

# CALENDAR

OF THE

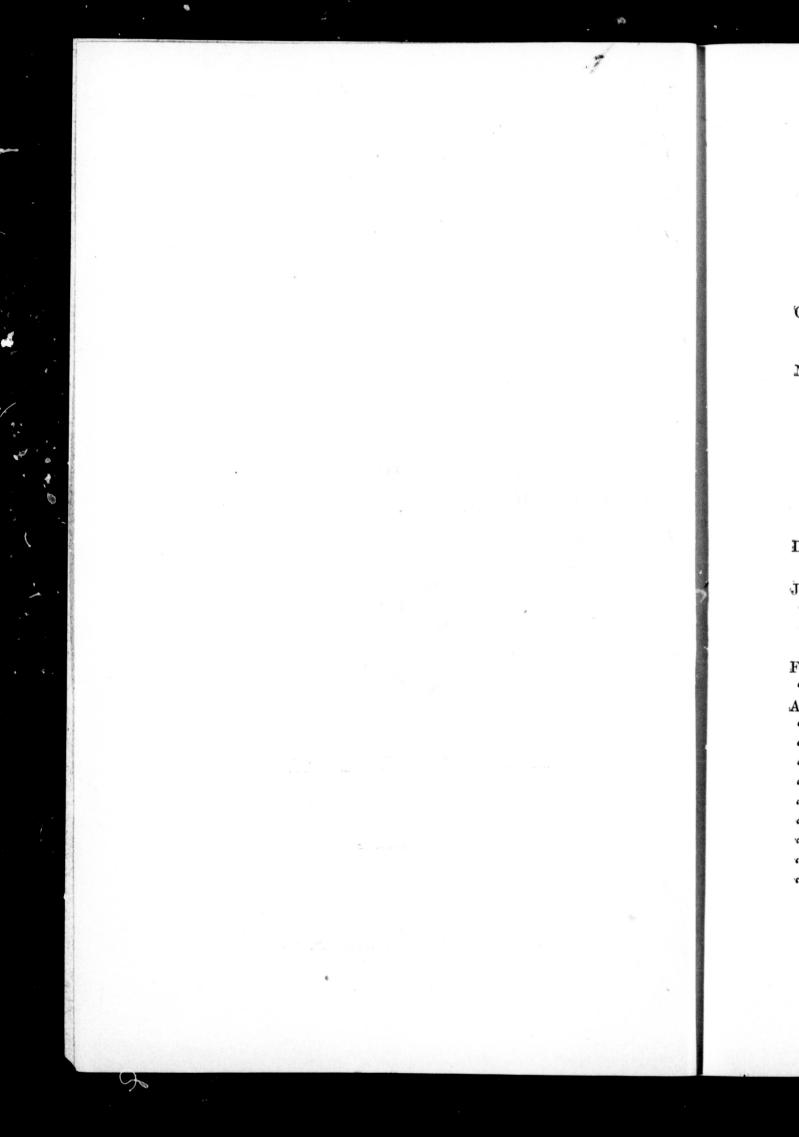
# Presbyterian College,

HALIFAX, N. S.



SESSION MDCCCLXXXIII-LXXXIV.

HALIFAX: PRINTED BY THE NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING COMPANY, 1883.



# ACADEMIC YEAR 1883-4.

1883.		
Oct.	24.	Students who require to appear before the Board of
		Examiners notify the Rev. R. Laing, M. A.,
		Convener.
Nov.	3.	Meeting of Board of Examiners.
"	7.	Meeting of Board of Management at 10 a.m.
**	"	Opening Lecture by Prof. McKnight, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.
**	8.	Meeting of Senate at 10 a.m. Presbyterial Certifi-
		cates, and Report of Board of Examiners, to be
		given in at this Meeting.
""	66	Entrance Examination in Hebrew, for Morrison
		Prizes, at 3 p. m.
"	9.	Lectures commence.
Dec.	22.	Christmas Holidays.
1884.		0
Jan.	8.	Lectures resumed.
66	15.	Discourses prepared during the Recess to be given in.
"	28.	Examination in Theology.
"	30.	Examination in Hebrew.
Feb.	1.	Examination in Church History.
"	"	Candidates for B. D. to notify Clerk of Senate.
April	11.	Lectures close.
"	12.	Special Examination for B. D.
"	14.	Examination in Theology.
""	16.	Examination in Hebrew.
"	17.	Examination in Church History.
"	21.	Final Examination for B. D.
"	23.	Competition for Elocution Prize at 9 a. m.
	""	Meeting of Senate at 10 a. m.
	24.	Meeting of Board of Management at 10 a.m.
.66	"	Class of the G

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Close of the Session.

### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.\*

DR. BURNS, Chairman, DR. McGREGOR, Secretary and Treasurer, PRINCIPAL MCKNIGHT, D. D., DR. POLLOK, PROFESSOR CURRIE, DR. MCCULLOCH, DR. MACRAE, PRINCIPAL ROSS, D. D., **PROFESSOR FORREST**, REV. S. HOUSTON, M. A., " A. McL. SINCLAIR, " J. MCMILLAN, B. D., " L. G. MCNEILL, M. A., " K. MACLENNAN, B. D., " T. SEDGEWICK, " A. J. MOWATT, " Е. Scott, М. А., " R. LAING, M. A., " JAS. MCLEAN, " J. G. FORBES, J. K. BLAIR, ESQ., R. MURRAY, " DR. WALKER, D. C. FRASER, ESQ.

"The legal title of this Board is, "The Board of the Presbyterian College, Halifax."

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### SENATE.

PRINCIPAL MCKNIGHT, Chairman, PROFESSOR CURRIE, Clerk, DR. POLLOK, PRINCIPAL Ross, DR. BURNS, " MACRAE, PROFESSOR FORREST, REV. P. M. MORRISON, " A. SIMPSON, " L. G. MCNEILL, " D. B. BLAIR, R. MURRAY, ESQ.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

REV. R. LAING, M. A., Convener,

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" P. M. MORRISON,

" PRINCIPAL ROSS,

" Dr. LYALL,

" H. H. McPHERSON, M. A.

PROFESSOR McDonald, "

FORREST.

### PROFESSORS.

The REV. ALEXANDER MCKNIGHT, D.D., Principal and Professor of Theology.

The REV. JOHN CURRIE, Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Literature.

The REV. ALLAN POLLOK, D.D., Professor of Church History and Pastoral Theology.

