the first, is $79^\circ 12'$; find the perpendicular breadth of the river.

8. How do you construct a perpendicular with a chain? How do you measure across a body of water?

9. Required the area of a triangular field, whose sides are respectively 20, 30 and 40 chains.

10. Given the field notes of a survey, how do you compute the area? Explain the headings of the tablet constructed from the field notes.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What do you obtain when a piece of sulphur is burned in oxygen? How can this substance be converted into common sulphuric acid? How would you ascertain whether a specimen of an acid consisted of sulphuric or nitric acid?
2. Define acid, base, alkali, salt, anhydride. Describe the experiments you would perform in order to decide whether the oxide formed by the combustion of phosphorus in oxygen is an acid or a base.
3. Explain some method of preparing chlorine, giving the reactions.
4. Write the symbols of mercuric chloride, mercurous chloride, potassium acid sulphate, potassium chromate.
5. How much NaCl and H_2SO_4 is required to make 500 grammes HCl.
6. Complete the equation :

$$HNO_3 + H_2SO_3 = H_2SO_4 + NO + H_2O,$$
 showing that the number of bonds changed in one molecule of the reducing agent shows how many molecules of the oxidizing agent must be taken, and *vice versa*.
7. What are the group re-agents employed in acid analysis? Enumerate the principal acids of each group.

8. In searching for the acid of a salt in solution, I find that BaNO_3 produces a precipitate soluble in dilute HCl . H_2SO_4 added to the original solution causes a violent effervescence and the gas renders lime water turbid ; but Mg SO_4 added to the original solution causes no precipitate. What acid is present ?
9. Given a solution supposed to be a mixture of chlorides, iodides and bromides, how would you ascertain the presence of these salts ?
10. You find by analysis that a certain solution contains the bases Ag , As , Ni , Ba , Bi and NH_3 . Give the final reactions by which you can prove the presence of each of these.

LABORATORY WORK.

1. Complete (acid and basic) qualitative analysis of a mixture of solids.
2. Basic analysis of a solution containing three or more bases from three different groups.



INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

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I. CLASSICS.

GREEK.

1. Translate into English :

THE LAMENTATION OF IPHIS.

Οἱ μοι ! τί δὴ βροτοῖσιν οὐκ ἔστιν τόδε
νῖους ὄς εἶναι καὶ γέροντας ἀν' πάλιν ;
" Ἄλλ' , ἐν ὁμοίῳ κεν ἦν τε μὴ καλῶς ἔχῃ ,
γνώμασιν ὑστέραισιν ἐξορθοῦμεθα ,
αἰῶνα δ' οὐκ ἐξίστιν . Εἰ δ' ἤμεν νῖοι
ὄς καὶ γέροντες , εἰ τις ἐξημάρτανεν ,
διπλοῦ βίον λαχόντες , ἐξορθοῦμεθ' ἄν .
' Ἐγὼ γάρ ἄλλους εἰσορῶν τεκνονμένους ,
παίδων τ' ἱραστῆς ἦν , πόθ' οὐτ' ἀπωλλέμεθ'·
εἰ δ' ἐς τόδ' ἦλθον , κάζεπειράθην τέκνων
οἷον στέρεσθαι πατέρα γίγνεται κακόν ,
οὐκ ἂν ποτ' ἐς τόδ' ἦλθον , εἰς ὅ ν' ν , κακοῦ ,
ὄς τις φυτεύσας καὶ νεανίαν τέκων
ἄριστον , εἶτα τοῦδε νῦν στερίσκομαι .
Εἰεν . Τί δὴ χρῆ τὸν ταλαίπωρον με δρᾶν ;
στείχειν πρὸς εἰκος ; κἄτ' ἐρημίαν ἰδῶ
πολλὴν μελάθρων ἀπορίαν τ' ἐμῷ βίῳ .
' Ἦδιστα πρὸς μελάθρα τοῦδε Καπανέως μόλω ;
' Ἦδιστα πρὶν γε δῆθ' , ὅτ' ἦν παῖς ἦδε μοι
(ἄλλ' οὐκέτ' ἔστιν) , ἧ γ' ἐμὴν γενεαῖδα
προσῆγετ' ἄεὶ στόματι , καὶ κέρα τόδε
κατεῖχε χειρὶ . Πατρὶ δ' οὐδέδ' ἦδιον
γέροντι θυγατρὸς ἁρσένων δέ μείζο.ες
ψυχᾶν , γλυκείαν δ' ἦσον ἐς θυπέματα .
Οὐχ' ὡς τάχιστα δῆτά μ' ἄφετ' ἐς δέμονες ,
σκότω δέ δώσειτ , ἐν θ' ἄσιτίας ἐμὸν
δέμας γεραῖον ξυνηκεῖς ἀποφθερῶ ;
τί μ' ὠφελήσει παιδὸς ὄστέων θιγεῖν ;
' Ὡ δυσπάλαιστον γῆρας , ὡς μισῶ σ' ἔχω !

EURIPIDES—Supplicants.

2. (a) What syntactical rule applies in the words *Ἥδοστα* and *ἡσσοιν*?

(b) What synonym is there to *ῥῆτορ*? Show that the use of it would be improper in line 1093.

(c) What grammatical figure is there in line 1091, in the words *Κῆρ* and *χάκποδῶων*?

(d) Point out a prominent reflection contained in this passage and explain it in detail.

(e) Mention the principal parts of a Greek house, and give the Latin terms used to express the corresponding parts of a Roman house.

(f) What characteristic qualities distinguish the plays of Æschyles, Sophocles and Euripides, respectively? State where Sophocles is superior to the other two Greek tragics.

3. Translate into Greek :

Man, in the course of his life, meets with many miseries and misfortunes. From all sides are his groans and wailings to be heard. Want, fear, disease, sorrow, old age, and finally death, attend his journey in this world.

It was surely not the will of the all-wise and all-merciful God who created him, that man's condition should be such. So many proofs and evidences of the Creator's wisdom and bounteousness would not permit us to believe this. It was man's own disobedience and prevarication that caused his misfortunes.

He must now submit with faith to, and with resignation endure, his trials, and, by the practice of virtue, endeavor to reach and secure the eternal reward which his kind Redeemer will bestow upon him if he be faithful to the end.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English :

DEATH OF GERMANICUS.

Cæsar, paullisper ad spem erectus, dein fesso corpore, ubi finis aderat, assistentes amicos in hunc modum alloquitur : " Si fato concederem, justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod me parentibus, liberis, patriæ, intrâ juventam, præmaturo exitu raperent ; nunc, scelere Pisonis et Plancinæ interceptus, ultimas preces pectoribus vestris relinquo. Referatis patri ac fratri quibus acerbitatibus dilaceratus, quibus insidiis circumventus miserrimam vitam pessima morte finierim. Si quos spes meæ, si quos propinquus sanguis, etiam quos invidia erga viventem movebat, illacrymabunt quondam florentem et tot bellorum superstitem muliebri fraude cecidisse. Erit vobis locus querendi apud senatum, invocandi leges. Non hoc præcipuum amicorum munus est prosequi defunctum ignavo questu, sed quæ voluerit meminisse, quæ mandaverit exsequi. Flebunt Germanicum etiam ignoti ; vindicabitis vos, si me potiùs quàm fortunam meam fovebatis. Ostendite populo romano divi Augusti neptem eandemque conjugem meam ; numerate sex liberos. Misericordia cum accusantibus erit ; fingentibusque scelestam mandata aut non credent homines aut non ignoscent." Juravêre amici, dextram morientis contingentes, spiritum antequam ultionem amissuros.

Tum, ad uxorem versus, "per memoriam suâ, per communes liberos "oravit" exueret ferociam, sævienti fortunæ submitteret animum ; "neu, regressa in Urbem, æmulatione potentie validiores irritaret." Hæc palam, et alia secreto per quæ ostendere credebatur metum ex Tiberio. Neque multo post extinguitur, ingenti luctu provinciæ et circumjacentium populorum. Indoluere exteræ nationes regesque ; tanta illi comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, visuque et auditu juxtâ venerabilis, quum magnitudinem et gravitatem summæ fortunæ retineret invidiam et arrogantiam effugerat.

— Tacitus.

2. Mention synonyms of *Liber* and *Scelestus*, explaining the distinctive meaning of each.

To whom were the titles of *Augustus* and *Cæsar* applied ?

What difference is there strictly between the words *amittere* and *perdere*? Between *cupere*, *optare* and *desiderare*? Between *luctus* and *dolor*?

Give the history of the origin, progress and decline of the Roman Senate.

Is this passage as characteristic as others of the style of Tacitus? Explain.

Name the Latin historians and their principal works.

Translate into Latin :

To know anything we must know its effects ; to see men, we must see their works, that we may learn what reason has dictated, or passion has incited, and find what are the most powerful motives of action. To judge rightly of the present, we must oppose it to the past for all judgment is comparative, and of the future nothing can be known. The truth is that no mind is much employed upon the present ; recollection and anticipation fill up all our moments. Our passions are joy and grief, love and hatred, hope and fear. Of joy and grief, the past is the object ; and the future, of hope and fear ; even love and hatred respect the past, for the cause must have been before the effect.

There is no part of history so generally useful as that which relates to the progress of the human mind, the gradual improvement of reason, the successive advances of science, the vicissitudes of learning and ignorance. If accounts of battles and invasions are peculiarly the business of princes, the useful and elegant sets are not to be neglected ; those who have kingdoms to govern, have understandings to cultivate.

—Johnson, *Rasselas*.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.

1. How does the general strain and spirit of epic composition mark its distinction from the other kinds of poetry?
 2. Which are the essential properties of the action of an epic poem? Explain each property. State your reasons why, with regard to these properties, each one of the following compositions should be either included in the list of epics or excluded from it: *Homer's Iliad*, *Dante's Divina Comedia*, *Fenelon's Telemachus*, *Scott's Lady of the Lake*, *Byron's Childe Harold*, *Tennyson's Idylls of the King*.
 3. What are the two great divisions of dramatic poetry? Explain the nature and scope of each, and point out their relative importance with regard to the higher intellectual and moral interests of man.
 4. How are the dramatic unities exhibited in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*?
 5. It has been asserted that "greatness, according to Shakespeare, is an enlargement of some one faculty at the expense of a relative littleness in the rest of the man." Give your views with regard to the manner in which this statement is verified or disproved in the character of *Hamlet*.
 6. Draw a parallel between the comedy of Shakespeare and that of Molière.
 7. Quote from memory the first ten lines of the soliloquy of *Hamlet*, beginning with the line :

"To be, or not to be, that is the question."

