BENEFACTORS OF THE

McGill University, Montreal.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES McGILL, by his last Will and Testament under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven Acres of Land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto "the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-First year of the reign of His Majesty, King George the Third, to erect and establish an University or College for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such Establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at..... £30,000

At a meeting called by a number of the influential citizens of Montreal, and held at the Merchants' Exchange 6th December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the University of McGill College,—The following Resolution was adopted:

"That an effort ought to be made for increasing the Endowment of McGill College in such a manner as to extend its usefulness, and to place it for the future upon an independent and permanent footing."

Whereupon, in pursuance of the above Resolution, the following donations were enrolled for Special or General objects connected with the University,—the Royal Institution granting Scholarships in perpetuity according to the value of the donations.

The Honorable John Molson, Thomas Molson, Esq., William Molson, Esq., for the formation and maintenance of the Chair of English Language & Literature.	£5,000
John Gordon McKenzie, Esq.....	500
Ira Gould, Esq.....	500
John Frothingham, Esq.....	£500
John Torrance, Esq.....	500
James B. Greenshields, Esq.....	300
William Busby Lambe, Esq.....	300
Sir George Simpson, Knight.....	250
Henry Thomas, Esq.....	250
John Redpath, Esq.....	250
James McDougall, Esq.....	250
James Torrance, Esq.....	250
Honourable James Ferrier, Esq.....	250
John Smith, Esq.....	250
Harrison Stephens, Esq.....	250
Henry Chapman, Esq..... Mr. Chapman also founded a Gold Medal to be given annually in the graduating class in Arts.	150
John James Day, Esq.....	150
Honourable Peter McGill.....	150
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.....	150
Peter Redpath, Esq.....	150
Thomas M. Taylor, Esq.....	150
Joseph McKay, Esq.....	150
Donald Lorn McDougall, Esq.....	150
Honourable John Rose, Esq.....	150
Charles Alexander Esq.....	150
Moses E. David, Esq.....	150
William Carter, Esq.....	150
Thomas Paton, Esq.....	150
William Workman, Esq.....	150
Honorable Alexander T. Galt.....	150
Luther H. Holton, Esq.....	150
Henry Lyman, Esq.....	150
David Torrance, Esq.....	150
Edwin Atwater, Esq.....	150
Theodore Hart, Esq.....	150
William Forsyth Grant, Esq.....	150
Robert Campbell, Esq.....	150
Alfred Savage, Esq.....	150
James Ferrier Esq., Jr.....	150
William Stephens, Esq.....	150
N. S. Whitney Esq.....	150
William Dow, Esq.....	150
William Watson, Esq.....	150
Edward Major, Esq.....	150
Honorable Charles Dewey Day.....	50
John R Esdaile, Esq.....	50
Mrs. G. Frothingham, for the "Carpenter Collection" of shells.....	$233
C. Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry.....	$1,200
Principal Dawson, in aid of the same	1,200
P. Redpath, Esq., do., do.	266
William Molson, Esq..... $500; J. H. R. Molson, Esq..... 500; Peter Redpath, Esq..... 500; George Moffatt, Esq..... 250; Andrew Robertson, Esq..... 100 — For the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus.	$1,850

In 1860 the sum of £200 presented to the College by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal to be called the "Prince of Wales Gold Medal."

In 1861 the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College Buildings, with the Museum Rooms, and the Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

In 1864 the "Anne Molson Gold Medal," was founded by Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an honour course in Mathematics and Physical Science.

In the same year the "Shakespeare Gold Medal," for an honour course, to comprise and include the works of Shakespeare and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may from time to time appoint,—was founded by citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare.

In the same year, the "Logan Gold Medal," for an honour course in Geology and Natural Science, was founded by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

In 1865 the "Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal" was founded by John Torrance, Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late Mrs. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in Law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.

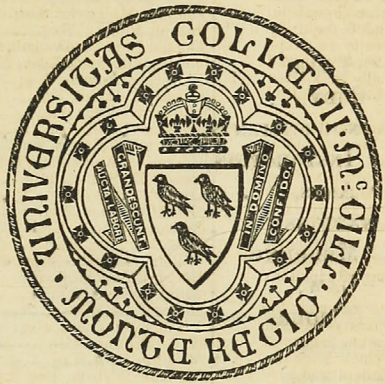
In the same year the "Holmes Gold Medal" was founded by the Medical Faculty, as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esquire, M.D., LL.D., late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best Student in the graduating class in Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.

CALENDAR

OF THE

McGill College and University,

MONTREAL.



Founded by Bequest of the Hon. James McGill, in 1811; Erected into a University by Royal Charter in 1821; and Reorganised by an Amended Charter in 1852.

SESSION OF 1867-8.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY J. C. BECKET, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

1867.

CONTENTS.

ERRATUM.

Omitted in list of Benefactors,—James Mitchell, Esq., £250.

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1867-8.

SEPTEMBER 1867.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	Session of Normal School and High School commences.
3	Tue.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Matriculation and Supplemental Exam'ns in Classics.
17	Tue.	Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations in Mathematics and English.
18	Wed.	Competitive Examinations for Governor-General's Scholarships.
19	Thu.	Lectures in Arts commence. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
24	Tue.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thu.	Examinations for Anne Molson and Chapman Prizes.
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	

OCTOBER 1867.

1	Tue.	Lectures in Agriculture commence.
2	Wed.	
3	Thu.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	*Founder's Birth-day.*
7	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
8	Tue.	
9	Wed.	*The Wm. Molson Hall* opened 1862.
10	Thu.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tue.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thu.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
22	Tue.	
23	Wed.	Regular meeting of Corporation. School Examiners appointed. Reports on Scholarships. Accounts audited.
24	Thu.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat,	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tue.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thu.	

NOVEMBER 1867.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Session of Medical Faculty commences. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
5	Tue.	Session of Law Faculty commences.
6	Wed.	
7	Thu.	Matriculation Examination in Medicine commences.
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	
15	Fri	Winter term of High School commences.
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thu.	
22	Fri.	Annual University Lecture.
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	Meeting of Faculty of Law
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	

DECEMBER 1867.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
3	Tue	
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	
6	Fri.	Lectures in Arts terminate for Christmas Examination.
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	Examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	Examination in Greek.
12	Thu.	Examination in Latin and History.
13	Fri.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	Examination in Natural Science and Chemistry. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	Examination in English Literature. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy,
19	Thu.	
20	Fri.	Examinations in French, German, and Hebrew.
21	Sat.	Christmas Vacation commences.
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tue.	
25	Wed.	Christmas-day.
26	Thu.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tue.	

JANUARY 1868.

1	Wed.	
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Christmas Vacation ends.
7	Tue.	Lectures in Arts, Medicine and Law recommence.
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	School Examinations of the University commence.
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tue.	
22	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Examiners appointed. Annual Report to Visitor.
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
28	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	
31	Fri.	