### TIME TABLE.

9 A. M.- Exceptics :-

Mon. Text Book on Biblical Antiquities-PROF. CURRIE.

Tues. N. T. Exegesis-PROF. MCKNIGHT.

Thurs. N. T. Exegesis-PROF. POLLOK.

Fri. Lectures on Textual Criticism of O. T.-PROF. CURRIE.

Wed. Patristic Greek (optional)-PROF. MCKNIGHT.

10 A. M.-Junior Hebrew-PROF. CURRIE.

Systematic Theology-PROF. McKNIGHT.

11 A. M.—Senior Hebrew—PROF. CURRIE.

Apologetics—PROF. MCKNIGHT.

12 NOON.--Church History and Homiletics-PROF. POLLOE.

### CURRICULUM.

### FIRST YEAR.

Junior Hebrew, Apologetics, Exegetics and Church History.

### SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Systematic Theology, Senior Hebrew, Exegetics and Church History.

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### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

### PREPARATORY COURSE,

Students are required, before entering the Hall, to take a regular course in Arts, at Dalhousie College, Fredericton University, or some similar Institution. Dalhousie College has nine professors, three of whom are supported by the Synod of the Maritime Provinces. Full information respecting the course of study in Dalhousie College will be found in the Calendar, which may be obtained by application to Principal Ross.

Students who have the Ministry in view are strongly recommended to take the full course, including Hebrew and at least three years' Greek, and graduate as Bachelors of Arts. Those who, for special reasons, desire a shorter course, are required to take the following classes : English Literature, Latin (two sessions), Greek (three sessions), Mathematics (two sessions), Logic, Metaphysics, Physics and Ethics. This course may be overtaken in three winter sessions of six months each. Such students are required to submit to the regular examinations in the several classes at the close of each session.

Presbyteries are authorized to accept a degree of B. A. (Etbics and Metaphysics being included in the course) or  $pas_s$  certificates of attendance and proficiency in all the classes required, as sufficient evidence of literary qualification.

When a student does not produce the *pass* certificates of one or more of the required classes, he shall be examined on the subjects taught in these classes, by the Board of Examiners, who shall have power, if they think it necessary, to defer his admission to the Hall. Exceptional cases, in which a Presbytery may recommend the admission of a student who cannot satisfy the Board of Examiners, must be brought before Synod or Assembly.

The Board of Examiners meet, at the call of the Convener, during the week immediately preceding the commencement of the Session. Students who wish to appear before them must give intimation to the Convener at least a week before the 1st November.

#### PRESBYTERIAL SUPERINTENDENCE.

1. It is prescribed in the Rules of Procedure that Ministers pay particular attention to young men who are prosecuting a liberal education with a view to the Christian Ministry, obtain accurate information respecting their natural abilities, prudence and piety, and watch assiduously over their intellectual and spiritual improvement.

2. Applicants for admission to the Hall are nominated to the Presbytery of the bounds by their respective ministers, who shall produce the necessary university certificates, and testimonials of church membership; and the Presbytery, having examined the applicants specially on their religious knowledge, and motives in studying for the ministry, and being satisfied, shall certify those who are graduates, or have obtained *pass* certificates in the necessary classes, to the Senate, and all others to the Board of Examiners.

3. Students of Divinity are required to appear every year before the Presbyteries within whose bounds they reside, and to give in a written exercise on a subject previously prescribed. A Presbyterial certificate should be presented to the Senate by every student at the commencement of each session.

4. Every student is required, at the commencement of each session, to present a certificate of church membership to the minister of some Presbyterian Congregation in Halifax; and, should he leave Halifax at the close of the session, to take with him a certificate of church membership, to be presented to the Session or Presbytery within whose bounds he may reside during the summer.

#### WORK OF THE COLLEGE,

1. The College meets annually on the first Wednesday of November, at 7.30 P. M., and closes on the last Thursday of April.

2. There are three Professorships of Theology, viz.: one of Systematic Theology, including Apologetics; one of Oriental Languages and Exceptical Theology, including Biblical Criticism and Hermeneutics; and one of Church History and Pastoral Theology, including Homiletics.

3. The Professor of Pastoral Theology is directed to take an opportunity, during the course of his lectures, of bringing before the minds of the students the claims of Foreign Missions, the qualifications necessary for missionary labour, and the best modes of discharging the missionary office.

4. Besides attending the classes and preparing the ordinary class exercises, each student is required to deliver the following discourses, viz.: in the first year, an Apologetical thesis and a Critical exercise on a passage of the Greek Testament; in the second year, a Polemical thesis and a Lecture; in the third year, a Critical exercise on a passage of the Hebrew Bible and a Sermon. Students of the second and third years are expected to prepare these discourses during the recess, and give them in as early in the session as possible :---not later than 15th of January.

5. At the end of the session each Professor shall furnish to every student in his class a certificate of attendance and conduct. At the close of the curriculum a *pass* diploma may be given in place of the separate certificates: but such diploma shall not be awarded unless the student has made 35 marks per cent. in each department, and a general average of 40 per cent. Students shall, at the earliest opportunity after the close of the Session, present their certificates to the Presbytery within whose bounds they reside.

#### DEGREE OF B, D.

1. Students preparing for the degree of B. D. are required to make an average of at least 50 per cent. in each department, and a general average of at least 70 per cent. at the six regular pass examinations held during the three years' course.

2. Other candidates are required to undergo a special examination in lieu of these, and to make at least 50 marks per cent. on each paper, and an average of at least 70 per cent. on all the papers taken together, at such special examination.

3. Both classes of candidates are required, after fulfilling provisions 1 and 2 respectively, to pass a *final* examination on the various subjects of theological study. Specimens of Patristic Greek and Theological Latin shall be included among the subjects for this examination.

4. Special and final examinations will not necessarily be limited to the contents of particular books; but a list of books will be given in the Calendar as a general guide and help in preparing for them.

5. Special and final examinations will be held, when needful, at the close of the Session : notice to be given by candidates to the Clerk of Senate in the month of January preceding.

6. Fee for B. D., \$10-also \$5 for special examination.

### BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

Greek.-Whole New Testament.

Hebrew.—Genesis; and Ps. i.--xx.

*Exegetics*, &c.—Barrow's Sacred Geography and Antiquities. Keil's Introduction to the Old Testament. Westcott on the Canon of the New Testament, or Charteris on the Christian Scriptures. Hammond's Textual Criticism of the N. T., or Scrivener.