 Give the remainder in substance, and comment on its style and sentiment.
- ESSAY: An oration to be delivered on the national holiday, or on the anniversary of a national hero.

FRENCH.

1. Montrez comment la théorie d'Aristote qui base sur le caractère spécial de l'auditoire la différence qui existe entre les divers genres d'éloquence est essentiellement juste, et la seule qui puisse être acceptée.
2. De quel style spécial doivent respectivement faire usage l'académicien, l'avocat et l'orateur populaire ?
3. A quelles études historiques doit particulièrement s'attacher l'orateur du barreau ? L'orateur de la tribune ?
4. A quoi doit surtout s'appliquer celui qui s'adresse aux représentants du peuple dans l'enceinte parlementaire ?
5. L'éloquence de la tribune est-elle florissante à notre époque ? Appuyez votre réponse sur des preuves intrinsèques et extrinsèques.
6. Qu'entend-on par *école descriptive* dans l'histoire de la poésie française ? Que reproche-t-on particulièrement à cette école ? Quels en furent les deux chefs ? Ces derniers méritent-ils des éloges ? Quel genre de poésie succéda, en France, au genre descriptif ?
7. Faites, à grands traits, l'analyse oratoire du discours d'Agrippine à Néron, tel qu'il se trouve dans la scène II de l'acte IV du Britannicus de Racine, y faisant une étude spéciale du mouvement et de l'enchaînement des passions.

SUJET DE DISCOURS :

Développer les motifs qui, dans les circonstances difficiles où se trouvent leurs nationaux, font aux jeunes Canadiens français une obligation plus sérieuse de se livrer à l'étude avec ardeur.

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

GENERAL HISTORY.

1. State the divisions of the history of Judea and prove from some striking events that the Jews were truly the chosen people of God.
2. What has been the influence of Greece on ancient and modern nations?
3. What were the results of Hannibal's campaign in Italy and how did the Romans succeed in conquering Carthage?
4. Describe the social, religious and political condition of Europe after the barbarian invasions.
5. Sketch the state of the Church in the 10th century.
6. Relate the history of the conquest of England by the Normans.
7. What was the internal and external policy of Richelieu? Was it beneficial or hurtful to the interests of France?
8. Relate the leading events of the campaign of Napoleon I in Germany.
9. Sketch briefly the political career of Lincoln.
10. In what year and under what circumstances was Confederation established in Canada.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Account for the principal phenomena of the solar system according to Laplace's Nebular Hypothesis.
2. Explain Darwin's theory of Coral Islands, showing that the various coral formations are but different stages in the formation of the atoll.
3. Discuss Bischof's theory of volcanoes; if you reject his theory, outline the one you accept, briefly stating the reasons for your preference.

4. How do you explain the motion of glaciers ?
5. (a). "Whenever bodies of warm and cold air mingle, they are unable, united, to retain the same amount of moisture that they can separately hold." Why ?
- (b). What circumstances affect the amount of rainfall.
- (c). Mention some rainless districts and account for their existence.
6. What are the causes of (a) the trade winds, (b) monsoons ?
7. (a). Mention the conditions which influence the climate of a country.
- (b). What reasons from a meteorological point of view could be urged in favor of arboriculture in Canada ?
8. What is the most probable theory of the origin of meteorites ? How account for star-showers ?
9. What arguments for or against the universality of the Deluge can be drawn from Geographical Zoology ?
10. Explain the cause of (a) the blue color of the sky (b), of the sunset tints of the clouds.

IV. MATHEMATICS.

HIGHER ALGEBRA.

1. Expose and prove the fundamental principle of choice.
2. Prove the following formulas :

$$a. s = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-r+1)}{r}$$

$$b. \frac{\frac{n+r-1}{r} \cdot \frac{n-1}{r-1}}{r} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+r-1)}{r}$$

3. How many signals can be made with four lights of different colors, which can be displayed either simply or any number at a time, side by side or one above another?
4. Expand : $\left(\frac{3x^2}{5} - y\frac{1}{2}\right)$
5. Find the middle term of : $\left(\frac{x}{2y} + \frac{y}{2x}\right)^8$
6. What is the chance of throwing a six and a five by a single throw of two dice?
7. A perpetual annuity of \$1,000 is to be purchased, to begin at the end of 10 years. If interest is reckoned at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. what should be paid for it?
8. Resolve into partial fractions : $\frac{7x^2 - x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)}$
9. Expand to four terms in ascending powers of x : $\frac{1-x}{1-x+x^2}$

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Prove that every section of a sphere made by a plane is a circle.
2. Given a material sphere, to find its diameter.
3. Prove that the sum of the sides of a spherical polygon is less than the circumference of a great circle.
4. Prove that the sum of the angles of a spherical triangle is greater than two, and less than six, right angles.
5. Prove that the area of the surface of a sphere is equal to the product of its diameter by the circumference of a great circle.

6. In the right spherical triangle, prove :

(i) $\cos c = \cos a \cos b$.

(ii) $\sin a = \sin c \sin B$.

(iii) $\sin b = \tan a \cot A$.

7. In the oblique spherical triangle, prove :

(i) $\sin a \sin B = \sin b \sin A$.

(ii) $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$.

8. Indicate how to solve the following problems :

(i) Given two sides a and b and the included angle C .

(ii) Given two sides a and b and the angle A opposite to one of them.

(iii) Given two angles A and B and the side a opposite to one of them.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Describe the Rectilinear System of co-ordinates.
2. Find the value of the unit angle in circular measure.
3. Find the equation of a tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ at the point (x, y) .
4. Find the points in which the straight line $y = mx + c$ meets the parabola $y^2 = 4px$.
5. Find the equation of the ellipse, being given the foci and the constant sum $2a$.
6. Find the equation of the asymptotes to the hyperbola.
7. Prove that the tangent at any point of an hyperbola bisects the angle formed by the focal radii.
8. Define the hyperbolic spiral. Give its equation and construct its locus.

Problems.

1. The equation of a chord of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ is $y = 2x + 11$. Find its length.
2. A double ordinate of a parabola $= 8p$. Prove that straight lines drawn from its ends to the vertex are perpendicular to each other.
3. In an ellipse the subtangent for the point $(3, \frac{17}{3})$ is $-\frac{16}{3}$, the eccentricity $= \frac{4}{5}$. What is the equation of the ellipse?
4. Find the eccentricity of an equilateral hyperbola.

V. NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY.

1. Define and divide Geology.
2. Describe the geological effects of fresh water.
3. What are the sources and effects of heat?
4. What are the kinds of rocks of the Archaean Time? Where are they found? What is their origin?
5. How is the Silurian age divided? Describe the kinds of rocks of the Lower Silurian. What conclusions are to be drawn from these rocks as regards both land and water?
6. Why is the Devonian age so called? What are the chief characteristics of that age both in plant and animal life?
7. Describe the Reptilian age.
8. Describe the leading phenomena that occurred during the three periods of the Quaternary age.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

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I. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Quandonam est syllogismus demonstrativus \vdash -probabilis ?
2. An conscientia est veritatis criterium ? Quid est proprium ejus objectum ?
3. Proba veritatem tùm ontologicam tùm logicam, à Deo tanquàm causâ, procedere.
4. Demonstra mundum creatum fuisse à Deo et liberò.
5. An anima humana est essentialiter immortalis ?
6. Refutatâ Idealistarum doctrinâ, explica et proba scholasticum axioma. "Nihil est in intellectu, quin priùs fuerit in sensu."
7. Proba existentiam Dei ex existentia motùs.
8. An ratio humana potest assumi ut supremum moralitatis criterium ?
9. Nùm Status civilis circà contractum matrimonii leges ferre potest.
10. An Ecclesia Catholica jure fruatur possidendi bona temporalia ?

II. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

1. What was in olden times ^{the} philosophy of Egypt ?
2. Who were the leading skeptic philosophers in Greece and in Rome and what were their main principles ?
3. Who were the Gnostics ?

4. Sketch briefly the philosophy of St. Augustine.
5. Was the long quarrel between the Nominalists and the Realists as useless as it has been said by modern writers ?
6. Enumerate the leading differences between Scotus' and St. Thomas' teachings.
7. Show that Hobbes was but the logical exponent of Bacon's ideas.
8. Prove that Kant's system leads logically to skepticism.
9. Is Herbert Spencer a positivist ?
10. What are the main ideas of Donoso Cortès ?

DISSERTATION.

Show both from reason and history that a materialist in theoretical sciences, is necessarily driven to sensualism in morals, to radicalism in politics and to socialism in political economy.

III. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Is the right of property grounded on natural law ?
2. What are the inconveniences of the division of labor and of the introduction of machines ? *
3. Explain and repute Malthus' theory on population.
4. Is luxury beneficial to a nation ?
5. What is meant by public debt and what is the amount of the public debts of the leading nations of Europe ? How is a public debt consolidated and diminished ?

IV. PHYSICS.

1. Define force. What is meant by the resultant of a number of forces ? Give a geometrical construction for finding the resultant of any number of forces acting at a point.

2. A balloon is carried along at a height of 100 feet from the ground, with a velocity of 40 miles an hour. A stone is dropped from it. Find the time before the stone reaches the ground, and the distance from the point where it reaches the ground to the spot vertically below where it left the balloon.
3. A vessel in the shape of a pyramid and 5 ft. high, having a base 4 ft. square, is filled with water. Find the pressure on its base and account for its being greater than the total weight of water in the vessel. Weight of a cubic foot of water is 62.3 lbs.
4. Explain the action of resonators in strengthening sound. Why must the resonator have a definite depth?
5. Explain the working of Koenig's apparatus for the analysis of sound.
6. How are sounds perceived by the ear? How does the structure of the ear enable it to distinguish between a musical sound and a noise?
7. Describe Regnault's method of determining the density of gases.
8. Explain what is meant by the mobile equilibrium of temperature.
9. How did Foucault determine the velocity of light?
10. Show that it is necessary that the refractive angle of a prism be less than twice the critical angle, in order that the rays refracted at the first face may emerge from the second.
11. What is the focal distance of a double convex lens when the distance of the image and object are respectively 8 and 42 centimeters.
12. What is meant by electrical capacity? How is it related to electrical density? How do we measure electrical capacity and potential, using Conlomb's balance?
13. What is the cause of polarization in electric batteries, and how is this evil done away with?