FEBRUARY 1868.

1	Sat.	Spring term of High School commences.
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	Ordinary Examinations of Faculty of Law.
4	Tue.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thu.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
11	Tue.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thu.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tue.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thu.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
25	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
26	Wed.	No lectures.
27	Thu.	Supplemental Examinations.
28	Fri.	College Exam. in Maths. [Second year.]
29	Sat.	

MARCH 1868.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tue.	Sessional Examination in Botany. [Second year.
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	Sessional Examination in French and German. [Second year.]
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thu.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
24	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
25	Wed.	
26	Thu.	
27	Fri.	Lectures in Arts terminate.
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	Thesis for Degree of B.C.L. to be sent in to Dean of Faculty.
31	Tue.	Thesis for Degree of M.D.,C.M. to be sent in to Dean of Faculty.

APRIL 1868.

1	Wed.	B. A. and other Honour Examinations.
2	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3	Fri.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. B. A. Honour Examination.
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	Ordinary examinations in Greek.
9	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in Latin and History.
10	Fri.	Good-Friday. Easter vacation commences.
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	Easter-day.
13	Mon.	
14	Tue.	B. A. Honour Examinations and Examinations in English Literature.
15	Wed.	Ordinary Examinations in English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
16	Thu.	
17	Fri.	Examinations in French, German and Hebrew.
18	Sat.	Primary Examinations for Degree in Medicine.
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	Ordinary Examinations in Natural Science and Chemistry.
21	Tue.	Final Examinations for Degree in Medicine.
22	Wed	Regular Meeting of Corporation.
23	Thu.	B. A. and other Honour Examinations.
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	B.A. Honour Examinations. Meeting of Examiners.
28	Tue.	B. A. and other Honour Examinations.
29	Wed.	Meeting of Examiners. Declaration of results of Examinations.
30	Thu.	Defence of Thesis for Degree in Medicine.

MAY 1868.

1	Fri.	Annual Meeting of Convocation, Faculty of Arts.
2	Sat.	Adjourned Meeting of Convocation, Faculties of Medicine and Law.
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tue.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thu.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	Queen's Birthday.
25	Mon.	
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	Whit-Sunday.

JULY 1868.

1	Wed.	
2	Thu	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tue.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	
31	Fri.	

JUNE 1868.

1	Mon.	Examin's in Normal School Commence.
2	Tue.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tue.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tue.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon,	
23	Tue.	
24	Wed.	Regular meeting of Corporation. Reports of Normal and High School.
25	Thu.	Normal School closes for Summer vacation
26	Fri.	Summer term of High School ends.
27	Sat,	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tue.	

AUGUST 1868.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tue.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thu.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tue.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thu.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tue.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thu.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tue.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thu.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

VISITOR.

His Excellency THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c.

CORPORATION.

GOVERNORS :—

(*Being the Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.*)

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JOHN H. R. MOLSON, Esq.

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HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, M.A., Rector of the High School.
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EDWARD HENRY TRENHOLME, M.D., B.C.L.

SECRETARY, REGISTRAR, AND BURSAR :—

(*And Secretary of the Royal Institution.*)

WILLIAM CRAIG BAYNES, B.A. Office, Burnside Hall. Office hours, 10 to 2. Residence, Centre Building, McGill College.

General Announcements.

The Thirty-fifth Session of this University, being the Fifteenth under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 1867.

By virtue of the Royal Charter granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College, constitute the Corporation of the University; and, under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College, and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

I. McGILL COLLEGE.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.—The complete course of study in Arts extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, with English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and Modern Languages; all of which subjects are imperative in the three first years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to

Professional Students. There are also Special and Partial Courses, and facilities are afforded for the practice of Meteorological Observations, and for the study of Hebrew and Oriental Literature. The degrees given are B. A. and M.A.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions of six months each, and leads to the degree of M. D., C. M.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

[Details of the above courses of study, with the fees and the dates of commencement of the classes, will be found in subsequent pages.]

II. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Students of these Colleges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study wholly in the affiliated College, or in part therein and in part in McGill College, and may come up for the University Examinations for Degrees on the same terms with the Students of McGill College.

MORRIN COLLEGE, *Quebec, L. C.*,—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts and Law. The ordinary Course in Arts includes Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. There are Honour Courses in Classics and in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

[Detailed information may be obtained from the Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal.]

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, *Richmond, L. C.*,—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts.

[Detailed information may be obtained from J. H. Graham, M. A. Principal.]

III. AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Affiliated Theological Colleges have the right of obtaining for their Students the advantage, in whole or in part, of the course of study in

Arts, with such facilities in regard to exemptions as may be agreed on.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *Montreal*, is at present the only affiliated Theological College.

IV. AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF MCGILL COLLEGE affords the Classical and Mathematical training necessary for entering the College course, with a good English education fitting for business pursuits.

THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL provides the training requisite for Teachers of Elementary and Model Schools and Academies. Teachers trained in this School are entitled to Provincial diplomas.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL are Elementary Schools, divided into a Boys' Department, Girls' Department and Primary School. Teachers in training in the Normal School are employed in these Schools, under the supervision of the Head Master and Mistress.

[Detailed information respecting these Schools will be found in subsequent pages.]

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

In the McGill College and University, and in the High School of McGill College.

	Residence.
JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S, F.G.S.—Principal, and Professor of Natural History.	East Wing, McGill College.
VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.—Vice-Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Molson Professor of English Literature.	16, University Street.
HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, M. A.—Rector of the High School, and Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Lise Caroll, Sherbrooke Street, East.
HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D.C.L.—Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Commercial Law.	505 St Catherine Street.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor of Surgery.	707 Sherbrooke Street.
ARCHIBALD HALL, M.D.—Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	186 Bleury Street.
WILLIAM FRASER, M.D.—Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.	Cor. Genevieve & Dorchester St.
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M.D.—Professor of Chemistry.	219 Dorchester Street.
WILLIAM E. SCOTT, M.D.—Professor of Anatomy.	34 Beaver Hall Terrace.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	489 Craig Street
ROBERT P. HOWARD, M.D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.	9 Beaver Hall Hill.
REV. A. DESOLA, LL.D.—Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature.	1 Pres de Ville Place.
HON. WILLIAM BADGLEY, D.C.L.—Professor of Public and Criminal Law.	McGill College Avenue.
FREDERICK W. TORRANCE, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of Civil Law.	13 Bellevue Place.
P. R. LATERENAYE, B.C.L.—Professor of Jurisprudence.	Upper St Urbain Street.
R. G. LAFLAMME, B.C.L.—Professor of Customary Law and Law of Real Estate.	1 Cornwall Place.
CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D.—Professor of Meteorology.	20 Beaver Hall Place.
CHARLES F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.—Professor of German Language and Literature.	335 Dorchester Street.
D. C. M'CALLUM, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.	152 Craig Street
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.—Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.	4 Place St Sophie McGill College Avenue.
REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.—Professor of Classical Literature.	East Wing McGill College.