### Church History .- Kurtz and Gieseler.

Theology and Apologetics.—Hodge's Systematic Theology. Isaac Taylor's Transmission of Ancient Books. McKnight's Historical Evidence. Chapters on the Internal and Experimental evidence in Haldane or Chalmers. Schaff on the Person of Christ.

### SUBJECTS FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.

Greek.—Septuagint, last fourteen chapters of Genesis (to be compared with the Hebrew); Clement of Rome, First Epistle (also for 1885).

Latin.—Vulgate, Genesis; Turrettini Theologia Elenctica, Locus ix., Qu. ix.-xii. inclusive.

Chaldee.—Daniel ii.--vii.

Syriac.—John ii.

#### LIBRARY.

There is a Library of about 9,000 volumes, to which the students have free access. It is furnished with some of the

leading reviews and magazines. No fee is charged. Students are not allowed to remove any book from the premises without its having been entered in the Librarian's register.

The following contributions to the Library have been received: ---

#### From Rev. Dr. Burns:

McClintock and Strong's Cyclopaedia of Sacred Literature, 10 Vols.

#### From Rev. Thomas Duncan:

Henry's Works; Baptismal Immersion; Withrow's Scriptural Baptism; Second Coming of our Lord, by Laing; Alexander's Religious Experience; The Future Life; The Awakening of Italy; Martyr of Erromanga; DeQuincy's Works, 18 vols.; Lange's Matthew; Christian Observer; Select Biographies; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; Life of Alex. Matheson, D. D.; Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell, 2 vols.; Freeland's Lectures; The Mine Explored.

#### From the Roy McCurdy Memorial Fund :

Vaughan's "The Trident, Crescent and Cross;" Gordon's "At Home on Fiji;" Four years in Ashantee; Marshman's "Carey, Marshman and Ward;" Blaikie's "Personal Life of Livingstone;" Steele's "New Hebrides and Christian Missions;" Carlyle's "South African Mission Fields;" Mullen's "Twelve Months on Madagascar;" McFarlane's "Story of the Mission on Lifu;" Anderson's "Foreign Missions;" Bonar's "Missionary of the Apostolic School;" Bainbridge's "Around the World of Christian Missions;" Laurie's "Missions and Science;" Mildmay Conference on Foreign Missions, 1878.

#### From Mrs. John Munro, Wallace:

Six bound vols. of "Christian Work;" Princeton Review, 36 Numbers; North British Review, 18 Numbers; German Bible, 2 vols.; Hebrew Grammar, by Davidson; Discussion on Revision; Willison's Method of using the Shorter Catechism (Gaelic); Pardovan's collection; Deism Unmasked; Mental Discipline; Latin Bible, 4 vols; Shiel's "Hind Let Loose;" Clarke on the Eucharist; Boardman on Original Sin; German Literature; Edwards on Infant Baptism; The Liberty of Prophesying; Evan's Sketch of all Religions; Haldane on Verbal Inspiration; The Theology of New England, by Wallace; Jacobus' Notes on Genesis, 1 vol.; Buchanan's Christian Researches; The Penny Magazine (German), 1 vol.

#### From James Barnes Esq:

Framed Picture of General Assembly, 1875. Bound Volume of Presbyterian Witness for 1882.

#### From Cobden Club, London:

#### Financial Reform Almanac.

#### From Dr. McKnight:

The Christian Church ; Leslie's Sunday Magazine ; Funk's Homiletical Magazine ; Buddaei Isagoge in Theologiam, 2 vols. ; Blaney's Jeremiah.

John Knox-Photograph of Edinburgh Statue, in gilt frame.

From the late Miss Isabella McCulloch:

Dr. Thos. McCulloch, Portrait of-by Danl. Macnee, taken in 1845.

From the Graduating Class:

Photographic group of class, with the Professors.

### RESIDENCE.

The premises at Pine Hill contain accommodation for resident students. The building is elegant and commodious. The salubrity of the air, the beauty of the scenery, and the vicinity of the Public Park and the North West Arm, make the locality attractive; and the rooms are convenient and comfortable. The charge for board---heating and light included---is two dollars per week---payable monthly in advance. The boarding arrangements are under the care of a competent person. Applications for rooms are to be addressed to Professor Currie, Secretary to the Senate, on or after the third Tuesday of October. Rooms will be allocated in the order of application after that date.

Morning Bell at 7 a. m.; Prayers at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ ; Breakfast at 8; Dinner at  $1\frac{1}{4}$  p. m.; Tea at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; Prayers at 7; Gas turned off at 11.

A special service for students, on the second Sabbath of each month at 7 o'clock, p. m., will be conducted by the Professors in rotation.

### LIST OF STUDENTS, 1882-3.

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THIRD YEAR.—William Dawson. C. S. Lord. Alex. W. Mahon. Robert C. Quinn. J. Millen Robinson, A. B. Samuel Rosborough, A. M. Robert D. Ross.

SECOND YEAR.—Geo. S. Allan, A. B. John Ferry. George Fisher. Wm. Herbert Spencer, A. B. Thomas Stewart, A. B.

FIRST YEAR.—James K. McClure.

POST-GRADUATE. --- Wm. C. Herdman, M. A.

### WORK OF PAST SESSION.

During the term which has just closed fourteen students have been in attendance—one of the first year, five of the second, seven of the third, and one post-graduate. Through a kind Providence both Professors and Students have enjoyed uninterrupted good health and have been enabled to perform the usual amount of work. The following is an outline of the studies prosecuted in the several classes.

In the class of *Systematic Theology*, attended by fourteen students, the topics of lecture were the doctrine concerning God, Creation, Providence, the Creation of man, the Fall and its consequences. The second volume of Hodge's Systematic Theology was also used to some extent as a text-book. The usual discourses were read and criticised. A small class was formed for reading ecclesiastical Greek and Latin, which met about once a week, and was attended by four students.

In Hebrew, two classes were conducted. The Junior Class attended by three students, of whom one only was of the first year, performed the usual amount of elementary work-mastering paradigms of noun and verb and reading selections from the easier portions of the Hebrew Scriptures. The Senior Class, composed of the second and third year students, met four times a week and read extracts from Joshua, Psalms, Isaiah, Amos, Micah and Zechariah. These passages were selected with a view to their difficulties, and were studied exegetically. Special attention was given to construction; and, in this exercise, aid was derived from such works as Driver on the Hebrew Tense, Müller's Hebrew Syntax, Ewald's Syntax of the Hebrew Language and Kautzsch's Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar. Besides the study of the above passages, many portions, selected for the purpose, were read at sight. Exercises in Hebrew composition were prepared as formerly. In Chaldee three chapters of Daniel were studied; also extracts from the Targum of Onkelos. During the last part of the term elementary lessons were given in Syriac.