14. What is Lenz's law. Explain by it the directions of the currents induced in a bobbin of wire revolving before the poles of a horse-shoe magnet, on an axis perpendicular to the plane of the magnet.
15. Describe the working of Hughes' induction balance.
16. The electromotive force at the brushes of a compound shunt wound dynamo machine is 80 volts, the resistance of the series magnet coil is .03 ohms, and that of the shunt coil is 10 ohms. At what distance from the machine could you burn an installation of 100 lamps arranged in multiple arc, each lamp requiring a potential difference of 75 volts, and a current of .75 ampere, the resistance of the conducting wires being 2 ohms per 1,000 yards?
17. Which is the best way of arranging a battery of 30 cells, each having a resistance of 5 ohms, so as to send the strongest possible current through 3 cables joined in multiple arc and offering resistances of 13, 15 and 17 ohms respectively?

V. CALCULUS.

1. What is the differential of the function

$$y = \frac{5}{3} \log. (x-1) - \frac{1}{6} \log. (x+2) - \frac{3}{2} \log x.$$
2. Integrate the expressions $(2-3x^5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} 3x^4 dx$ and $\frac{(x dx)}{(a+bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$
3. What are the logarithms of 0 and 1? Prove them the same in all systems. State clearly how you would proceed to calculate the log. of $170^\circ 43' 7''$. Given the Briggsian log. of 25 equals 1.39794 and of 137 equals 2.1372 indicate the process for finding log. 137 in the system of which e is base.
4. Illustrate by a geometrical figure the meaning of the expression $y = \cos (4x^3 - 3x)$ and find its first and second differential coefficients.
5. Find the area included between the opposite branches of an hyperbola, its transverse axis and any line parallel to it.

6. Given ten gallons of liquor, it is required to find the relation between the radius and altitude of a cylindrical vessel, open at top, which shall just hold the liquor and have its interior surface minimum.
7. Give formulas for the area of an ellipse, surface of a prolate or an oblate spheroid and volume of same solid. Evolve the first and the last of these.
8. Define contact of the first order, contact of the second order osculating circle and determine the radius of curvature for point on a parabola whose abscissa is 9 and ordinate 6.
9. If the diameter of a spherical soap bubble increase uniformly at the rate of $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch per second, at what rate is its capacity increasing at the moment the diameter becomes 2 inches?

VI. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. What different classes of novels are represented by the works of Miss Austen and Mr. Trollope and by those of Charlotte Bronte? What position does George Eliot hold with regard to these two classes? On what rests the chief glory of her genius, and what peculiar mental bias constitutes the principal defect of her works? Point out the defects of the works of Thackeray as a truthful picturer of life.
2. Show that the arraignment of society made by Victor Hugo in "Les Misérables" is false in its premises, and that his characters, especially those of the hero, the heroine and the bishop, are monstrous exaggerations.
3. Draw a parallel between the views of Tennyson and Browning as exhibited in their works concerning human liberty and progress. What would you call the central idea in the writings of each poet?

4. Point out the chief excellencies and limitations in the writings of Swinburne. What tendencies of the modern French school has he introduced into English literature? What are his peculiar views with regard to religion?
5. Write a brief criticism of Goethe's Faust.

ESSAY :—True and False Realism.

HONOUR PAPERS IN PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Is Cicero right when he states in his treatise *De Legibus* "that the reasoning faculty is common to both God and man?" How does he prove this statement, and what is the value of his arguments?
2. How does the Roman orator explain that mutual benevolence is necessary in society?
3. What is the difference between equal rights, as advocated by Cicero, and that which has been called by the same name in our province?
4. Does Cicero think, as Kant, that man is the source of all truth and right?
5. May Cicero be said to be a great philosopher?

SECOND PAPER.

1. What are, according to Adam Smith, the advantages of the division of labor?
2. Is it right to uphold with Adam Smith that "a man must always live by his work, and his wages must at least be sufficient to maintain him?" Would you not require something more?
3. How does Adam Smith prove that the wages of labor must vary with the constancy or inconstancy of employment?

4. Explain and refute the main principles of Proudhon as to political economy.

5. How does Adam Smith prove that gold and silver are the best metals to be used as coins ?

THIRD PAPER.

1. What are the principal tenets of the Scottish school of philosophy ?

2. What do you think of the definition of man as given by Sir W. Hamilton : " Man is an intelligence served by organs ? "

3. Is Hamilton right in the definition he gives of philosophy ?

4. Is the mind ever unconsciously modified ? How does Hamilton answer this question and prove his answer ?

5. Give a short analysis of Hamilton's views upon psychology.



FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18TH,

1890

Conferring of Degrees.

The degree of **MASTER OF ARTS** was conferred on

HENRI A. CONSTANTINEAU, O.M.L.,
Ottawa, Ont.

WALTER A. HERKENRATH,
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

The degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** was conferred on

FRANÇOIS BRUNETTE, with great distinction,
Ottawa, Ont.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, with great distinction,
Alexandria, Ont.

CORNELIUS KENNEDY, with great distinction,
Port Huron, Ont.

TIMOTHY DONOVAN, with great distinction,
Springfield, Mass.

RODOLPHE PARADIS,
St. Jean, Quebec.

HONOUR LIST.

CORNELIUS KENNEDY,

Second-class in Philosophy and Social Sciences.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

Second-class in Philosophy and Social Sciences.

COMMERCIAL GRADUATES.

(IN ORDER OF MERITT.)

ADOLPHE LETELLIER,	Peterboro,	Ontario.
PATRICK J. CLANCY,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
MICHAEL D. BRENNAN.	Mattawa,	Ontario.
JAMES W. RIGNEY,	Kingston,	Ontario.
HERBERT J. CAMERON,	Buckingham,	Quebec.
BERNARD P. MURPHY,	Putnam,	Connecticut.
MICHAEL E. CONWAY,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
NAPOLEON J. ROCQUE,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
JOSEPH R. MCGREEVY,	Quebec,	P. Q.
FIZALAM PERRAS,	Embrun,	Ontario.
GEORGE T. MCGUIRE,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
EDWARD P. GLEESON,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
ARTHUR J. VALLERAND,	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
F. X. LEONIDAS RATTEY,	Ottawa,	Ontario.

MEDALS OF MERIT

FOR

EXCELLENCE IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

ENGLISH COURSE.

SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED BY

His Grace The Right Rev. J. C. Duhamel,

ARCHBISHOP OF OTTAWA,

AWARDED TO

DENIS MURPHY, LAKE LA HACHE, B.C.

FRENCH COURSE.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY

Rév. O. Boucher, P.P. of Haberhill, Mass.

AWARDED TO

FRANÇOIS BRUNETTE, OTTAWA, ONT.

MEDALS OF HONOR

—: FOR :—

CLASS STANDING,

These medals are awarded to those only who have followed all the branches taught in their class. The successful competitor for a medal has to obtain eighty per cent. of the sum of the marks for all the branches, and not less than sixty per cent. in any single branch.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FOURTH FORM.

SILVER MEDAL

PRESENTED BY

His Ex. Lord Stanley of Preston.

AWARDED TO

ALBERT NEWMAN, Ramsay, Ont.

THIRD FORM.

SILVER MEDAL, presented by

J. A. MacCABE, LL.D.

AWARDED TO

MARTIN POWERS, Ottawa, Ont.

SECOND FORM.

SILVER MEDAL, presented by

J. F. WATERS, M.A.

AWARDED TO

JAMES MURPHY, Lake La Lache, B.C.

FIRST FORM.

SILVER MEDAL, presented by

JAMES ADAMSON, Esq.,

OF OTTAWA,

AWARDED TO

PIERRE BRUNELLE, Lowell, Mass.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

FOURTH GRADE.

SILVER MEDAL, presented by

P. A. EGLESON, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.

AWARDED TO

ADOLPHE LETELLIER, Peterboro, Ont.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1ST ENGLISH COURSE.

Medal. — Denis Murphy
2nd Prize. — Francis French
1st Acc. — Timothy Donovan
2nd " — Duncan McDonald.

1ST FRENCH COURSE.

Medal. — François Brunette
1st Acc. — Joseph Landry
2nd " — Damien Masson.

2ND ENGLISH COURSE.

1st Prize. — Albert Newman
2nd " — Louis Kehoe
1st Acc. — Isaiah French
2nd " — Alban White.

2ND FRENCH COURSE.

1st Prize. — Léon Raymond
2nd " — Albert Bédard
1st Acc. — Arthur Sabourin
2nd " — Albert Laroque.

3RD ENGLISH COURSE.

1st Prize. — James Murphy
2nd " — Anthony Burke
1st Acc. — Stephen Halissey
2nd " — John McDermott.

3RD FRENCH COURSE.

1st Prize. — Fízalam Perras
2nd " — Arthur Barrette
1st Acc. — Pierre Brunelle
2nd " — Léonidas Rattey.

SIXTH FORM.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1st Prize. — Damien Masson
2nd " — Joseph Landry
1st Acc. — Jeremiah Moriarty
2nd " — Francis French.

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS.

1st Prize. — Joseph Landry
2nd " — Damien Masson
1st Acc. — Jeremiah Moriarty
2nd " — Francis French.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- 1st Prize.—Cornelius Delaney
 2nd " Joseph Landry
 1st Acc.—Damien Masson
 2nd " Jeremiah Moriarty.

CALCULUS.

- Prize.—Duncan McDonald
 Acc.—Francis French.

ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize.—Francis French
 2nd " Jeremiah Moriarty
 1st Acc.—Duncan McDonald
 2nd " Francis Cahill.

PHYSICS.

- 1st Prize.—Jeremiah Moriarty
 2nd " Francis French
 1st Acc.—Duncan McDonald
 2nd " Cornelius Delaney.

FIFTH FORM.

GREEK.

- 1st Prize.—James Breheny
 2nd " James Collins
 1st Acc.—Alphonse Charron
 2nd " John O'Connor.

LATIN.

- 1st Prize.—James Breheny
 2nd " James Collins
 1st Acc.—Alphonse Charron
 2nd " John O'Connor.

ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize.—John O'Connor
 2nd " James Breheny
 1st Acc.—James Collins
 2nd " Charles Gaudet.