PIERRE J. DAREY, M.A.—Professor of French Language and Literature.	106 University Street.
ROBERT CRAIK, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Surgery.	Corner Craig St & Place D'Armes Hill.
T. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.—Professor of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy.	58 St. Gabriel Street.
EDWARD CARTER, B.C.L.—Associate Professor of Criminal Law.	5 Cadieux Street.
T. A. GIBSON, M.A.—Senior Assistant Master of the High School.	Lachine.
DAVID RODGER, M.A.—Second Assistant Master of the High School.	827 St. Catherine Street.
G. E. FENWICK, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Medical Museum.	24 Beaver Hall Terrace.
JAMES KEMP.—Assistant Master of High School.	St. Luke's Road, Côte des Neiges.
JOHN ANDREW.—Elocution Master of High School.	19 Courville St. off Cadieux St.
GEORGE MURRAY, B.A.—Assistant Master of High School.	—68 Aylmer St.
FREDERICK S. BARNJUM.—Instructor in Gymnastics.	—7 Torrance Ter.

DIRECTORY TO BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. McGILL COLLEGE—Containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Arts, with its Museum and Library; and the residences of the Principal, the Professor in charge of the resident Undergraduates, and the Secretary:—*College Grounds, North Side of Sherbrooke Street, head of McGill College Avenue.*

2. BURNSIDE HALL—Containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Law, and of the High School Department, and the Office of the Secretary:—*Corner of Dorchester and University Streets.*

3. BUILDING OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY—Containing its Class Rooms, Museum and Library:—15 *Cotè Street.*

4. THE McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL:—*Belmont Street, opposite the foot of University Street.*

5. THE COLLEGE OBSERVATORY:—*At the West end of the College Buildings.*

6. THE GYMNASIUM:—*On University Street, near Burnside Hall.*

Faculty of Arts.

The Principal (ex-officio).
Professors—Leach.
Howe.
De Sola.
Dawson.
Markgraf.
Smallwood.
Johnson.
Cornish.
Darey.
Hunt.
Dean of the Faculty—Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D.
Librarian—Professor Markgraf.

The next Session of this Faculty will commence on September 16th, 1867, and extend to April 30th, 1868.

The classes of Students recognised under the following regulations are:—(1) *Undergraduates*, matriculated for the whole course of study for the degree of B.A., extending over four years, except in the cases specified in Section first. (2) *Students in Special Courses*, matriculated and studying for the diploma in such special courses. (3) *Partial Students*, matriculated and taking two or more courses of lectures. (4) *Occasional Students*, not matriculated, and taking one course of lectures.

Fee for each Session, for Undergraduates and Special Students, $20; in addition to which every student is required to pay for the Library, $2, and the Gymnasium, $2.

Fee for Partial and Occasional Students, $5 for each course of lectures.

Matriculation $4, required only in the year of entrance.

Fee for Degree of B. A. $5, to be paid before the examination.

Students in Arts are permitted to board in the City; but arrangements have been made for receiving Students who may desire to reside as boarders in the College, and for placing such Students under the immediate superintendence of Rev. Prof. Cornish, to whom application may be made.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates, are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the 16th of September, for examination; they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the First Year are Classics, Mathematics and English.

In Classics.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar; Sallust; Virgil (Æneid, B. I.); Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I.); Homer (Iliad B. I).

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive; Euclid's Elements, Books I. II. III.

In English.—Writing from dictation.

Candidates may be admitted to the standing of students of the Second Year, provided that they be found qualified on examination. Such Examination shall include, in addition to the Matriculation Examination, at least so much of the subjects of the First Year as may be necessary for entrance into the classes of the Second Year, and shall be reckoned as a Matriculation Examination.

Students of other Universities desirous of continuing their studies in this Faculty, may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as Students in any Special Course, or for Partial Courses of Study, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of entering as Occasional Students, may apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and may procure from the Secretary tickets for the lectures they desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, and who shall thereupon be invited to place

himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing such intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

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§ 2. SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

Sixteen Scholarships have been placed by the Governors at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor General. Application must be addressed to His Excellency, through the Provincial Secretary. Candidates for such Scholarships must pass the usual Matriculation Examination.

By command of His Excellency, four of these Scholarships will be offered for competition in the Matriculation Examination of the ensuing session. Students of the First or Second years are eligible.

Eight other Scholarships will be granted by the Governors, from time to time, to the most successful Students who may present themselves as candidates. One of these will be given annually to the *Dux* of the High School.

In the event of any Academy or High School in Lower Canada offering for competition among its pupils an annual Bursary, in the Faculty of Arts, of not less than $80, the Governors will add a scholarship thereto.

Any Academy, or High School, sending up in one year three or more candidates competent to pass creditably the Matriculation Examination, will be entitled to a scholarship for the most deserving of such candidates.

One Scholarship in Arts may be given annually to any teacher holding the Model School or Academy Diploma of the McGill Normal School, recommended by the Principal and Professors of the School, and passing creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arts.

All of the above Scholarships shall entitle the Students holding them to exemption from the ordinary Class Fees in the Faculty of Arts.

Two Bursaries, of $50 each, have been granted by the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada in aid of Students in the Special course of Agriculture. For terms of competition, see notice of Special Course of Agriculture.

§ 3. COURSE OF STUDY.

FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

Undergraduates are arranged according to their standing, as Students of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Years; and, as such, must attend all the courses of lectures appointed for their year, and those only, except by special permission of the Faculty.

First Year:—Classics; French or German; English Literature; Pure Mathematics; History; Elementary Chemistry.

Second Year:—Classics; French or German; Logic; Pure Mathematics; Botany.

Third Year:—Classics; French or German; Mental and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Zoology.

Fourth Year:—Classics; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Mineralogy and Geology.

Honour Courses.—Courses of study leading to the Honours of the College and University, are provided in the following subjects:—(1) Classics; (2) Mathematics and Physics; (3) Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy; (4) English Language, Literature and History; (5) Natural Science.

(For details of the Ordinary and Honour Courses of study, see under Sect. 9.)

Undergraduates are required to study either French or German for three years, (viz., in the First, Second and Third Years,) taking the same language in each year. At the beginning of the Course the student must state which Language he selects as obligatory. No change can afterwards be made without the special permission of the Faculty. In addition to the obligatory, there are other Lectures, attendance on which is optional, but Students who shall enter on these Courses of Lectures shall be held to the same rules in regard to attendance and conduct as in the case of the obligatory Lectures.

The lectures in Modern Languages will be so arranged that Students competent and desirous to take in the same year the Lectures in French and in German, may do so.

Students who intend to join any Theological school, on giving written notice to that effect at the beginning of the First Year, may take Hebrew instead of French or German.