To the Exegetical Class, composed of all the students, a course of twenty-three lectures was given on Inspiration and Hermen-A text-book on Biblical Interpretation was also used eutics. Students of the first and third years prepared once a week. critical exercises on subjects from the Greek and Hebrew These were read and criticised in the presence of Scriptures. the class. In addition to the foregoing work conducted by Professor Currie, Dr. Pollok conducted an Exegetical lecture once a week on the *first* Epistle to Timothy, and at the close of the term a competitive examination was held, which was attended by two candidates-a prize of twenty dollars having been offered for this purpose. Principal McKnight also delivered to this class a weekly exegetical lecture on the Epistle to the Colossians.

In the Church History Class, the third period of the history of the Church in its ancient and classic form, and the three periods of the history of the church in its Germanic development, were carefully studied by means of examinations. On three days of each week of the former half of the Session, lectures were given on the subject of the Reformation and the complete establishment of the Protestant religion in Scotland. In the latter half of the Session, two lectures in each week were read on the subject of the Worship and Services of the church, particularly, Psalmody, Hymnology and Public Prayer; in continuation of lectures on the same subject given during the previous session. In the department of Homiletics, students delivered sermons and lectures on subjects previously prescribed. These exercises were as usual criticised before the class.

In all the departments of the work of the College weekly reviews were held; and the two written examinations which were conducted, one at the middle, the other at the end, of the term, yielded very satisfactory results.

Out of a number of candidates who competed for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, which, in pursuance of the action of the General Assembly and in the exercise of powers granted by the Legislature, this College has been authorized to confer upon qualified persons, two gentlemen have obtained the average of marks in the examinations prescribed by the regulations of the Senate. This degree has accordingly been granted to Messrs. William Dawson and C. S. Lord.

#### PRIZES.

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The following prizes have been awarded:----

1. The St. David's Sabbath School Prize of \$40 for the highest general average in all the classes—A. W. Mahon.

2. The McMillan Prize of \$25 for the highest marks in Systematic Theology-A. W. Mahon.

3. The Pollok Prize of \$25 for the highest marks in Church History-Samuel Rosborough, A. M.

4. The Fort Massey Prize of \$25 for the highest marks in Hebrew and Exegetics—Thomas Stewart, A. B.

5. The St. Matthew's Prize of \$25 for the best examination in the Epistle to the Colossians-William Dawson.

6. The Pollok Prize of \$20 for the best examination on the first Epistle to Timothy—A. W. Mahon.

7. The Forrest Prize of \$10 for the best examination on the Rules and Forms of Procedure—Samuel Rosborough, A. M.

8. The Wiswell Elocution Prize of \$5 to the best reader of the Scriptures—George S. Allan, A. B.

The Morrison Prizes of \$14 and \$10, offered to junior students for the best and second best entrance examinations in Hebrew, were not awarded.

#### BURSARIES GRANTED.

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### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

An enthusiastic meeting of Alumni of the College was held on the last day of the Session, when about thirty-five were present and an Alumni Association was formed.

The following office-bearers were elected :--

President.—Rev. N. McKay, Summerside, P. E. I.
Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Prof. Forrest, Halifax. Rev. James McLean, Great Village.
Secretary.—Rev. W. Scott Whittier, Halifax.
Council.—Revs. J. C. Burgess, Carleton, St John ; Jas. S. Carruthers, Pictou; Edward Grant, Stewiacke; Messrs A. W. Mahon and Robert D. Ross.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR NEXT SESSION.

#### WORK OF THE CLASSES.

I. Theology.—Junior class. Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; and cognate topics in first vol. of Hodge's Systematic Theology.

Senior class. Anthropology (history of), Christology, and topics in third vol. of Hodge.

*Exegesis.*—Epistle to the Hebrews. *Patristics*—Epistle of Clemens Romanus.

II. Hebrew and Exegetics.—A Course of lectures will be delivered on the Textual criticism of the O. T.; the usual amount of Hebrew will be read; instruction in Chaldee and Elementary Arabic will be given to the Senior Hebrew Class; and a text-book on Biblical Antiquities will be used once a week.

III. The work of the Church History Class during the next Session will be as follows :

1. Lectures on the History of the Scottish Church from the establishment of the Protestant Religion to the time of the Westminster Assembly.

2. In the latter part of the Session, lectures on Homiletics.

- 3. Lectures on the Rules of Procedure.
- 4. Exegetical lectures on Second Timothy.

#### PRIZES.

In addition to the prize of \$40 for the highest per-centage of marks gained at the written examinations, which is contributed by the sabbath school of St David's Church, St. John, N. B., the following special prizes are offered :---

1. To Junior Students, two Morrison Prizes of \$24 and \$12 for the best and second-best entrance examinations in Hebrew.

2. The McMillan Prize of \$25 will be given to the student who has the highest marks in the written examinations in Systematic Theology.

3. The Pollok Prize of \$25 will be given to the student who has the highest marks in the written examinations in Church History.

4. The Fort Massey Prize of \$25 will be given to the student who has the highest marks in the classes of Hebrew and Exceptics.

5. The St. Matthew's Prize of \$25 for the best class examination on the Second Epistle to Timothy.

No student will be allowed to claim more than one of these four prizes.

6. The Wiswell Elocution Prize of \$5 to the best reader of the Scriptures:—the judges to be Rev. Messrs. McMillan, Carruthers and Laing.

7. The Forrest Prize for the best examination on the Rules and Forms of Procedure of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. bur

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#### BURSARY FUNDS.

There are the following permanent endowments for bursaries :

Hunter Fund		\$2000
Mrs. Matheson's	Legacy	1000
George Kerr's	do	800
City Debentures		1000

For the rest of the funds expended in Bursaries, the College is dependent on Congregational Collections. As only a few congregations have made collections, this item of the Bursary Fund is very small.

A generous friend in Newfoundland has given a sum amounting to \$200 per annum for six years.