FRENCH.

- Prize.—Charles Gaudet
 1st Acc.—Alphonse Charron
 2nd " Arthur Carriere.

GENERAL HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—John O'Connor
 2nd " Charles Gaudet
 1st Acc.—James Collins
 2nd " Alphonse Charron.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—John O'Connor
 2nd " James Collins
 1st Acc.—Charles Gaudet
 2nd " Alphonse Charron.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

- Prize.—
 1st Acc.—Thomas Troy
 2nd " Alphonse Charron.

GEOLOGY.

- 1st Prize.—Charles Gaudet
 2nd " John O'Connor
 1st Acc.—James Breheny
 2nd " Alphonse Charron.

FOURTH FORM.

GREEK.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Newman
 2nd " Léon Raymond
 1st Acc.—John P. Smith
 2nd " Isaiah French.

LATIN.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Newman
 2nd " John P. Smith
 1st Acc.—Isaiah French
 2nd " Léon Raymond.

ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Newman
 2nd " John P. Smith
 1st Acc.—Isaiah French
 2nd " Hector Garneau.

FRENCH.

- Prize.—Léon Raymond
 1st Acc.—Hector Garneau
 2nd " Alphonse Archambault

HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—John P. Smith
 2nd " William Prodrick
 1st Acc.—Léon Raymond.
 2nd " Walter Cavanagh.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Newman
 2nd " John P. Smith
 1st Acc.—Walter Cavanagh
 2nd " William Prodrick.

MATHEMATICS.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Newman
 2nd " Francis Cahill
 1st Acc.—John Smith
 2nd " Isaiah French.

MINERALOGY.

- Prize.—Léon Raymond
 1st Acc.—Albert Newman
 2nd " Isaiah French.

THIRD FORM.

GREEK.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Bédard
 2nd " Albert Chabot
 1st Acc.—Louis Kehoe
 2nd " Martin Powers.

LATIN.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Chabot
 2nd " Albert Bédard
 1st Acc.—Louis Kehoe
 2nd " Raoul Bélanger.

ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize.—Martin Powers
 2nd " Albert Chabot
 1st Acc.—Louis Kehoe
 2nd " Joseph McDougal.

FRENCH—(1st Division.)

- 1st Prize.—Raoul Bélanger
 2nd " Albert Chabot
 1st Acc.—Albert Larocque
 2nd " Joseph Vincent.

FRENCH—(2nd Division.)

- 1st Prize.—James Breheny
 2nd " Mathew Delaney
 1st Acc.—Martin Powers.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—Martin Powers
 2nd " Albert Chabot
 1st Acc.—Albert Bédard
 2nd " Joseph McDougal.

MODERN HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—Martin Powers
 2nd " Albert Chabot
 1st Acc.—Albert Bédard
 2nd " Joseph McDougal.

MATHEMATICS.

- 1st Prize.—Martin Powers
 2nd " Joseph Vincent
 1st Acc.—Francis Doyle
 2nd " Albert Bédard.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1st Prize.—Martin Powers.
 2nd " Joseph McDougal.
 1st Acc.—Francis Doyle.
 2nd " Raoul Bélanger.

SECOND FORM.

GREEK

- 1st Prize.—James Murphy
 2nd " Anthony Bourke
 1st Acc.—Ernest Capbert
 2nd " Albert Gagnon.

LATIN.

- 1st Prize.—James Murphy
 2nd " Ernest Capbert
 1st Acc.—Anthony Bourke
 2nd " Stephen Hallissey.

ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize.—James Murphy
 2nd " Anthony Bourke
 1st Acc.—Stephen Hallissey
 2nd " Joseph McDermott.

FRENCH—(1st Division.)

- 1st Prize.—Albert Gagnon
 2nd " Lucien Hudon
 1st Acc.—Ernest Capbert
 2nd " Joseph Lévêque.

FRENCH—(2nd Division.)

- 1st Prize.—James Murphy
 2nd " Albert Newman
 1st Acc.—Anthony Bourke
 2nd " Arthur Olivier.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—James Murphy
 2nd " Anthony Bourke
 1st Acc.—John McDermott
 2nd " Stephen Hallissey.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—James Murphy
 2nd " Anthony Bourke
 1st Acc.—Joseph McDermott
 2nd " Stephen Hallissey.

GEOMETRY.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Gagnon
 2nd " Anthony Bourke
 1st Acc.—James Murphy
 2nd " Louis Bouin.

ZOOLOGY.

- 1st Prize.—James Murphy
 2nd " Lucien Hudon
 1st Acc.— Polydore Lacoste
 2nd " Albert Gagnon.

FIRST FORM.

LATIN.

- 1st Prize.—William Woods
 2nd " Pierre Brunelle
 1st Acc.— Connell Higgins
 2nd " John O'Brien

ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize.—John O'Brien
 2nd " William Woods
 1st Acc.— Pierre Brunelle
 2nd " Connell Higgins

FRENCH—(1ST DIVISION).

- 1st Prize.—Lorenzo Leduc
 2nd " Arthur Barrette
 1st Acc.— Pierre Brunelle
 2nd " Joseph Tassé

FRENCH—(2ND DIVISION).

- 1st Prize.—William Woods
 2nd " John O'Brien
 1st Acc.— Edmund O'Reilly
 2nd " Connell Higgins

HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 1st Prize.—Pierre Brunelle
 2nd " John O'Brien
 1st Acc.— William Woods
 2nd " John Hurley

ALGEBRA.

- 1st Prize.—Pierre Brunelle
 2nd " Connell Higgins
 1st Acc.— William Woods
 2nd " John O'Brien

BOTANY.

- 1st Prize.—William Woods
 2nd " John O'Brien
 1st Acc.— Pierre Brunelle
 2nd " Connell Higgins

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

ALGEBRA.

- Prize— Alphonse Robert
 1st Acc.— Gerald Lonergan
 2nd " J. J. Gillespie

GEOMETRY.

- Prize— Alphonse Robert
 1st Acc.— Gerald Lonergan
 2nd " J. J. Gillespie

TRIGONOMETRY.

Prize.— Gerald Lonergan
1st Acc.— Alphonse Robert
2nd " " J. J. Gillespie

PRACTICAL SURVEYING.

Prize.— Gerald Lonergan
1st Acc.— Alphonse Robert
2nd " " Omer Carrier

CHEMISTRY.

Prize.— Alphonse Robert
1st Acc.— Gerald Lonergan
2nd " " Albert Robillard

SURVEYING.

Prize.— Alphonse Robert
1st Acc.— Gerald Lonergan
2nd " " J. J. Gillespie

PHYSICS.

Prize.— Alphonse Robert
1st Acc.— Gerald Lonergan
2nd " " J. J. Gillespie

DRAWING.

Prize.— Gerald Lonergan
1st Acc.— Omer Carrier
2nd " " Albert Morel

SECOND YEAR.

ALGEBRA.

Prize.— Walter McGreevy
Acc. — Alexander Dufresne.

CALCULUS.

Prize.— Walter McGreevy
Acc. — Alexander Dufresne.

MECHANICS.

Prize.— Walter McGreevy
Acc. — Alexander Dufresne.

PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.

Prize.— Walter McGreevy
Acc. — Alexander Dufresne.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Prize.— Alexander Dufresne
Acc. — Walter McGreevy.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

Prize.— Walter McGreevy
Acc. — Alexander Dufresne.

HIGHER SURVEYING.

Prize.— Walter McGreevy
Acc. — Alexander Dufresne.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

Prize.— Joseph Laferrrière
Acc. — Alexander Dufresne.

MINERALOGY.

Prize.— Alexander Dufresne
Acc. — Walter McGreevy.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1ST ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.*—Herbert Cameron
2nd " " John O'Brien
1st Acc.—William Woods
2nd " " John Hurley.

2ND ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.*—Walter Brophy
2nd " " William Murphy
1st Acc.—John McCabe
2nd " " Henry Driscoll

3RD ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.*—John Gleeson
2nd " " David Kearns
1st Acc.—Peter Mellon
2nd " " Charles Brophy.

1ST FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.*—Léonard Moncion
2nd " " Henri Quesnel
1st Acc.—Philius Carrière
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque.

2ND FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.*—Eugène Labelle
2nd " " Rodolphe Robidoux
1st Acc.—Joseph Deslauriers
2nd " " Léon Gagnon.

3RD FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.*—Joseph Lafontaine
2nd " " Philippe Quesnel
1st Acc.—Albert Quesnel
2nd " " Aurèle Lambert.

FOURTH GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize.*—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " Bernard Murphy
1st Acc.—James Rigney
2nd " " Michael Brennan.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—Patrick Clancy
2nd " " Bernard Murphy
1st Acc.—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " Michael Conway.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.*—James Rigney
2nd " " Bernard Murphy
1st Acc.—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " Joseph McGreevy.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

- 1st Prize.*—Bernard Murphy
2nd " " Edward Gleeson
1st Acc.—Patrick Clancy
2nd " " Adolphe Letellier.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.*—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " Bernard Murphy
1st Acc.—Michael Brennan
2nd " " Herbert Cameron.

BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.*—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " Napoléon Roque
1st Acc.—Arthur Vallerand
2nd " " Michael Brennan.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " Arthur Vallerand
1st Acc.—James Rigney
2nd " " Michael Conway.

PHYSICS.

- 1st Prize.*—Bernard Murphy
2nd " " Adolphe Letellier
1st Acc.—Herbert Cameron
2nd " " Michael Brennan.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

- 1st Prize.*—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " Bernard Murphy
1st Acc.—Herbert Cameron
2nd " " Michael Brennan.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize.*—Arthur J. Turcotte
2nd " " Edward Gleeson
1st Acc.—Ernest Valin
2nd " " Eugène Thibert.

THIRD GRADE (1ST DIVISION.)

READING.

- 1st Prize.*—Frédéric Lamoureux
2nd " " Henry Driscoll
1st Acc.—Ozias Laplante
2nd " " William Fagan.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—William Murphy
2nd " " Leonard Murphy
1st Acc.—Eugène Larocque.
2nd " " Henri Christin

COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.*—Leonard Murphy
2nd " " Henry Driscoll
1st Acc.—Henri Quesnel.
2nd " " Ozias Laplante

ALGEBRA.

- 1st Prize.*—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " Arthur Vallerand
1st Acc.—Joseph McGreevy
2nd " " Bernard Murphy.