§ 4. EXAMINATIONS.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two examinations in each year; one at Christmas, and the other at the end of the Session. In both of these, Students will be arranged according to their answering, as 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class.

Students who fail in the Christmas Examination may be allowed a Supplemental Examination, on written application to the Faculty, stating satisfactory reasons.

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional Examination will involve 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. But such permission will not be granted except in cases of sickness, or for other special reasons. For the purposes of this regulation, Classics, and Mathematics with Physics, will each be regarded as two subjects.

The time for the Supplemental Examinations will be fixed by the Faculty; and such Examinations will not be granted at any other time, except by special permission of the Faculty, and on payment of a fee of $5.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

There are three University Examinations; that for Matriculation, the Intermediate, at the end of the Second Year, and the Final, at the end of the Fourth Year.

1. The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are stated in Section I.

2. In the Intermediate Examination, the subjects are Classics and Pure Mathematics, with Logic and the English language. The subjects for the Examinations of 1868, are as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Appian.—Book VII.
Latin.—Valerius Maximus.—Book III.
Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. and def. of Book V.
Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
Trigonometry, including use of Logarithms.

Logic.—Thomson's Outlines of the laws of Thought.

English.—Spalding's History of English Literature.
An English Essay

3. In the Final Examination the subjects are Classics and Mixed Mathematics, with any two of the following:—(1) Mental and Moral Philosophy, (2) Natural Science, (3) Experimental Physics, [4] One Modern Language and Literature [or Hebrew] with History. The subjects for 1868 are as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Herodotus,—Book V.
Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.
Latin.—Tacitus.—Germania and Agricola.
Juvenal.—Satires I. and VIII.
Latin Prose Composition.
General Paper in Grammar and History.

Mathematics.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy — As treated in Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals.

With any two of the following:—

1 *Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—Mansel's Metaphysics,—Part 1—Psychology; Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Whewell's Elements of Morality.

2 *Natural Science.*—Geology and Mineralogy, as in Lyell's Elements and Dana's Manual of Mineralogy,—The Zoology, Botany and Chemistry necessary to the study of the books above named: or as in Dallas' Outline of Zoology, Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany, and Silliman's First Principles of Chemistry.

3 *Experimental Physics.*—*Electricity*—Frictional and Voltaic. *Magnetism. Acoustics*—Theory of Undulations—Production and Propagation of Sound—Vibrations of Rods and Plates—Vibrations of Fluids—Musical Sounds. Lardner's Handbooks.

4 *History and English Literature.*—Smith's Student's Gibbon—Smith's Student's Hume—Marsh's Handbook of the English Language.

Or, instead of History and English, candidates may take any of the following:—

(a) *History and French.*—History as above. The course in French for the Fourth Year.—*Bossuet*—Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle; *Boileau*—Art Poetique. Translation into French, and French Composition.

(b) *History and German.*—History as above. *Schiller*—Geschichte des 30 jahrigen Krieges; *Goethe*—Iphigenie auf Tauris, General paper on Grammar, Translation into German, and German Prose Composition.

(c) *History and Hebrew*—(Theological Students only). History as above. Hebrew Grammar; Translations from first four chapters of Isaiah; any three of the Psalms; the Chaldaic portions of the Scriptures; Targum of Onkelos on Genesis I. Modern Hebrew Poetry, Halevi or Gabirol.

Candidates for B. A. Honours may omit at the Ordinary Examinations for the Degree, any two of the four subjects appointed, and

also the Lectures on such subjects in the Fourth Year, provided that they shall not have been placed lower than Second Class in the Third Year's Examinations in such subjects. For the two subjects thus omitted, the Sessional Examinations at the end of the Third Year will be reckoned as Degree Examinations.

No student shall be entitled to the above privileges, unless his attendance on Lectures and progress in the subject in which he is a Candidate for Honours, shall be satisfactory to the Professor, nor unless he shall have obtained a Certificate of creditable answering in the Honour Examinations.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years' standing, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, after such examination and exercises as may be prescribed by the Corporation. The exercise at present appointed is the preparation of a Thesis on any literary, scientific, or professional subject, to be selected by the candidate, and approved by the Faculty; the Thesis to be submitted to the Faculty and reported on to the Corporation.

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§ 5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

I. LAW AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Students of the Third and Fourth Years, Matriculated in the Faculties of Law or Medicine of this University, are entitled to the following exemptions:—

In the Third Year they may omit any two of the following subjects:—Zoology, Experimental Physics, Rhetoric, and Modern Languages.

In the Fourth Year, they may omit Greek and also Geology or Experimental Physics.

In the ordinary B. A. Examination, they may, in Classics, pass in Latin alone; and, in Mixed Mathematics, in Mechanics and Hydrostatics alone.

To be allowed these privileges in either year, they must give notice at the commencement of the Session, to the Dean of the Faculty, of their intention to claim exemptions as Professional Stu-

dents, and must produce, at the end of the Session, certificates of attendance on a full course of Professional Lectures in the year for which the exemptions are claimed.

II. THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

(Specially applicable to the Congregational College of British North America.)

Such Students, whether entered as Matriculated or Occasional, shall be subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Arts in the same manner as other students.

The Faculty shall make formal reports to the Governing body of the Theological College, to which any such Student may belong, as to:—(1) his conduct and attendance on the classes of the Faculty; and (2) his standing in the several examinations; such reports to be furnished after the Christmas and Sessional Examinations, severally, if called for.

Matriculated students shall be allowed no exemptions in the course for the degree of B. A., till they have passed the Intermediate Examination; but they may take Hebrew in the First, Second and Third Years, instead of Modern Languages.

In the Third and Fourth Years they shall be allowed exemptions from the following subjects:—

In the Third Year they may omit Astronomy and Optics, Experimental Physics and Rhetoric.

In the Fourth Year they may omit Experimental Physics and English Literature.

Certificates of attendance on the full course of lectures in the Theological College must be produced by Students who avail themselves of these exemptions, before entering the B. A. Examination.

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§ 6. MEDALS, HONOURS, PRIZES AND CLASSING.

1. Gold Medals will be awarded in the B. A. Honour Examinations, to Students taking the highest Honours of the First Rank in the subjects stated below, and who shall have passed creditably the Ordinary Examinations for the degree of B. A.

The *Chapman Gold Medal*, for the Classical Languages and Literature.

The *Prince of Wales Gold Medal*, for Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The *Anne Molson Gold Medal*, for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The *Shakespeare Gold Medal*, for the English Language, Literature and History.

The *Logan Gold Medal*, for Geology and other Natural Sciences.

In event of there being no candidates for any Medal, or of none of the candidates fulfilling the required conditions, the Medal will be withheld, and the proceeds of its endowment for the year may be devoted to prizes in the subject for which the Medal was intended. (Under this regulation special prizes of $50 will be offered in Courses in Mathematics and Classics, to be awarded at the beginning of the Session of 1867-8) For details see announcements of the several subjects below.