Bursars must (1) be members of the Presbyterian Church in full communion; (2) attend Institutions within the bounds of the Synod; (3) present satisfactory testimonials; and (4) labor at least two years after they have finished their College course within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Bursars who fail to implement this engagement are expected to return the money. The Convener of the Sub-Committee on Bursaries is the Rev. John McMillan, B. D., Truro, to whom application should be made before the commencement of the Session.

# EXAMINATION PAPERS.

# SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY -JANUARY 22, 1883.

1. Explain what is meant by spirituality, as affirmed of the divine nature. 2.

Prove that God is infinite, (1) in being-relatively to space, time and causation; (2) in intelligence and in power. 3. Can holiness be resolved into love? Explain and criticise the theory

Shew that God is holy, in himself, and in relation to his creatures. Illustrate the love of God by reference to 1 John iv. 7-16. 5, In what respect is there an advance discernible in the representation 6.

of the Divine character, as we pass from the Old Testament to the New 7. Trace the progress of revelation respecting the Trinity in the Old Testament.

What light is thrown on the doctrine of the Trinity by (1) the life

8. What light is thrown on the doctrine of the Trinity by (1) the life and ministry of Christ, and (2) the writings of His Apostles?
9. Distinguish the three spheres in which we may contemplate the Trinity, as manifested in the actions or parts assigned to the several Persons.
10. Describe the theories of the Trinity, modal and dynamical, propunded by some writers in the early Christian centuries.
11. Describe the relations of the Persons in the Trinity to the essence

11. Describe the relations of the Persons in the Trinity to the essence and to one another, according to the Nicene doctrine.

12. Discuss the question whether the communication or derivation expressed by the words generation and procession should be conceived of as a completed act or a continuous process.

# SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.-APRIL 16, 1883.

State and prove the doctrine of Predestination, in the widest sense 1. of the word. 2.

3

How is the divine efficiency exercised in relation to sinful acts? Describe and discuss the several modes of disposing of the alleged conflict between Geology and Genesis. 4. How are the ends of the Divine Government secured in Providence? 5.

Explain the mutual relation of the several elements of human sinfulness. 6. Discuss the controversy between Creationism and Traducianism.

# HEBREW. JUNIOR CLASS .- JANUARY 24, 1883.

1. (a) Classify the Hebrew letters with respect to the organs by which they are pronounced, naming the letters which belong to each division. (b) Classify the Hebrew letters with respect to the function they per-

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Classify the vowels. State the objection to the division into Long and Short. 3.

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What purposes did the accents serve?

4. Explain the terms K'ri and K'thibh. What value is to be attached to the K'ri?

5. (a) In Hebrew, what is the relative position of noun and its qualifying words, adjective and demonstrative pronoun ? (b) When the adjective or demonstrative pronoun becomes a predicate,

where is its position with reference to the noun?
6. (a) Translate Gen. xix. 13; Exodus xx. 4; and Leviticus xxvi. 22.
(b) Analyze ghādh'lā, mǎshhhīthīm si akkthilā, kakthilā, kak

Analyze ghādh'lā, mäshhhīthīm, v'shīkk'lā, hīshlähhtī, lā'ārētz mittahhäth. 7.

Translate into Hebrew :-

(a) I have the silver and the gold.
(b) Between me and Israel it is a sign forever. Is there yet to you a brother?

# HEBREW. JUNIOR CLASS.-APRIL 18, 1883.

1. (a) Translate Genesis iii. 17. (b) Analyze  $tsivvith\bar{k}h\bar{a}$ ,  $sr\bar{u}r\bar{a}$ , hhäyyekhä, y'mē, lē'mör. (c) Name the accents which divide this verse (a) Translate II Samuel xiii. 13.

2. (a) Franslate II Samuel XIII. 15. (b) Analyze anabover-na, yimnä'eni, mimměkkä. (c) Give the absolute and construct plural of mělěk. (d) What is a segholate, and how is it formed?
 3. (a) Translate Isaiah xlix. 15. (b) Analyze h<sup>a</sup>thĭshkähh, thĭshkähhnā,

4. (a) Give examples of neglect of agreement in Hebrew Syntax. (b) For what parts of the verb may the absolute infinitive stand? (c) What is the position of the cardinals (excepting *ěhadh*) with refer-

ence to the noun? (d) How do you distinguish between qualifying and predicate adjectives?

5. Translate into Hebrew:—(a) Who are these? (b) What are these? (c) Thou art the greatest of all men. (d) I shall command the stars not to give light in the night. (e) I shall not eat the fruit which he has commanded

# HEBREW. SENIOR CLASS.-JANUARY 24, 1883.

Translate Josh. ii. 6. Analyze hā'arūchōth. Distinguish the syno-1.

nyms  $t\bar{a}m\check{a}n$ ,  $ts\check{a}ph\check{a}n$ . 2. (a) What is the force of the preterites in the first verse, and of the

imperfect in the second verse, of Psalm i. (b) Translate Psalm ii. 9. Analyze  $t'r\bar{o}'\bar{e}m$ . What is the root meaning

of k'li?
3. Translate Is. xxxv. 5, 6. Give the singular of 'iv'rīm. What is the root meaning of pissē<sup>x</sup>hh? Account for the daggesh forte. Why are imperfects used in the first part, and why a preterite in the last part, of verse 6?
4. Translate Amos iii. 7. Give the meaning of the verse, showing the connection. What is the root meaning of nähhi? connection. What is the root meaning of nabhī?

connection. What is the root meaning of naonif
5. In Amos iii. 14, 15, show why vav conversive of the preterite is used.
6. Translate Micah iv. 12. Give the meaning, showing the connection.
Analyze hēbhīnū, görnā. Distinguish the synonyms mähheshābhā, 'ētsā.
7. Translate I Kings xix. 1; Is. vii. 14: Jer. xxiii. 5; Ezek. xxxvii. 12;

# HEBREW. SENIOR CLASS.-APRIL 18, 1883.

1.