ACTUAL BUSINESS.

- 1st Prize.*—Arthur Vallerand
2nd " " Arthur J. Turcotte
1st Acc.—Michael Brennan
2nd " " Bernard Murphy.

GEOMETRY.

- 1st Prize.*—Adolphe Letellier
2nd " " James Rignoy
1st Acc.—Joseph McGreevy
2nd " " Arthur Vallerand.

NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.*—Ernest Valin
2nd " " Bernard Murphy
1st Acc.—Napoléon Rocque
2nd " " Arthur J. Turcotte.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.*—George Dumais
2nd " " Henry Driscoll
1st Acc.—Leonard Murphy
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.*—Leonard Murphy
2nd " " Ozias Laplante
1st Acc.—George Dumais
2nd " " Frédéric Lamoureux

HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.*—William Fagan
2nd " " Edward Maguire
1st Acc.—John McCabe
2nd " " Henry Driscoll.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.*—William Fagan
2nd " " George Dumais
1st Acc.—Leonard Murphy
2nd " " John McCabe.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Edward Maguire
2nd " " William Murphy
1st Acc.—Adélaré Charron
2nd " " Ozias Laplante.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—William Murphy
2nd " " Ozias Laplante
1st Acc.—Edward Maguire
2nd " " Joseph Copping.

BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.*—William Murphy
2nd " " Ozias Laplante
1st Acc.—William Fagan
2nd " " Maxime Béland.

NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.*—Louis Bélanger
2nd " " Henri Qucsnel
1st Acc.—Joseph Charlebois
2nd " " George Dumais.

THIRD GRADE (2ND. DIVISION).

READING.

- 1st Prize.*—Peter Connolly
2nd " " Walter Brophy
1st Acc.—Raoul Bélanger
2nd " " Raoul Beaulieu.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—Raoul Beaulieu
2nd " " Peter Connolly
1st Acc.—Walter Brophy
2nd " " Raoul Bélanger.

COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.*—William Egleson
2nd " " Peter Connolly
1st Acc.—Walter Brophy
2nd " " Raoul Bélanger.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.*—Walter Brophy
2nd " " Peter Connolly
1st Acc.—Raoul Beaulieu
2nd " " Joseph Plant.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.*—William Egleson
2nd " " Walter Brophy
1st Acc.—Peter Connolly
2nd " " Léonard Moncion.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.*—William Egleson
2nd " " Peter Connolly
1st Acc.—Raoul Beaulieu
2nd " " Charles Robillard

HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.*—Bernard Fitzpatrick
2nd " " William Egleson
1st Acc.—Joseph Plant
2nd " " Walter Brophy.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Walter Brophy
2nd " " Joseph Archambault.
1st Acc.—Raoul Beaulieu
2nd " " Arthur Malo.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

1st Prize.—Léonard Moncion
2nd " " Walter Brophy
1st Acc.—Joseph Archambault
2nd " " Ludger Archambault

BOOK-KEEPING.

1st Prize.—Raoul Bélanger
2nd " " Léonard Moncion
1st Acc.—Aurélien Bélanger
2nd " " Joseph Archambault.

NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

1st Prize.—Philius Carrière
2nd " " Peter Connolly
1st Acc.—Ludger Archambault
2nd " " Léonard Moncion.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.

1st Prize.—Peter Mellon
2nd " " Romeo Beaulieu
1st Acc.—Henry J. Roche
2nd " " Hector Lévêque.

SPELLING

1st Prize.—Peter Mellon
2nd " " Romeo Beaulieu
1st Acc.—Joseph Robert
2nd " " Léopold Christin.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1st Prize.—Peter Mellon
2nd " " Arthur Gosselin
1st Acc.—Romeo Beaulieu
2nd " " Edward Vallerand.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

1st Prize.—Peter Mellon
2nd " " Romeo Beaulieu
1st Acc.—Ernest Alley
2nd " " Joseph Robert.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

1st Prize.—Léon Gagnon
2nd " " Peter Mellon
1st Acc.—Edouard Landry
2nd " " Henry J. Roche.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st Prize.—Peter Mellon
2nd " " Léon Gagnon
1st Acc.—Romeo Beaulieu
2nd " " Edward Vallerand.

ARITHMETIC.

1st Prize.—Arthur Gosselin
2nd " " Edouard Landry
1st Acc.—Hector Lévêque
2nd " " Peter Mellon.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

1st Prize.—Arthur Gosselin
2nd " " Peter Mellon
1st Acc.—Louis Baudry
2nd " " Edouard Landry.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.

1st Prize.—Charles Brophy
2nd " " Joseph Chéné
1st Acc.—Hormisdas Beauchemin
2nd " " David Kearns.

SPELLING.

1st Prize.—Albert Quesnel
2nd " " Joseph Lafontaine
1st Acc.—Charles Brophy
2nd " " Joseph Beaudoin.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1st Prize.—Charles Brophy
2nd " " Albert Quesnel
1st Acc.—Hormisdas Beauchemin
2nd " " David Kearns.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

1st Prize.—Charles Brophy
2nd " " David Kearns
1st Acc.—Albert Quesnel
2nd " " Maxime Beauvais.

SACRED HISTORY.

1st Prize.—David Kearns
2nd " " Charles Brophy
1st Acc.—Eudore Lucier
2nd " " Hormisdas Beauchemin

GEOGRAPHY.

1st Prize.—Eudore Lucier
2nd " " Charles Brophy
1st Acc.—David Kearns
2nd " " Joseph Lafontaine.

ARITHMETIC.

1st Prize.—Hormisdas Beauchemin
2nd " " Albert Quesnel
1st Acc.—Joseph Lafontaine
2nd " " George Larose.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

1st Prize.—Joseph Donovan
2nd " " Hormisdas Beauchemin
1st Acc.—Albert Quesnel.
2nd " " George Larose.

FRENCH SECTION.

THIRD GRADE.

READING.

1st Prize.—Léonard Moncion
2nd " " Joseph Archambault
1st Acc.—Eugène Larocque
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque

SPELLING.

1st Prize.—Joseph Archambault
2nd " " Louis Belcourt
1st Acc.—Louis Bélanger
2nd " " Philias Carrière.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

1st Prize.—Henri Christin
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque
1st Acc.—Raoul Bélanger
2nd " " Léonard Moncion.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

1st Prize.—Maurice Carrier
2nd " " Henri Christin
1st Acc.—Léonard Moncion
2nd " " Eugène Larocque.

COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.—Raoul Bélanger
 2nd " Philius Carrière
 1st Acc.—Alphonse Larocque
 2nd " Ludger Archambault.

ANALYSIS.

- 1st Prize.—Léonard Moncion
 2nd " Raoul Bélanger
 1st Acc.—Philius Carrière
 2nd " Ludger Archambault.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize.—Henri Christin
 2nd " Léon Gagnon
 1st Acc.—Alphonse Larocque
 2nd " Philius Carrière.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize.—Henri Quesnel
 2nd " Eugène Larocque
 1st Acc.—Maxime Béland
 2nd " William Weir.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize.—Eugène Labelle
 2nd " Edouard Landry
 1st Acc.—Joseph Robert
 2nd " Aurélien Bélanger.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.—Edouard Landry
 2nd " Eugène Labelle
 1st Acc.—Aurélien Bélanger
 2nd " Joseph Robert.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—Mazenod Chénier
 Eugène Labelle
 1st Acc.—Aurélien Bélanger
 2nd " Joseph Deslauriers.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.—Aurélien Pélangier
 2nd " Joseph Robert
 1st Acc.—Mazenod Chénier
 2nd " Eugène Labelle.

PARSING.

- 1st Prize.—Aurélien Bélanger
 2nd " Joseph Deslauriers
 1st Acc.—Mazenod Chénier
 2nd " Eugène Labelle.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize.—Aurélien Bélanger
 2nd " Joseph Robert
 1st Acc.—Eugène Labelle
 2nd " Edouard Landry.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize.—Romeo Beaulieu
 2nd " Joseph Robert
 1st Acc.—Eugène Labelle
 2nd " Henri Skelly.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize.—Philippe Quesnel
 2nd " Albert Quesnel
 1st Acc.—Adélarde Lahaie
 2nd " Arthur Rocque.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Quesnel
 2nd " Philippe Quesnel
 1st Acc.—Adélarde Lahaie
 2nd " William Egleson.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Quesnel
2nd " " Philippe Quesnel
1st Acc.—Arthur Rocque
2nd " " Adélard Lahaie.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Quesnel
2nd " " Philippe Quesnel
1st Acc.—Arthur Gosselin
2nd " " Adélard Lahaie.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize.*—Joseph Langlois.
2nd " " Joseph Lafontaine.
1st Acc.—Arthur David.
2nd " " Joseph Beaudoin.

PREPARATORY FRENCH CLASS.

READING.

- 1st Prize.*—William Finley
2nd " " Charles Brophy
1st Acc.—Peter Connolly
2nd " " Joseph Kearns.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.*—David Kearns
2nd " " Charles Brophy
1st Acc.—William Finley
2nd " " Peter Connolly.

GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—Walter Brophy
2nd " " Charles Brophy
1st Acc.—Peter Connolly
2nd " " Peter Mellon.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize.*—Joseph Plant
2nd " " William Finley
1st Acc.—Peter Connolly
2nd " " Joseph-Roche

EXERCISE.

- 1st Prize.*—Walter Brophy
2nd " " Charles Brophy
1st Acc.—Joseph Roche
2nd " " William Finley.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize.*—Ovide Laffeur
2nd " " Arthur Beaulieu
1st Acc.—Philius Carrière
2nd " " Louis Belcourt.

DRAWING.

1ST DIVISION.

- 1st Prize.*—Adélard Charron
2nd " " Henri Quesnel
1st Acc.—Ernest Daigneault
2nd " " Horace Gibbons.

2ND DIVISION.

- 1st Prize.*—Henry Glassmacher
2nd " " Raoul Bélanger
1st Acc.—Bernard Fitzpatrick
2nd " " Philius Carrière.

TYPE-WRITING.

- 1st Prize.*—Patrick Clancy.
1st Acc.—Edward Gleeson.
2nd " " Michael Brennan.

MUSIC.

PIANO.

- Prize.* —Michael Mellon
1st Acc.—Joseph McGreevy
2nd " " Gregorio Flores

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

- Prize.* —Louis Lanthier
1st Acc.—Arthur Sabourin
2nd " " Omer Lavallée.



COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. L. A. Nolin, O.M.I.
PREFECT	- - - -	Cornelius C. Delaney.
FIRST ASSISTANT	- - - -	Duncan A. Campbell.
SECOND ASSISTANT	- - - -	Rodolphe Paradis.
SECRETARY	- - - -	James Collins.
TREASURER	- - - -	M. F. Fitzpatrick.
COUNCILLORS	- - - -	{ Thomas Troy. Francis French. Léon Raymond. John P. Smith.
SACRISTANS	- - - -	{ Charles Gaudet. Timothy Rigney.

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. J. B. Balland, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. Richard Ivers.
VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. Rodolphe Paradis.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. John P. Smith.
STAGE MANAGERS	- - - -	{ Mr. Omer Carrier. Mr. Delphis St. Pierre.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

ENGLISH.

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. A. Nolin, O.M.I., M.A.
COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ Mr. Duncan Campbell. Mr. W. F. Fitzpatrick. Mr. James P. Collins.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. Hugh J. Canning.

FRENCH.

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. A. Antoine, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. Rodolphe Paradis.
VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. Charles Gaudet.
COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ Mr. François Brunette.
		{ Mr. Léon Raymond.
		{ Mr. Raoul Bélanger.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. Joseph Landry.

READING ROOM.

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. J. H. Quinn, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT OF COMMITTEE	- - - -	Mr. Duncan McDonald.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. Thomas Curran.
TREASURER	- - - -	Mr. Joseph Landry.
LIBRARIANS	- - - -	{ Mr. Rodolphe Paradis.
		{ Mr. William McCauley.
		{ Mr. Timothy Rigney.
		{ Mr. Charles Gaudet.
		{ Mr. Damien Masson.
		{ Mr. Timothy Donovan.
CURATORS	- - - -	

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**SENIOR DEPARTMENT.**

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. F. Jacob, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	M. F. Fitzpatrick.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	R. Paradis.
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	F. L. French.
RECORDING SECRETARY	- - - -	D. A. Campbell.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	- - - -	J. P. Smith.
TREASURER	- - - -	P. C. O'Brien.
	D. McDonald.	W. T. McCauley.

SUB-COMMITTEES:

Foot-Ball.

F. L. French, P. D. O'Brien, D. McDonald and M. F. Fitzpatrick.

Lacrosse.

D. A. Campbell, W. T. McCauley, D. McDonald and R. Paradis.

Base-Ball.

O. Clark, D. McDonald, R. Ivers and T. Donovan.

Hockey.

J. Meagher, C. J. Kennedy, W. McGreevy and D. McDonald.

Snow-Shoe.

J. Collins, J. Landry, D. Masson and C. Gaudet.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. J. H. Emard, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Ed. Baskerville.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Ed. Gleason.
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	O. Allard.
SECRETARY	- - - -	W. Murphy.
TREASURER	- - - -	H. Cameron.
COUNCILLORS	- - - -	{ H. Christin. G. Duncan.
MANAGERS.	- - - -	{ F. Lamoureux. W. Murphy.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

From September, 1889, to July, 1890.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Allard, Omer	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Alleyn, Ernest	Quebec,	Quebec.
Archambault, Alphonse	Vaudreuil,	Quebec.
Archambault, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Archambault, Ludger	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Anger, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bain, Francis	St. Raphael,	Ontario.
Barrette, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Barry, Patrick	Trois Pistoles,	Quebec.
Baskerville, Geo. E.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Baudry, Louis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beauchemin, Hormisas	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Beaudoin, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beaulieu, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beaulieu, Roméo	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beaulieu, Jean Baptiste	Cacouna,	Quebec.
Beavrais, Maximilien	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bédard, Albert	St. Remi,	Quebec.
Béland, Maxime	Gatineau Point,	Quebec.
Bélangier, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bélangier, Aurelien	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bélangier, Henri	South Dover,	Ontario.
Bélangier, Raoul	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bélangier, Raoul	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bélangier, Louis	Maiden,	Montana.
Bélangier, Samuel	Gatineau,	Quebec.
Belcourt, Louis	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Belisle, Nilphas	Papineauville,	Quebec.
Bessette, Louis	Montreal,	Quebec.
Bonin, Louis	Haverhill,	Massachusetts.
Bourgeois, Avila	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bourke, Anthony	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Bourque, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Blain, de St. Aubin, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brault, Adrien	Lacadie,	Quebec.
Breheney, James	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Brennan, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brophy, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brophy, Charles	Kingston,	Ontario.
Brophy, James	Gananoque,	Ontario
Brophy, Walter	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brunelle, Pierre	Lowell,	Massachusetts
Brunette, Adelard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brunette, François	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Burns, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bussière, Charles	Verchères,	Quebec.
Byrne, Augustus	Lodi,	New Jersey.
Cahill, Francis	Cavan,	Ireland.
Cameron, Herbert	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Campbell, Duncan	Alexandria,	Ontario.
Campbell, Vincent	South Finch,	Ontario.
Canning, Hugh	Scarborough J'ction,	Ontario.
Canty, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Capbert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carey, William	Putnam,	Connecticut.
Carrier, Omer	Levis,	Quebec.
Carrier, Alfred	Levis,	Quebec.
Carrier, Maurice	Levis,	Quebec.
Carrière, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carrière, Philéas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carbonnean, Alfred	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Casault, Jos. Jean Louis	Quebec,	Quebec.
Catellier, Alphonse	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cavanagh, Walter	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Chabot, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charbonneau, Charles	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Charland, Jean Baptiste	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charlebois, Joseph	La pointe Claire,	Quebec.
Charron, Adélar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charron, Alphonse	Rockland,	Ontario.
Chéné, Joseph	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Chénier, Mazenod	Hull,	Quebec.
Chevrier, Albert	Hull,	Quebec.
Choquette, John A.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Christin, Léopold	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Christin, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Christin, Adolphe	Montreal,	Quebec.
Clancy, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Clarke, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Clarke, Owen	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Collins, James	Pantucket,	R. I.
Colton, Walter	Marlboro,	Massachusetts.
Connelly, Peter	Picton,	Ontario.
Conway, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Copping, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cormier, Narcisse	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Coté, Joseph L.	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Courtney, John	Les Eboulements,	Quebec.
Craig, John	New Edinburgh,	Ontario.
Crochetière, Joseph	Pittston,	Pennsylvania.
Crook, Samuel	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cunningham, John A.	New York.	New York.
Curran, Thomas	Wendover,	Ontario.
	Charlottetown,	P. E. I.
Daigneault, Ernest	Hull,	Quebec
David, Arthur	Lowell,	Massachusetts.

Name	Residence.	Province or State
Davis, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dandurand, Léopold	St. Jean,	Quebec.
De Bruycker, Arthur	Willimantic	Connecticut..
Delaney, Cornelius	Burlington	Vermont
Delaney, Mathew	Ottawa,	Ontario.
De l'Etoile, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario..
Desbien, Thomas	Hardley,	Ontario.
Deslauriers, Joseph	Montreal,	Quebec.
Deslauriers, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario..
Desrosiers, Alcide	Hull,	Quebec..
Desrosiers, Alphonse	Ottawa,	Ontario..
Dodd, Stenson	Ottawa,	Ontario..
Dodd, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario..
Donnelly, Joseph	Mechanicsville,	New York:.
Donovan, James	Maniwaki,	Quebec.
Donovan, Timothy	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Donovan, Joseph	Pittsburgh,	Pensylvania.
Dostaler, Hygen	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Doyle, Hugh	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Doyle, Frank	Belleville,	Ontario.
Driscoll, Harry	St. John,	N'w Br'nswick
Dubé, Patrick	Rochesterville,	Ontario.
Dufour, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario..
Dufresne, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Duhamel, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dumais, George	Hull,	Quebec..
Dunnigan, John	Castile,	Ontario.
Egleson, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Fagan, William	Vancouver,	B. Columbia..
Farmer, Arthur	Portland,	Maine..
Fahy, Joseph Francis	Ottawa,	Ontario..
Finlay, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Fitzgerald, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard	St. Raphael,	Ontario..