2. Honours, of First or Second Rank, will be awarded to those Matriculated Students who have successfully passed the Examinations in any Honour course established by the Faculty, and have also passed creditably the ordinary Examinations in all the subjects proper to their year.

3. Certificates of High General Standing will be granted to those Matriculated Students who are placed in the First Class in the aggregate of the studies proper to their year.

4. Prizes or Certificates, to those Matriculated Students who may have distinguished themselves in the studies of a particular class, and who have attended all the other classes proper to their year.

Students taking B.A. Honours will be placed at the head of the Degree list: and Students who pass the Ordinary Degree and Sessional Examinations, will be arranged as 1st Class, 2nd Class or 3rd Class, according to their answering.

The names of those who have taken Honours, Certificates, or Prizes, will be published in the order of merit; and with mention, in the case of students of the First and Second Years, of the Schools in which their preliminary education has been received.

§ 7. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:—

1. A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-book shall be submitted to the Faculty at all their ordinary Meetings during the Session.

2. Professors shall note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their Lectures, and shall omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, shall be reported to the Dean of Faculty, who may reprimand the student, or refer to the Faculty, as he may think proper.

3. The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

4. While in the College, or going to and from it, Students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the College building or grounds, may admonish the Student, and if necessary report him to the Dean.

5. Every Student is required to attend regularly the religious services of the denomination to which he belongs, and to maintain without, as well as within the walls of the College, a good moral character.

6. When Students are brought before the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes and honours, suspend from Classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

7. Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will, in addition, be subject to such other penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

8. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University in general, shall be immediately reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

§ 8. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1. Students may receive books from the Library, on depositing the sum of four dollars with the Librarian, and signing a receipt for the books received: such deposit to be returned to the Student on his returning the book uninjured. Books of reference and works containing valuable illustrations, may not be removed from the Library.

2. Students may receive only two volumes at one time, and must return them within two weeks, on penalty of a fine of one shilling for each additional week.

3. Any volume or volumes lost or damaged by a Student, shall be paid for by him at such rates as the Faculty may direct, having reference to the value of the book and of the set to which it may belong.

4. Students may consult books in the Library at such hours as may be determined by the Faculty.

5. Professors and Lecturers may receive from the Librarian any books required by them for their duties in the College, not exceeding ten volumes at any one time. Books so borrowed must be returned at or before the close of each Session.

6. Persons not connected with the College may consult books in the Library, on obtaining an order to that effect from any of the Governors, or from the Principal, the Dean of Faculty or any of the Professors; and Donors of books or money to the amount of Fifty Dollars, may at any time consult books, on application to the Librarian.

7. The times and conditions of study in the Museum, will be arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

§ 9. COURSES OF LECTURES.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Professor, Rev. G. Cornish, M. A.

GREEK.

First Year.—Homer.—Iliad, Book VII.
Arrian.—Book II.
Greek Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Appian.—Book VII.
Lysias.—Contra Eratosthenem.
Greek Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Æschines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.
Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.

Fourth Year.—Herodotus.—Book V.

LATIN.

First Year.—Virgil.—Æneid, Book VI.
Quintus Curtius.—Book II.
Latin Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Horace.—Epistles, Book I.
Valerius Maximus.—Book III.
Latin Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Juvenal.—Satires I., III., & VIII.
Terence.—Adelphi.
Latin Prose Composition.

Fourth Year.—Tacitus.—Germania & Agricola.
Latin Prose Composition.

In the work of the Class the attention of the Student is directed to the collateral subjects of History, Antiquities and Geography; also to the Grammatical structure and affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages; and to Prosody and Accentuation.

B. A. Honours in Classics, being the Honour Course for Students of the Third and Fourth Years.

Candidates for B. A. Honours in Classics will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. GREEK.

I.—*Greek Philosophy.*
Plato.— Republic, Books I.& II.
Aristotle.—Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. & II.

II.—*Greek History.*
Herodotus.—Books VIII. & IX.
Thucydides.—Book I.
Xenophon.—Hellenics, Books I. & II.

III.—*Greek Poetry.*
a. Epic.—Homer.—Odyssey, Books I., II. & III.
Hesiod.—Works and Days.
b. Dramatic.—Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.
Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles.—Antigone.
Euripides.—Hippolytus.
Aristophanes.—The Frogs.
c. Lyric and Bucolic.—Pindar.—Olympic Odes.
Theocritus.—Idyls, I. to VI.

IV.—*Greek Oratory.*

Demosthenes.—De Corona.
Æschines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.

II. LATIN.

I.—*Roman History.*

Livy.—Books XXI., XXII., & XXIII.
Tacitus.—Annals, Books I. & II.
Histories, Book I.

II.—*Roman Poetry.*

a. *Epic.*—Virgil.—Æneid, Books I. to IV.
b. *Dramatic.*—Plautus.—Menæchmei.
Terence.—Adelphi.
c. *Satiric.*—Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Juvenal.—Satt. VIII. & X.
Persius.—Satt. V. & VI.

III.—*Roman Oratory and Philosophy.*

Cicero.—De Imperio Cn. Pompeii.
De Inventione.
De Officiis.

III. HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Text Books.

1. Grote's History of Greece, Vols. III. to VIII.
2. Arnold's History of Rome.
3. Merivale's Romans under the Empire, Vols. I. to VII.

IV. COMPOSITION.

1. Composition in Greek and Latin Prose.
2. General Paper on Grammar, History and Antiquities.

The Examinations for B. A. Honours will extend over six days, in the morning from 9 to 12, and the afternoon from 3 to 6.

Course for the Chapman Prize in Classics.

I. GREEK.

Herodotus.—Book VIII.
Thucydides.—Book I.
Xenophon.—Hellenics, Book I.
Homer.—Odyssey, Books I. and II.

II.—LATIN.

Livy.—Books XXI. and XXII.
Tacitus.—Annals, Book I.
Virgil.—Aeneid, Book IV.
Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Juvenal.—Satires, VIII & X.

III.—GROTE'S HISTORY OF GREECE, VOLS. III., IV. & V.

IV.—LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

The Examination for the Chapman Prize will be held at the beginning of the Session 1867-8, and will extend over two days; in the morning from 9 to 12, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5. Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination and must be in the Third Year of their Course. They are required to give notice to the Dean of Faculty, of their intention to compete, on or before Sept. 1st.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—(MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP)—LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D.

First Year.—English Language and Literature. Text-books—Bain's English Grammar; Spalding's History of English Literature.
Logic. Text-book—Thompson's Outlines of the laws of Thought.

Second Year.—English Literature and Anglo-Saxon Grammar. Text-books Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Spalding's English Literature.
Logic. Text-book—Thompson's Outlines.