(a) State the arguments by which certain critics support the theory

1. (a) State the arguments by which certain critics support the theory of a deutero-Zechariah? (b) How do you explain the reference to David, Nathan, Levi and Shimei, in Zechariah xii. 12, 13? 2. (a) What is the "circumstantial clause"? (b) What place does it assign the subject? (c) Give the replies of Delitzsch and Driver to the current of the investion over used for the simple imperfect? (d) How do assign the subject? (c) Give the repres of Delitzsch and Driver to the question. Is the jussive ever used for the simple imperfect? (d) How do Ewald and Driver account for the ending ah attached in some cases to imperfects which have vay conversive prefixed? (e) Give a reason for the protocol of the tops which in contain cases course in imperfects after vay retraction of the tone which in certain cases occurs in imperfects after vay

3. (a) Translate into English the Chaldee of Dan. iv. 17-19. (b)
Analyze r'bhāth, ūm'tāth, vāhh\*zöthēh, ūth'kīph. (c) Write the absolute state of sh'mäyyä, mälkā, and ilānā. (d) Write the construct and emphatic singular, also the absolute construct and emphatic plural of the fem. noun

singular, also the absolute, construct and emphatic plural of the fem. noun m'dhīnā. (e) How in Chaldee may the relation of the genitive be expressed?
4. (a) Translate Gen iii. 22, of the Targum of Onkelos. (b) State the probable cause of deviation from the original.
5. Translate into Hebrew: (a) The children of lengel made an other

5. Translate into Hebrew :--(a) The children of Israel made an altar of stone, and they said, This is God's altar, we will offer our peace offerings upon it. (b) God said, I will give to the people ten commandments which are very good. (c) Moses arose and went to the mount and easy the lightning between the good. (c) Moses arose and went to the mount and saw the lightnings, but he was not afraid. Having heard the words of the law, he returned to the people

\* These passages were given as an exercise in translating Hebrew at sight.

Define Inspiration.

Sketch the history of opinion concerning the nature of Inspiration. 3.

State the arguments for and against the doctrine of verbal Inspiration. Why do some professed friends of the truth advocate a recognition 4. of more of the human element in Inspiration than is ordinarily accorded the 5.

What considerations must determine the limits to be assigned the human element?

### HERMENEUTICS.-APRIL 18, 1883.

Define the terms hermeneutics, epexegetical, exegesis, context, scope. Name the principal canons of Biblical Interpretation. 1. 2.

3.

State the grammatical usage of the Greek article.

4. (a) Classify Parallelisms as found in Hebrew Poetry. (b) How does a correct knowledge of parallelism aid the excepte?

5. Give the views regarding the double sense theory as applied to the interpretation of prophecy.

6. (a) Remark upon the classification of parables. (b) State the general principles which should guide in the exposition of Parables. 7. (a) Define the term type. (b) What views regarding the subject of Typology were held by the school of Cocceius ? (c) By the school of Marsh ? What is Fairbairn's view concerning the extension of the typical element in Scripture? (e) Classify Types. (f) Give rules for their interpretation.

### EXEGESIS. ON COLOSSIANS .- JAN 31, 1883.

1. Trace the line of thought by which the Apostle introduces himself and the main subject of his letter to the Church at Colossae.

Analyze the doctrinal (didactic) part of the Epistle. 3.

How did Justin Martyr understand the expression prototokos pasēs *ktiseös*? How do you justify his view, as opposed to an Arian interpre-tation? What further idea is expressed by *prototokos* in this connexion?

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4. Explain en auto eudokësen pan to plërõma katoikësai. Plërõma, what of? What advantage flows to us from the plërõma dwelling in Christ?

What is meant by God reconciling all things to himself, whether on earth or in heaven?

6. How do you understand the statement that the Gospel has been preached en pase ktisei te hupo ton ouranon?

7. In what sense were Paul's sufferings borne for the Colossians  $(huper hum \bar{o}n)$ ? And how could they be recorded on hard Colossians And how could they be regarded as husteremata ton thlipseon tou Christou?

8. What was the mystery that Paul proclaimed? In what sense of the word was it a mystery

9. What was the philosophical heresy that came into collision with the dignity and perfection of Christ? To what superstition did it lead? 10. What was the ritualistic side of the erroneous teaching at Colossae?

Develop the process of reasoning by which he meets it.

### ON COL. III., IV.-APRIL 16, 1883.

How is the suppression of evil lusts and passions connected with the death of Christ?

What is the pattern of the new life? How does conforming to this pattern affect the division of men into nationalities, castes, &c.? How is forgiveness of injuries commended to us?

3. How does Paul adjust the relation between slave and master?

What does he ask the Colossians to pray for on his behalf? What 4. What does ne ask the Colossians to pray for on his behalt : What feature in the petition claimed their special sympathy?
5. Translate ton kairon exagorazomenoi [iv, 5]. How is this clause connected in sense with what precedes and what follows?
6. Of what other Epistles were Tychicus and Onesimus the bearers?

What was the Epistle from Laodicea?

### EXAMINATION IN FIRST TIMOTHY.

What evidence does 1 Timothy i. 3 afford of a second imprisonment in Rome ? 2

How do you account for the want of the apodosis at the close of verse fourth of the first chapter. 3.

What is the strict meaning of the word translated pattern in i. 16? 4. Explain i. 20.

To what may all the terms in ii. 1 be referred, and how may they each 5. be distinguished?

6. Give the construction and meaning of the last clause of ii. 6.

What is the force of the second clause of iii. 2? and give reasons.

What is the force of the last clause of iii. 6 as compared with the last clause of iii. 7? 9. Who were the persons called "*vives*" in iii. 11? and give reasons. 10. Explain the last clause of iii 15

Explain the last clause of iii. 15.

11.

Can any argument in favor of verbal inspiration be found in iv. 1? What is the force and what is the dogmatic importance of the 12. prepositions in the last clause of iv. 14? 13. Give the true meaning of the words "widows indeed," in v. 3, and

14. What is the interpretation of v. 8.15. Is there any indication in this epistle that one or more of the gospels were in existence when Paul wrote it?

16. Can you suggest a different translation of vi. 6 from that of the authorized version, and give reasons? 17. Explain v. 17.

### CHURCH HISTORY.-JANUARY 26, 1883.

Enumerate the Iconoclastic emperors previous to the seventh Ecumenical Conncil.

2. In what year did the Schism of the Eastern and Western churches begin and in what year was it consummated ?

To what cause is the revival of science and literature in the Byzantine Church ascribed : in what century did it begin and how long did this literary activity continue? 4. Who was the greatest theologian of the Byzantine Church in the eighth

century? 5. What was the origin of the Paulicians; when did they originate and

Enumerate the peculiarities of the Paulicians.

Enumerate the causes which in many cases led to the adoption of Christianity by the German nations. What were the views of Agobard of Lyons on the subject of Inspi-8.

ration?