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Fitzpatrick, Michael F.	Peterboro,	Ontario.
Flores, Gregorio,	San Cristoal,	Venezuela.
Flores, Andres	San Cristoal,	Venezuela.
Fréchette, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Frédéric, Théodule	Hull,	Quebec.
French, Frank	Renfrew,	Ontario.
French, Isaiah	Renfrew,	Ontario.
Gagnon, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gagnon, Stanislas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gagnon, Léon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Garneau, Hector	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gaudet, Charles	St. Hyacinthe,	Quebec.
Gaudry, Joseph	Hull,	Quebec.
Geoffrion, Louis	Verchéres,	Quebec.
Genest, F. X	Quebec,	Quebec.
Gibbons, Horace	Scranton,	Pennsylvania.
Gillespie, John J.	Houston,	Texas.
Gillespie, Thomas	Houston,	Texas.
Glassmacher, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gleeson, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gleason, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gosselin, Arthur	N. D. de Lourdes,	Quebec.
Goulet, Avila	Embrum,	Ontario.
Goulet, Alfred	Wendover,	Ontario.
Goudreau, Zephirin	Haverhill,	Massachusetts.
Graton, Napoleon	Hull,	Quebec.
Gray, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gregory, Harold	Rathway,	New Jersey.
Gruber, Joseph M.	Milwaukee,	Wisconsin.
Guilbert, Hilaire	Haverhill,	Massachusetts
Hale, Joseph	Newburyport,	Massachusetts.
Hallissey, Stephen	Springfield,	Massachusetts*
Heney Philip	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Higgins, Connell	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Hudon, Lucien	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Hurley, John D.	VanKleek Hill,	Ontario.
Ivers, Richard	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Kavanagh, Charles R	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kavanagh, Wm. J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kearns, David	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kearns, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kehoe, Louis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kennedy, Cornelius	Port Huron	Ontario.
Kennedy, Michael	Wilton,	N. Hampshire.
Kennedy, John A.	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.
Labelle, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Labelle, Wilfrid	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lacoste, Polydore	Billing's Bridge,	Ontario.
Lacoste, Gustave	Hull,	Quebec.
Lacroix, Odilon	Quebec,	Quebec.
Laferrière, J. A.	New Carlisle,	Quebec.
Lafêche, Oscar	Hull.	Quebec.
Lafleur, Ovide	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lafontaine, Joseph	N. D. du Laus	Quebec.
Lahaye, Aélard	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Lambert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lalonde, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lambert, Aurèle	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lamoureux, Frederic	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Landry, Edouard	Hull,	Quebec.
Landry, Joseph	Quebec,	Quebec.
Langlois, Joseph	Quebec,	Quebec.
Lanthier, Louis	Waterloo.	Quebec.
Lapierre, Horace	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Laplante, Ozias	Peterborough,	Ontario.
Larocque, Alphonse	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State.
Larocque, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Larocque, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Larose, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Laughlin, Kenneth	Brockville,	Ontario.
Lavallée, Hormisdas	Montreal,	Quebec.
Lavallée, Omer	Lowell,	Massachusetts
Leduc, Lorenzo	Hull,	Quebec.
Léger, Rodolphe	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Léon, Pedro	Colombia,	S. America.
Leonard, Wm. J	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Letellier, Adolphe	Peterboro,	Ontario.
L'Etoile, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lucier, Eudore	Nashua,	N. Hampshire
Lévêque, Taillefer Joseph	St. Boniface,	Manitoba.
Levéque, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Levéque, Hector	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Logue, John	Maniwaki,	Quebec.
Lonergan, Gerald	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Maguire, Edward	St. Catherines,	Ontario.
Mahon, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Malo, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Malo, Oscar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Masson, Damien	St. Anicet,	Quebec.
Massue, Gustave	Varennes,	Quebec.
Mea, Charles	Smith's Falls,	Ontario.
Meagher, John	Reade,	Ontario.
Meagher, William	Montreal,	Quebec.
Mellon, Peter	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Mellon, Michael J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Miller, Armand	Cohoes,	New York.
Moncion, Leonard,	L'Ange Gardien,	Quebec.
Montpetit, Victor	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Moreau, Hyppolite,	St. John,	Quebec.
Morel, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Moriarty, Jeremiah	Orillia,	Ontario.
Murphy, Denis	Lake La Hache,	B. Columbia.
Murphy, James	Lake La Hache,	B. Columbia.
Murphy, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy Leonard,	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Murphy, Bernard	Putnam,	Connecticut.
McCabe, Patrick	N. D. du Laus,	Quebec.
McCabe, Charles	N. D. du Laus,	Quebec.
McCarthy, Charles	Prescott,	Ontario.
McCarthy, John A.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McCauley, William	Dundee,	Quebec.
McCrea, George	Prescott,	Ontario.
McDermott, John	Eganville,	Ontario.
McDonald, Roderick	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Duncan	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Alexander	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Duncan	Glensandfield,	Ontario.
McDougall, Archibald	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McDougall, Frank	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McDougall, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGarry, Peter	Almonte,	Ontario.
McGreevy, Joseph	Quebec,	Quebec.
McGreevy, Walter	Quebec,	Quebec.
McGuire, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McKay, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McKenna, Anthony	Burrit's Rapids,	Ontario.
McKenna, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McMillan, Donald	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McNally, William	Calumet,	Quebec.
McNamara, Joseph	Pittston,	Pennsylvania.
Newman, Albert	Ramsay,	Ontario.
Nevins, Lawrence	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Nihan, Thomas	St. Catherines,	Ontario.
Noble, Arnold	Sudbury,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
O'Brien, Patrick	Railton,	Ontario.
O'Brien, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, John R.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Keefe, Gerald	Charlestown,	Massachusetts.
O'Laughlin, Frank	Willimantic,	Connecticut.
O'Leary, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Oliver, Arthur	Arnprior,	Ontario.
O'Neil, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Neil, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Reilly, Edmund	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Reilly, Joachim	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Reilly, Edward	Quio,	Quebec.
Owens, Frederick	Railton,	Ontario.
	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Paradis, Paul	St. John,	Quebec.
Paradis, Oscar	St. John,	Quebec.
Paradis, Rodolphe	St. John,	Quebec.
Payan, Zotique,	New Bedford,	Massachusetts.
Pelletier, Edgar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Perras, Fizalam	Embrum,	Ontario.
Pérusse, Edward	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Philion, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Philion, Jules,	Ottawa,	Ontaria.
Pinard, Alfred	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Plant, Joseph,	Renfrew,	Ontario
Plunkett, Aloysius	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Poirier, Rodolphe,	Gatineau Point,	Quebec.
Pound, William,	Little Falls,	New York.
Powers, Martin	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Quesnel, Albert	St. André Avellin,	Quebec.
Quesnel, Henri	St. André Avellin,	Quebec.
Quesnel, Phillippe	St. André Avellin,	Quebec.
Raymond, Léon	San Francisco,	California.

Name.	Residence	Province or State
Rattley, Léonidas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Reynolds, Frank	St. John,	N. B.
Riendeau, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Rigney, James	Kingston,	Ontario.
Rigney, Timothy	Kingston,	Ontario.
Riley, George	Port Henry,	Ontario.
Robidoux, Rodolphe	Montreal,	Quebec.
Robillard, Albert	Rockvillage,	Ontario.
Robillard, Gustave	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Robillard Ubald	Rockvillage,	Ontario.
Robillard, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Roche, Henri Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Roche, Walter	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Rochon, Alfred	Hull,	Quebec.
Rocque, Napoléon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Rocque, Arthur	St. Joseph d'Orleans,	Ontario.
Rooney, James	Pittston,	Pennsylvania.
Ryan, Emmanuel James	St. Kitts,	West Indies.
Ryan, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sabourin, Arthur	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Sherlock, Frank	Putnam,	Connecticut.
Shields, Henri	Osceola,	Ontario.
Skelley, Albert	Montreal,	Quebec.
Skelley, Henri	Montreal,	Quebec.
Slattery, Charles	Webster,	Massachusetts.
Slattery, Patrick	Archville,	Ontario.
Smith, Patrick Albert	Alfred,	Ontario.
Smith, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sparrow, Cecil	Alexandria,	Ontario.
St. Denis, Narcisse	Ottawa,	Ontario.
St. Pierre, Delphis	Ripon,	Ontario.
Sullivan, John	Willimantic,	Connecticut.
Tassé, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Tessier, Ernest	Nashua,	N. Hampshire.

Name.	Residence,	Province or State
Tessier, George	Nashua,	N. Hampshire.
Tétreau, Thomas	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.
Thibert, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Tierney, John	Fallowfield,	Ontario.
Tobin, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Torre, Eustache de la	New York,	New York.
Troy, Thomas	Fallowfield,	Ontario.
Turcotte, Arthur	Quebec,	Quebec.
Vadenais, Charles	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Valade, René	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Valade, François Xavier	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Valin, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Vallerand, Edouard	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Vallerand, Arthur	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Verreau, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Verreau, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Vincent, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Wall, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Warren, H. B.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Weir, William	Pembroke,	Ontario.
White, Alban	Ottawa,	Ontario.
White, John	Arnprior,	Ontario.
Woods, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
	Newburyport,	Massachusetts.



LIST OF GRADUATES

(Graduates are requested to intimate to the Secretary change of residence or any omission in the List.)

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

MACCABE, JOHN A., M.A., . . .	Ottawa, Ont., . . .	1889
OLIVIER, ADOLPHE L., HON. THE	Ottawa, Ont. (Deceased), .	1888
SCOTT, RICHARD W., HON.	Ottawa, Ont., . . .	1889
THOMPSON, JOHN S. D., HON. SIR Q.C.	Ottawa, Ont., . . .	1889

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

GORMAN, M. J., <i>ad eundem</i> ,	Ottawa, Ont., . . .	1889
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MASTERS OF ARTS.

COFFEY, J. F., B.A.,	1884
CONSTANTINEAU, H., O.M.I., B.A.	Ottawa, Ont., . . .	1890
DONTENVILLE, A., O.M.I., B.A.,	New Westminster, B.C., .	1883
FORAN, THOMAS, B.A., Q.C.,	Aylmer, P.Q.	1875
FRAWLEY, JOSEPH H., B.A.,	1885
GLASMACHER, HENRI.	Ottawa, Ont., . . .	1887
GRIFFIN, JOHN J., B.A.,	Lawrence, Mass., . . .	1883
GAUVREAU, GERMAIN, O.M.I., [B.A.	Ottawa, Ont.,	1889
HERCKENRATH, WALTER O., . .	Mamaroneck, N.Y., . . .	1890
LEYDEN, ALPHONSUS, B.A., . .	Toronto, (Ohio)	1882
MACCABE, JOHN A., B.A.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1877

MARSAN, CELESTIN F., O.M.I., B.A.,		1882
NELSON, FRANK, B.A.,	Toronto, Ont.,	1884
O'CONNOR, J., HON. (Deceased)		1884
O'HAGAN, THOMAS, B.A.,		1885
O'SULLIVAN, ED. F. HON.	Lawrence, Mass.	1887
PHELAN, DANIEL, B.A., M.D.,	Kingston, Ont.,	1882
WATERS, JOHN F., B.A.	Ottawa, Ont.,	1883.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

ANGLIN, ARTHUR,	Toronto, Ont.,	1887
ANGLIN, FRANCIS,	Toronto, Ont.,	1885
BARRY, WILLIAM H.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1879
BAUSET, EDOUARD,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1874
BOUCHER, GEORGE,	St. Edouard, P. Q.,	1885
BRUNET, ANTOINE,	Portage-du-Fort, P. Q.,	1880
BRUNETTE, FRANÇOIS,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1890
BURNS, JAMES,	(Deceased),	1878
CAMPBELL, DUNCAN A.,	Alexandria, Ont.,	1890
COFFEY, JOHN F.,		1873
COLE, THOMAS,	Osgoode, Ont.,	1878
CONSTANTINEAU, H. A., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1885
DOHERTY, ANDREW P.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1881
DONAGHEY, JAMES,	(Deceased),	1881
DONOVAN, JOHN P.,	Eganville, Ont.,	1889
DONOVAN, TIMOTHY,	Springfield, Mass.,	1890
DONTENVILLE, AUGUSTIN, O.M.I.,	New Westminster, B.C.,	1881
DORGAN, EUGENE A.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1887
EVANS, CHRISTOPHER, A.,	Pittsburg Pa.,	1883
FALLON, MICHAEL J.,	Kingston, Ont.,	1889
FARRELL, JAMES J.,	Webster, Mass.,	1887
FITZPATRICK, THOMAS J.,	Ashton, R. I.,	1883
FOLEY, JAMES P.,	Lindsay, Ont.,	1888
GAUVREAU, GERMAIN, O.M.I.	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886