Third Year.—Mental and Moral Philosophy. Text-book—Whewell's Elements of Morality, Book I., Introduction; II. Jus; III. Morality, IV. chap. 14; Oaths, V, VI.
Rhetoric. Text-Book—Whately's Rhetoric, I. II. III.

Fourth Year.—Mental and Moral Philosophy. Text-books—Mansel's Psychology; Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
English Literature. Text-book—Marsh's Hand-book.

B. A. Honour Course in Logic, Moral Philosophy and Mental Philosophy.

I. *Logic.*
Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic; with Appendix, V. § 3.
Mill's Logic, Books I. III. V.
Whately's Logic, Book III.
Mansel's Prolegomena Logica, Chapters I., II., VI., VII.,IX.
Introduction to Mansel's edition of Aldrich's Logic.

II. *Moral Philosophy.*
Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book VII., 2, 3, 4; VIII, 5; IX., 5; X., 2; XI., 5; XII., 3.
Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Schwegler's History of Philosophy, p. 252-261.
Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy, &c., chap. iv., sec. 1. B.

One of the following ancient Ethical Treatises, at the option of the Student:—
Plato's Republic, Books I.-IV. (in English.)
Aristotle's Ethics, Books I..III., VI., X., [in English.]
Epicteti Manuale, et Senecæ Dialog. Lib. I., II., VII., XII.

One of the following Modern Ethical Treatises, at the option of the Student:—
Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature, with the Preface and the Dissertation on the nature of Virtue.
Stewart's Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers, Books I., II., IV.

III. *Mental Philosophy*
Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book II c. 3; III., c. 1, 2; VI., IX., c. 2, 3; X., c. 1; XI., c. 2, 3, 4; XII., c. 1, 4, 6, 7; XIII.
Haureau, de la Philosophie Scholastique, Chap. 1, 2, 8, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28.
Stewart's Dissertation on the Progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy.
Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the XIXth Century, Part II.

One of the following ancient writers, at the option of the Student;—
Plato;—Phaædo and Phædrus; or Theætetus and Protagoras; or Republic, Books VI. and VII.
Aristotle:—Metaphysics, Books IV., (V.,) XI. (XII.)

One of the following Modern writers, at the option of the Student:—

Bacon, Novum Organon, Lib. I; and Augementis Scientiarem, Lib. III., IV.
Descartes, Meditations.
McCosh's Intuitions of the Mind.
Ferrier's Institutes of Metaphysics.
Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics.
Mansel's Metaphysics.
Morell's Outlines of the Philosophy of Mind.
Mill's Examination of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy.

B. A. Honour Course in English Language, Literature and History.

I. *Language.*

Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, by Smith.
Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.
Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and versification of Chaucer.
Trench's Study of Words.
Trench's English Past and Present.
Trench's Glossary.

II. *Literature.*

Required from the Student a general acquaintance with the works of the English Classical authors, and a more minute study of the following portions of English Literature:—

Shakespeare's Plays.
Chaucer—Canterbury Tales; The Prologue and the Knight's Tale; the Flower and the Leaf; The House of Fame.
Spenser—Faerie Queen; Books I., II.
Marlowe—Faustus and Jew of Malta.
Milton—Paradise lost; Comus; Lycidas; L'Allegro.
Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel; Annus Mirabilis; Dedications to his Translations of Virgil's Æneid and the Satires of Juvenal.
Pope—Dunciad; Essay on Criticism; Rape of the Lock; Eloisa and Abelard; Prefaces to his Translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.
Bacon—Essays.

Required to be read in connection with this part of the Course:—

Craik's History of English Literature.
Hallam's Literary History of Europe—the parts relating to English Literature.
Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope.
Dunlop's History of Fiction.

III. *History.*

Required a general acquaintance with the History of England to the year 1714, and a more minute knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon period, of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of the period from the accession of Elizabeth to that of George I. The following books are recommended:—

Hume's History of England.
Godwin's Life and Times of Chaucer.
Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great.
Froude's History of England.
Macaulay's History of England.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England,

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor P. J. Darey, M.A.

First Year.—Havet, French Manual; Poitevin, Grammaire française; Molière, l'Avare; Dictation; Parsing.

Second Year.—*Elementary Course:*—Student's Companion to the study of French; Molière, le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Le Misanthrope.

Advanced Course:—Molière, Tartufe, Les Femmes savantes; Poitevin, Grammaire française; Gems from the Spectator (to translate into French); Dictation; Parsing; Composition.

Third Year.—*Elementary Course:*—Student's Companion to the study of French; Racine, Iphigénie, Esther; Dictation; Vicar of Wakefield (to translate into French).

Advanced Course:—Poitevin, Grammaire française; Racine, Phèdre, Les Plaideurs; Shakespeare, As You Like it (to translate into French); Lectures upon the French Literature of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.—Text Book:—Demoget, Littérature française.

Fourth Year.—Corneille, Le Cid, Horace, Cinna; Lectures upon the Literature of the 19th century.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, C. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

First and Second Years.—*Elementary Course:*—This Course will comprise Grammar, Reading and Analysis, translations oral and written, and Dictation. Special regard will be had to the affinities of the German with the English. Text Books:—Schmidt's German Guide, (1st and 2nd Course); Schmidt's Reading Book, and Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Third and Fourth Years.—*Elementary Course:*—The Students following this Course will have the same studies and exercises as are prescribed for the Advanced Course of the Second and Third Years.

First Year.—*Advanced Course:*—Text Books:—Schmidt's German Guide (1st and 2nd Course); Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Second and Third Years.—*Advanced Course:*—Text Books:—Schmidt's German Guide, (3rd Course); Peissner's German Grammar, (Parts III. & IV.); Adler's Hand Book of German Literature. The exercises will comprise select readings in German Prose and Poetry, translations from English writers and Composition.

During this Course a series of Lectures will be delivered on the History of German Literature, from the earliest periods down to the classical age of Goethe and Schiller; closing with a brief notice of the state of German Literature at the present day.

HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professor, Rev. A. DeSola, LL.D.

Elementary Course.—(For Students of the First and Second Years)—Grammar :—The Text-book employed will be Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, with exercises in Orthography and Etymology. Reading :—Translation and Grammatical Analysis of Historical Portions of the Scriptures—Syntax—Mishlè Shualim—Fables, &c.

Advanced Course.—(For Students of the Second, Third and Fourth Years.)—Introduction to the study of Hebrew Poetry—its spirit and characteristics. Lowth and Sarchi as Text Books. Translation from the Psalms, Lamentations and Isaiah. Ancient compared with Modern Hebrew Poetry ; the productions of Halevi, Gabirol, &c. Grammar, Exercises, &c., continued.

The Chaldee Language :—Grammar, *Mebo Halashon Aramith* of J. Jeitteles. The Chaldee portions of Scripture. Targum of Onkelos and T. Yerushalmi, *The Syriac Language*, Grammar, (Uhlemann's) and Translations.