9. What was the opinion of Erigena with respect to the functions of faith and reason when directed to revealed dotrines?

10. By what work was philosophical mysticism originated and in what writer was it most fully exemplified ? 11. How did Alcuin arrange all knowledge for the purposes of study in

the schools of the west? By what reasoning was Adoptionism derived from the decree of the 12.

sixth Ecumenical Council of Constantinople and what was the nature of this

13. Which divines sided with Rudbert in the Eucharistic controversy; which opposed him and which took up an intermediate position? 14. What were the views of Godeschalcus on predestination; how did

they differ from those of Augustine and what was the view of Rabanus, the opponent of Godeschalcus? 15.

Who were the reforming prelates of the reign of Louis the Pious and what reforming views did they hold in common 16. To whose reign and to what causes may be assigned the downfall of

Culdee religion in Scotland ?

17. How does it appear that the *superintendents* first appointed in the Reformed Church of Scotland were not bishops?

18. What was the view embodied in the Libri Carolini upon the subject of the worship of images, relics, saints and crucifixes?

20. Who was the patriarch of western monasticism; who was its restorer and in what centuries did each flourish ?

#### CHURCH HISTORY.-APRIL 26, 1883.

In what years did the Crusades begin and end? 1. 2.

Give the dates marking out the Pontificate of Gregory VII. 3

Under whose Pontificate did the Papacy rise to its highest influence and authority and give the dates marking out this Pontificate ?

4. State the three directions taken by the scholastic philosophy.

5.

Describe the four periods in the development of scholasticism. State the views of the Nominalists and of the Realists as to the relations between thinking and being.

 What were the views of Berengarius with respect to the spectrum of the spectrum o What were the views of Bèrengàrius with respect to the Supper? condition of mind necessary to the understanding of Divine truth.

9. What were the views of the Thomists and the Scotists with respect to Realism, human depravity and the validity of the atonement?

State the three stages in the progress of in the Waldensian Society.

10. State the *three* stages in the progress of in the water state of the 11. State the best established view with respect to the origin of the Waldensians and give reasons. 12.

13.

What were the reforming opinions of Wycliffe ? What were the views of John Huss with respect to the Sacraments in general and the Lord's Supper in particular?

14. To what causes may be attributed the so called Revival of Learning in the fifteenth Century ?

15. In what points may a resemblance be traced between the Synagogue and the Christian Congregation ? 16. Give the dates of the three Reforming Councils of the fifteenth

Century. 17. With what reservation did the Scottish General Assembly agree to adopt the Directory for Public Worship?

18. What were the materials of which the early Scottish metrical Psalter, published in 1564, was composed ?
19. From what Scottish source did Rouse largely borrow in the prepara-

20.

What evidence exists to show that Knox had formed his opinions on Church Government and worship previous to his acquaintance with Calvin?

### RULES AND FORMS OF PROCEDURE.

When a Presbytery has not appointed its next meeting or no meeting has been held at the time appointed, what steps are necessary in order to resuscitate the Court? 2

Mention the conditions essential to the legality of a pro re nata meeting of Presbytery.3. What is a *declaratory* Act of Assembly ?

4.

What is an Interim Act of Assembly? What is a Reference? 5.

6.

What are the proper cases for reference?

7. What are the two forms of reference? 8.

In what cases are reasons of dissent entitled to be entered on the minutes 9.

Who are members of the church?

10. How can a member whose name has been removed from the Roll of one Session be restored to membership under the jurisdiction of another?

11. Under what condition can managers contract debt on the security of the property of a congregation ? 12.

After what interval of time is a scandal, unnoticed at the time, forbidden to be made matter of process?

13. When a process by libel has been concluded, what is done with the minutes (a) in the case of acquittal and, (b) in the case of conviction. 14. In what cases may hearsay testimony be received ?

A.-SEPTUAGINT GREEK. Translate-

Gen. xli. 16, 17, and parse hestanai.

xlii. 4, 9.

" xlvii. 18, 19, and parse ektribomen, ktesai.

" xlix. 8-12.

B.-ON CHARTERIS'S CANONICITY. Translate the following extracts from Origen contra Celsum :

p. 370, ii. 15. " 373, ii. 24.

" 374, i. 41. Prove from this passage that Celsus had read John's Gospel. " 375, ii. 32, and parse phuntos.

" " ii. 63, and parse *ekphenai*. " " i. 50. Does the quotation from Celsus justify Origen's remark? " 376, ii. 31.

ii. 49.

C.-ON CHARTERIS'S INTROD., § XVII.

1. What writers in the first half of the second century quote the Fourth Gospel?

2. Does the nature of its contents favor the theory that it was written by a secretary or intimate friend of the Apostle John

3. Shew that the writer was a Jew, but without Jewish narrowness. D.-VULGATE LATIN. Translate Luke i. 46-55; translate Luke ii. 67-80. E.-ON TURRETTIN, LOC. IX. QU. IX.-XII.

 Translate Qu. ix. §§ xiv., xix., xxii., xlv.
 Give an abstract of Turrettin's proof that the guilt of Adam's first sin is imputed to his posterity.

3. Give Turrettin's exposition of the way in which original sin is transmitted.

F.-QUESTIONS IN CHALDEE.

1. (a) Translate Dan. ii. 22, 23. (b) Analyze 'ămīkāthā. Give the

1. (a) Iransiate Dan. n. 22, 23. (b) Analyze 'amikatha. Give the rules for the formation of the plural absolute and emphatic of this word. (c) Analyze  $m'h\partial dh\bar{e}$  and  $\bar{u}m'sh\bar{a}bb\bar{a}hh$ . 2. (a) Translate Dan. iv. 30, 31. (b) Analyze  $s\bar{a}ph\bar{a}th$  and  $t'r\bar{t}dh$ . What is the absolute singular of  $sha'\bar{a}th\bar{a}$ ? Analyze  $n\bar{t}tl\bar{e}th$ . (c) In the 30th verse, why are  $y\bar{e}'chul$  and  $y\bar{t}tzt\bar{a}bb\bar{a}'$  in the imperfect while  $r'bh\bar{a}$  is in the preterite? (d) What is the rule for the transposition and change of letters in  $y\bar{t}tzt\bar{a}bb\bar{a}'$ ? (e) Analyze  $b\bar{a}r'kh\bar{e}th$ . Write the first participle mas. sing. of the same species; also, the second part. mas. sing. of the simple species.

(a) Translate Dan. vi. 10, 11. (b) Analyze p'thìhhān and ūmōdhē.
 (a) Translate Dan. vii. 16, 17. (b) Analyze kā\*măyyā and hhēvāthā.