GERIN LAJOIE, HENRI,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1878
GRIFFIN, JOHN J.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1881
GROULX, EUGÈNE,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1889
HAGGERTY, WILLIAM,	Sidney Mines, N. S.,	1884
HAMILTON, CHARLES F.	North Sidney, C. B.,	1886
HERCKENRATH, WALTER A.,	Mamaroneck, N.Y.	1888
IVERS, JOHN C.	Springfield, Mass.	1886
KEHOE, WILLIAM F.,	Ottawa, Ont.	1889
KELLY, JAMES P.F.,	East Boston, Mass.,	1879
KENNEDY, CORNELIUS,	Port Haron, Ont.,	1890
LATCHFORD, FRANCIS,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1882
LAWLER, WILLIAM P.,	Lowell, Mass.,	1880
LEPEVRE, JULES,	(Deceased)	1872
LEONARD, ERNEST J.,	Sweetsburg, P.Q.,	1889
LEYDEN, ALPHONSUS,	Toronto, Ohio,	1880
LUSSIER, ALFRED,	Ottawa, Ont.	1886
MARSAN, CELESTIN, O.M.I.,		1880
MALONEY, JAMES A., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.	1886
MCDONALD, DONALD R.,	Alexandria, Ont.,	1889
MCEACHEN, RONALD J.,	Douglas, Ont.,	1888
MCGOVERN, FARRELL J.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1883
MCKENNA, MICHAEL,	Portland, N.B.,	1885
MONAGHAN, DANIEL,		1888
MULLEN, HENRI J.,	Palgrave, Ont.,	1884
MURPHY, CHARLES,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
MURPHY, WILLIAM J., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1888
NELSON, FRANK,	Toronto, Ont.,	1880
O'HAGAN, THOMAS,		1882
O'MALLEY, PATRICK J.,	Clinton, Mass.,	1888
O'MEARA JOHN,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1879
PARADIS, CHARLES, O.M.I.,	(Deceased)	1883
PARADIS, RODOLPHE,	St. Jean, P.Q.,	1890
PHALEN, DAVID V.,	North Sydney,	1889
PHELAN, LEOPOLD,	North Gower, Ont.	1888
ROBERT, JOHN B.,	(Deceased)	1881
RYAN, PATRICK,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1884

SCOTT, WILLIAM L.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1884
SLOAN, JOHN,	Fallowfield, Ont.,	1878
SMITH, ARTHUR, M.D.,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1872
SMITH, WADE, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1889
SULLIVAN, CHARLES,	(Deceased)	1879

BACHELORS OF LITERATURE.

BERTRAND, JOSEPH T.,	Ottawa, Ont.	1885
CONSTANTINEAU, ANTHIME,	1882
COUSINEAU, OSCAR,	Sarsfield, Ont.,	1882
DUNN, DANIEL J.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1884
FREY, HENRI M.,	Buffalo, N.Y.,	1885
GUILLAUME, ADRIEN,	Embrun, Ont.,	1884
HURTEAU, DIOSCORE,	St. Lin, P.Q.,	1888
KENNEDY, CHARLES F.,	Springfield, Mass.,	1887
LEMOINE, GEORGE, O.M.I.,	1884
MARS, PETER,	(Deceased),	1882
McKECHNIE, JAMES A.,	Springfield, Mass.,	1885
MOTARD, ALEXANDRE,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
McKINNON, WILLIAM D.,	Melrose, P. E. I.,	1884
SULLIVAN, EDWARD F.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1882
QUINN, JOSEPH,	Salem, Mass.,	1881

BENEFACTORS.

The Right Reverend J. T. Duhamel, Scholarship.....	\$175
Rev. M. Byrne, P.P., Eganville, Ont., Scholarship.....	175
Rev. O. Boucher, Haverhill, Mass., Scholarship.....	175
Rev. M. J. Michel, P.P., Buckingham, P.Q., Scholarship.....	175
Rev. M. Mackey, P.P., Marysville, Ont., Scholarship.....	175

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The College will always thankfully receive all specimens or subjects of natural history, all natural curiosities, medals, coins, or other objects of art, which the friends of education may kindly contribute towards the completion of our present collections. A well stocked and well organized museum forms the best class-book for the study of the natural sciences. On this account we fondly appeal to the friends of this College to interest themselves in a work so important as a College Museum, by forwarding such articles of interest and use as may be at their command and disposal.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Officers for the Year 1890-91.

Honorary President:

His Grace, Right Rev. J. T. DUHAMEL, D.D., Archbishop of Ottawa.

President:

M. J. GORMAN, LL.B., Ottawa.

Vice-Presidents:

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Rev. O. Boucher, Haverhill, Mass.	J. A. Pinard, Ottawa.
Rev. D. F. Foley, P.P., Almonte, Ont.	J. E. Beauset, LL.B., Hull, Que.
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FACULTY OF LAW.

DEGREE OF LL.B.

The following are the requisites for obtaining the Degree of LL.B., in the ordinary course :—

1. Having produced satisfactory certificates of good conduct.
2. Having graduated or matriculated in the Faculty of Arts, or being a member of the Bar or a Student at Law of any Province of Canada.
3. Being of three years standing in the Faculty of Law.
4. Having passed in each year the examinations prescribed.
5. Being of the full age of twenty one years.

The degree of LL.B., may also be conferred after one special examination, if the candidate be a Master of Arts of seven years standing, or a member of the Bar of any Province of Canada of seven years standing.

DEGREE OF LL.D.

The degree of LL.D. is conferred *honori causa* only. It cannot be conferred on any one without the authority of a resolution of the Senate, passed at a (regular) meeting thereof by a majority of the whole Senate.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Examinations in Law will take place on the second Tuesday of May and the following days, and shall be in writing only.

Each student who proposes to present himself, at any law examination, is required to send to the Prefect of studies, at least one month before the date mentioned, a written notice stating his standing and the examination for which he intends to present himself, such notice must be accompanied by the examination fee, and also, in the case of the first examination, by his diploma or other certificate of compliance with requisite No. 2.

All the regulations for the University Examinations, not inconsistent with the above, shall apply to the law examinations.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST YEAR.

- CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—Bourinot's Constitutional History of Canada.
 POLITICAL ECONOMY—Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.
 LAW OF CONTRACTS—Anson's Law of Contracts.
 LAW OF TORTS—Underhill's Law of Torts.
 LAW OF REAL PROPERTY—Leith's Williams on Real Property.
 MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.

SECOND YEAR.

- CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—O'Sullivan's Manual of Government in Canada (2nd Ed.)
 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Todd's Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies.
 ROMAN LAW—Justinian, Sandar's Edition.
 INTERNATIONAL LAW—Von Savigny's Private International Law
 COMMERCIAL LAW—Smith's Mercantile Law.
 LAW OF SALES—Benjamin on sales of personal property.

THIRD YEAR (LL.B.)

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—May's Constitutional History of England

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Broom's Constitutional Law.

ROMAN LAW—Tomkins' and Jeneken's Compendium of Modern Roman Law.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—Hall's International Law.

CRIMINAL LAW—Taschereau's Criminal Law.

JURISPRUDENCE—Maine's Ancient Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR LL.B.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—O'Sullivan's Manual of Government in Canada (2nd Edition).

Bourinot's Constitutional History of Canada.

May's Constitutional History.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Todd's Parliamentary Government in British Colonies.

Broom's Constitutional Law.

ROMAN LAW—Justinian, Sandar's Edition.

Tomkins' and Jeneken's compendium.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—Von Savigny's Private International Law.

Hall's International Law.

CRIMINAL LAW—Taschereau's Criminal Law.

COMMERCIAL LAW—Smith's Mercantile Law.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.

LAW OF SALES—Benjamin on Sales.

JURISPRUDENCE—Maine's Ancient Law.

FEES.

Fee for each Law Examination.....	\$ 5 00
Fee for the Degree of LL.B.....	10 00
Fee for the Degree of LL.B. after Special Examination.....	20 00
Fee for the Degree of LL.B. (<i>ad eundem gradum</i>).....	10 00



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.

Schola Theologiæ,

PRIMO, ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Revelationis Christianæ Apologia—De Divinæ Revelationis fontibus—De Ecclesia Christi.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De Actibus Humanis—De Conscientiâ—De legibus—De Peccatis—De Virtutibus—De Decalogo.

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—Introductio—Principia generalia hermeneutiçæ et interpretationis.

JUS CANONICUM.—Prænotiones in jure ecclesiasticum—De Jure Canonico in genere—De Statu Ecclesiæ.

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

SACRA ELOQUENTIA.—Introductio : principia generalia eloquentiæ—De Catechismo : Principia et exercitia.

SECUNDO ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De genesi et regula fidei—De Deo Uno—De Sanctissimæ Trinitatis mysterio—De Deo Creatore.

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

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—Jesus Christus præcognitus e figuris et prophetiis—
De Creatione juxta Moysen—De Prophetiis.

JUS CANONICUM.—De rectoribus Ecclesie eorumque juribus et officiis—
De Personis (prima pars).

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A fine Imperii Occidentalis usque ad ponti-
ficatum Innocentis III.

SACRA ELOQUENTIA.—De Homilia—apud SS. Patres—Ejus principia et
usus.

TERTIO ANNO,

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Verbo Incarnato—De Gratia.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De Sacramentis—De Baptismo—De Confirma-
tione—De Eucharistia—De Pœnitentia.

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—Jesus Christus notus ex Evangeliiis—Psalmi.

JUS CANONICUM.—De Personis (altera pars).

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A pontificatu Innocentii III usque ad Jan-
senismum.

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

QUARTO ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Sacramentis in genere—De Baptismo
—De Confirmatione—De Eucharistia—De Pœnitentia—De Ex-
trema Unctione—De Ordine—De Matrimonio—De Deo Con-
summatore.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De Extrema Unctione—De Ordine—De Matri-
monio—De Censuris—De Indulgentiis—De Statibus particu-
laribus.

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—De Veteris Novique Testamenti historicis libris—
Epistolæ Sû 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.

Studies will be resumed in the school of Theology on Tuesday September 16th, 1890.