The course will comprise lectures on the History of the Hebrew Language and Literature in particular, with a general notice of the other Oriental Languages, their genius and peculiarities. Comparative Philology, affinity of roots, &c., will also receive due attention, while the portions selected for translation will be illustrated and explained by reference to Oriental manners, customs, history, &c.

SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. Professor De Sola.

(Extra Fee for this Class, $5.00. Spanish may be taken by Students instead of French or German).

The study of the Spanish Language on this Continent, being generally pursued with special reference to commercial purposes, it will be sought to impart in this course, a practical knowledge of the Castilian, the richest and most harmonious of the Peninsular languages—as well as an acquaintance with its Literature.

Ollendorf's Spanish Grammar by Valazquez and Simonne, and the Reade of M. Valazquez, are the Text-books employed in the Junior Class, who will also be exercised in composition by both written and oral exercises. In the Senior Class, Fernandes' Exercises, continuation of Grammar and Composition, Cervantes Don Quixote, Quintana Vida del Cid, and Mariana's Historia will be the subjects of study. Besides a special comparison with the Portuguese Language, a general notice, literary and historical, of the Bascuencer and other dialects will be given.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

MATHEMATICS. (*First Year*)—Arithmetic.—Euclid, Books, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, with Definitions of Book 5 (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book 6). Galbraith and Haughton's Edition.—Colenso's Algebra, part 1 to end of Quadratic Equations.—Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry to end of Solution of Plane Triangles.—Nature and use of Logarithms.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year*)—Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry as before.—Remainder of Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry.—Conic Sections treated Geometrically. (The Parabola as in Drew's Conic Sections, the definitions of the Ellipse and Hyperbola, with the fundamental properties of their tangents.) Euclid, Book, XI, Props. 1 to 21; Book XII., Props. 1, 2.

The Course for the Intermediate University Examination consists of the Mathematics for the first two years, except Conic Sections and Solid Geometry.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.—(*Third Year*)—Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics (omitting chap. 5, of Statics), Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy.

At the Ordinary Examinations, answers to questions in Mechanics, on the Chapters on Friction, Collision of Bodies and Projectiles, will be taken into account only in determining the relative positions of those whose other answers shall entitle them to be placed in the First Class.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—(*Third and Fourth Years*)—1.—*Light.*—Theories.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Dispersion.—Interference and Diffraction.—Double Refraction.—Polarisation. 2. *Heat.*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction of Heat. 3. *Electricity.*—Frictional and Voltaic. 4. *Magnetism.* 5. *Acoustics.*—Theory of Undulations.—Production and Propagation of Sound.—Vibrations of Rods and Plates.—Vibrations of Fluids.—Musical Sounds. Text-Books—Lardner's Hand-books and Tyndal on Heat. This Course extends over two years.

The Lectures in Mathematical and Experimental Physics will be illustrated by Apparatus.

Honour Courses.

MATHEMATICS.—(*First Year*) Mulcahy's Modern Geometry, first five chapters.—Townsend's Modern Geometry.—Wood's Algebra.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year*)—Young's or Todhunter's Theory of Equations.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Salmon's Analytic Geometry, first thirteen chapters.—Hall's Calculus, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, of Diff. Cal.; Chapters 1, 3, 4, 5, of Integ. Cal.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.—(*Third Year*)—Todhunter's Statics (omitting Chap. 13).—Sandeman's Dynamics of a Particle, Chaps. 1, 2, 3.—Besant's Hydrostatics, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5.—Walton's Mechanical and Hydrostatical Problems.—Parkinson's Optics.—Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy (selected course).

Course for the Anne Molson Prize.

The Honour Course of the Third Year; and in addition:—The remainder of Besant's Hydrostatics and of Sandeman's Dynamics.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.—Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions (selected course).

The Value of the Prize is about $50. Candidates must have completed their Third Year of study, and must notify the Dean of Faculty of their intention to compete, on or before September 1st.

An Examination for it will be held in the beginning of the Session, 1867-8.

B. A. Honour Course.

PURE MATHEMATICS.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Young's or Todhunter's Theory of equations.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.—Boole's Differential Equations (selected course).—Gregory's Examples of the Calculus (omitting the last 2 chapters). Salmon's Conic Sections.—Salmon's Geometry of three Dimensions, (selected course.)

MECHANICS.—Todhunter's Statics.—Sandeman's Dynamics of a Particle—Griffin's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.—Besant's Hydrostatics and Hydro-dynamics.—Walton's Mechanical Examples.—Walton's Examples in Hydrostatics.

ASTRONOMY.—Main's Astronomy.—Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy (Part II. on the Lunar and Planetary Perturbations).—Godfray's Lunar Theory.

Newton's Principia, Lib. I., Sects. 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.

LIGHT.—Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.

HEAT.—Lardner's Hand-book. Tyndall's "Heat considered as a mode of motion."

ELECTRICITY. MAGNETISM. } Lardner's Hand-book.

The examinations for B. A. Honours will continue for *four* days, during six hours each day.

The Examinations for Honours in the other years will continue for *two* days.

Engineering Students may be candidates for Honours.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

I. Botany.—(Second Year and part of the Third Year.)

1. *Histology and Morphology of the Plant*, or description of its elementary tissues and organs.

2. *Physiology of the Plant*, or investigation of its functions of Nutrition and Reproduction.

3. *Systematic and Descriptive Botany*, or the principles of the Classification of Plants, with descriptions of the more important Natural Orders, special notices of the Flora of Canada, and instructions for collecting and determining Plants, and for the use of the Microscope.

4. *Geographical Botany*, or the distribution of Plants over the Globe.

Text-book—Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.

Students desiring a more complete knowledge of the subject, or who have collected Plants in the summer vacation, will have the benefit of an additional Course of determinative and Canadian Botany in the two first months of the Session. A Prize of the value of about $20, will be given for the best collection of Plants, and the greatest proficiency in their determination. The prize collections or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum. Candidates must be Students in Botany of the previous session.

II. Zoology and Comparative Physiology, (Third Year.)

1. *General Zoology*, including the elements of the Histology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Animals, with the Principles of Classification, and the division of the animal Kingdom into Provinces or Sub-Kingdoms.

2. *Descriptive Zoology*, including the characters of the Classes and Orders of the Animal Kingdom, illustrated by typical examples, and as far as possible by Canadian species.

Text-Books—Synopsis by the Professor, with Agassiz and Gould's Principles.

III. Mineralogy and Geology, (Fourth Year.)

1. *Mineralogy.*—Chemical and Physical characters of Minerals, including Crystallography, the methods of determining species, and Descriptive Mineralogy; with special reference to those species most important to Geology, or useful in the Arts.

2. *Physical Geology.*—Composition of Rocks and their structure on the small scale. Origin of Rocks, considered as Aqueous, Igneous, or Metamorphic. Arrangement of Rocks on the large scale; stratification, elevation and disturbances, denudation.