(c) Write the singular absolute and construct of hhēvāthā.

### LIST OF GRADUATES.

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(Names of Ministers who received the greater part of their education in the Institutions of the Church, but completed it elsewhere, are marked with an asterisk.)

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*Annand, Rev EdwardDeceased.
Annand Rev Joseph 1970 N. H. H.
Annand, Rev Joseph
Archibald, Rev Howard
*Archibald Boy Somuel 1960Australia.
*Archibald, Rev Samuel
*Province Dep Lebert
Baxter, Rev John I
(Noel)
Dethule, Rev Nell Decoursed
Boyd, Rev John
Bruce, Rev William T., M. D1875Coldstream, Colchester Co
Bryden, Rev Charles W 1879 Hopewell and Salisbury N B
*Burgess, Rev Joshua
<ul> <li>*Boyd, Rev John</li></ul>
*Cameron, Rev Alex 1857 Paytoupique
Valieton, nev John 1844 Pridramator
Cameron, John H 1889
Campbell, Alexander, Esq. 1854 (Appendix)
Campbell, Rev John
*Campbell, Rev LaughlinAustralie. Campbell, Rev Malcolm
Campbell, Rev Malcolm 1881 Strath Lang G D
Campbell, Wm. L. 1962
Carr, Rev Arthur F
Carruthers, Rev James S
*Chase, Rev J. H
Christie, Rev George
Christie Oliphant 1962
Christie, Oliphant
*Christie, Rev T. M
Clarke, Nev George 1853New Edinburgh, Ont.
Clarke, Wm. M.D
Crawford, Rev H
Creelman, Rev David F
Crow, Rev Geo. C
*Cumming, Rev R
Cumming, Rev Thomas
Currie, Prof John
Dunbar, Rev Hugh
Fitzpatrick, J. R
Fordes, Rev Adam 1950 Oct
Forrest, Prof John
Fowler, Prof James
Frame, Rev Wm. R
Fraser, Rev Allan
Fraser, Rev Charles
Fraser, Rev Min. R
Fraser, David
Fraser, Rev Simon

Garvie, Rev Alex. R ..... 1866... Deceased. Garvie, Hon Wm ......1862...Deceased. Glendinning, Rev Archibald ... ... 1866 ... Deceased. Gray, Rev Andrew......1879...Wallace. Gray, Rev Wm. H ...... 1878... Australia. Herdman, Wm. C ..... 1877 ... Keir, William, M.D..... Layton, Rev Jacob ...... 1869 ... Elmsdale. McCulloch, Michael......Deceased. McCulloch, Rev William D.D.....1839...Truro. \*McCurly, Rev Samuel......Deceased. McCurdy, Rev Daniel......Deceased. \*McCurdy, Rev Edward A......1866...New Glasgow. McCurdy, Rev John D.D......Deceased. McDonald, Duncan.....Deceased. McGregor, Rev Danl......1877...Amherst. McIntosh, Rev Abraham......1865...St. Ann's, C. B. McKay, Rev Hector ..... 1854 ... River John, Pictou Co. McKay, Rev Neil ..... 1855 ... Summerside, P. E. I. \*McKeen, Rev James A ..... 1879...Bermuda. McLean, Rev Allan ... ...... 1861 ... Tryon, P. E. I.

Morrison, Rev Donald.1860. Deceased.Morrison, D. S.1865. Dartmouth.Morrison, Rev Peter M.1865. Dartmouth.Morrison, Rev John1861. Trinidad.Munro, George, Esq.1854. New York.Mowatt, Rev Andrew J.1866. Fredericton, N. B.Murdoch, Rev John L.1825. Deceased.\*Murray, Rev Isaac, D. D.Vale, New Glasgow.Murray, Rev James A.1857. London, Ontario.Murray, Rev James Daniel.1864. Buctouche, N. B.Murray, Rev John David.1864. Buctouche, N. B.Murray, Rev Thos. H.1876. Kempt and Walton.Murray, Rev William.1854. Falmouth, Jamaica.Nairn Robert.1882. Harvey, N. B. Murray, Rev William1854. Falmouth, Jamaica.Nairn Robert1882. Harvey, N. B.Nelson, Rev John W1866.\*Patterson, Rev. G., D. D(New Glasgow.)Patterson, Rev. R. S1824. Deceased.Pitblado, Rev. C. B1865. Winnipeg.Quinn, R. S1863.Robertson, Rev H. A1872. Erromanga.Robinson. J. M1883.\*Roddick, Rev GeorgeNew Brandon, N. W. Territory.Rogers, Rev Anderson1881. Yarmouth.Ross, Rev Alexander1854. Harbor Grace, Nfld. 

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### STATE OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Towards meeting the educational expenditure of the church there is a partial endowment, the extent of which will be understood from the following approximate statement:

Fund of Presbyterian Church of N. S	\$35,000
riee Unurch Professorial Fund	25 000
Unurch of Scotland Dalhouste Professorshin	90 000
New Investments	35,000

### Total.....\$115,000

There is also real estate which, when sales can be effected, may realize \$5,000. Exertions are being made, in the face of difficulties arising from the pressure of the times, to increase the endowment fund; and the above item of New Investments, together with the expenses already incurred in providing suitable premises for carrying on the work of the Theological department, is the first fruit of that effort. In connection with the present Building and Endowment Fund, \$105,000 have been subscribed, of which \$71,000 have been paid. It is earnestly desired that the Fund may soon be completed and thus the College be placed upon a secure basis. Independently, however, of the completion of the present "Building and Endowment Fund," there is room and need for abundant liberality. Wealthy members of the Church might immensely relieve and aid the work of education for the Presbyterian Ministry in the Maritime Provinces, by endowing one or more Chairs. \$35,000 (or \$7,000 sterling) would be an adequate endowment for a single Chair. The name of the founder would, of course, be attached, in all time coming, to any chair thus endowed.

### FORM OF BEQUEST.

I devise and bequeath to the Board of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, the sum of dollars for the use of said College.

N. B.—When the object for which a bequest is made is more specific as the endowment of a Chair, the founding of a Bursary, or the purchase of books for the Library,—it should be defined ; e. g., 'to found a Bursary, to be called the Bursary, in connection with said College.' Legacies for other Church purposes, as Home or Foreign Missions, may also be left to this Board, as it is a body corporate. Care should be taken, in such cases, to describe the purpose with sufficient accuracy.