3. *Chronological Geology and Palæontology.*—Data for determining the relative ages of formations. Classification according to age. Fauna and Flora of the successive periods. Geology of British America.

4. *Practical and Economical Geology.*—Methods of observation and of making Geological surveys. Applications of the science to Mining, Engineering, and Agriculture.

Text-Books—Dana's Manuals of Mineralogy and Geology, with Lyell's Elements.

B. A. Honour Course.

Students entering for Honours must have passed creditably the examinations in Elementary Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Experimental Physics; and should know the Elements of Drawing. Students entering for practical purposes will be required only to satisfy the professor of their fitness for the studies of the class.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to attain such proficiency as to be able to undertake original investigations, in some at least of the subjects of study.

The Lectures wlll include :—

1. An advanced Course in General Geology and Palæontology, in connection with which the Students will be required to read Dana's Manual of Geology and Owen's Palæontology.

2. Canadian Geology, in connection with which the Students will read Logan's Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Dawson's Acadian Geology.

3. Practical Geology and determination of species; with books of reference from the College Library, specimens from the Museum, and field work when practicable.

In addition to the above, the Student will be examined in any two of the following subjects:

1. The Systematic part of Botany, as in Gray's "Text Book" and "Manual," and specimens illustrative of these books from the Museum.

2. Owen's Lectures on the Invertebrate Animals, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

3. Dana's Mineralogy, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

The Lectures in Natural History will be accompanied with demonstrations in the Museum. Students in Natural History are also entitled to tickets of admission to the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Chemistry, Ordinary Lectures.—(*Students of the First Year, and Special Students.*) A Course of about forty-five lectures, accompanied with experiments, and comprising an Elementary Course of General Chemistry. It will include the principles of Chemical Philosophy, the History of the Elements and their combinations, the principles of Organic Chemistry, and the History of the most important groups of Organic Compounds.

Text-Book.—Wilson's Chemistry, revised by Macadam,

Should Students offer, arrangements will be made, if possible, for a Class of Analytical Chemistry, to commence in November.

METEOROLOGY.

Professor, Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D.

Instruction in Meteorological Observations will be given in the Observatory, at hours to suit the convenience of the senior students.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR DAWSON.

A course of Lectures, on this subject is delivered at the Normal School, and additional Lectures and instructions are given to students in the special course of Agriculture.

SPECIAL COURSE OF AGRICULTURE.

Students entering on this course must pass the Matriculation Examination in Arithmetic, and writing English from dictation. Occasional Students may enter on satisfying the Professor that they are competent to proceed with the work of the class.

Course of Study, &c.

First Year.—Elements of Agriculture as in Dawson's First Lessons.

Chemistry, *Vegetable Physiology & Botany,* *English,* *French,*	As in the First and Second years of the College course.

Second Year.—Advanced Agriculture as in Johnson's Scientific Agriculture, and in suitable text-books in practical Agriculture.

Experimental Physics, *Animal Physiology & Botany,* *English,* *French,*	As in the Second and Third years of the College course.

Fee for the course $20 per Session, or for Agriculture alone, $5. Matriculation, $4. Library and Gymnasium, $4.

On passing the examination, Students will be entitled to certificates.

Bursaries, &c.

Two Bursaries of $50 each, provided by the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, (and for the present session exemption from the sessional fee of $20) will be granted on the following conditions :—

Candidates must not be less than 16 years of age; must produce certificates of good character, and must pass creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arithmetic and English. They must also declare their intention to apply the education received to the prosecution of practical Agriculture.

Should more than two candidates apply, the Bursaries will be given to those who shall pass the best Matriculation Examinations.

Free scholarships exempting from the Sessional Fees, will be given to students who, in addition to the course stated above, shall pass the Matriculation Examination in Mathematics, and pursue creditably the College course therein for one or two months.

ELOCUTION.

MR. JOHN ANDREW, INSTRUCTOR.

Students are recommended by the Faculty to avail themselves of the instructions of Mr. Andrew, who will make arrangements for evening classes to meet during the Session. Fee for the Session, $7.50.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DONATIONS

TO THE

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FROM MAY 1866 TO APRIL 1867 INCLUSIVE.

1. To the Library.

Peter Redpath, Esq., ...	544 vols., comprising works chiefly relating to English History. By order of the Corporation these works are arranged as a separate collection to be known as the *Redpath Historical Collection.*
D. A. Poe Watt, Esq., ...	Dana's Synopsis of the Report on Zoophytes of the U. S. Exploring Expedition around the world. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Mohl on the Vegetable Cell. 1 vol.
R. Campbell, Jr., Esq., ...	Report of the British Association for the Adv. of Sc. 3 vols.
Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, ...	Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada. vol 3rd.
Geological Survey of Great Britain.	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. vol. 3rd.
G. Frothingham, Esq., ...	History of the expedition to Russia. 2 vols
Do. Do.	The Eclipse of Faith; and Defence of the Eclipse of Faith. 2 vols.
Do. Do.	Harris' (Rev. I.) Mammon. 1 vol.
Do Do.	Supplementary Volume to a Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Agriculture. 1 vol.
Do Do.	Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. 3 vols.
Do. Do.	Travels through the United States of North America. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Voyage de Franchere. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Raynal's History of the East and West Indies. 6 vols.
Do. Do.	History of Canada; from its first discovery to the year 1771. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Histoire du Canada sous la domination Française et Anglaise. 2 vols.
Government of Canada, ...	Atlas to the Report on the Geology of Canada to 1863. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Journals of Legislative Assembly. vol. 25th.
Do. Do.	Journals of Legislative Council. vol. 25th.
Do. Do.	Sessional Papers. Nos. 1 & 2 to vol. 25th.
Prof. P. J. Darey, ...	Atlas de Cartes pour accompagner le Rapport sur la Geologie du Canada, 1863. 1 vol.
P. P. Carpenter, Esq., Ph.D., ...	Carpenter's Apostolical Harmony of the Gospels. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Extract from the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1 vol.
Royal Society of London, ...	Philosophical Transactions of the R. S. for 1865. vol. 155th, part 2nd. and vol. 156th, part 1st.
Do. Do.	List of Fellows of R. S., 30th Nov., 1865. pam.
Do. Do.	Researches on Solar Physics. 1st Series. pam.
Do. Do.	Proceedings of the Royal Society Nos. 78-86. 8 pam.
Do. Do.	Stonyhurst College Observatory. Results of Meteor and Magn. observations, 1865. pam.

Superintendent of Education, L. C., ...	Report on Education for 1865. pam.
Government of Canada,..	Statutes of Canada for 1866, English and French. 2 vols.
Do. Do.	Sessional Papers, Nos. 1 & 4 to vol. 26th.
Do. Do.	Journals of the Leg. Assembly. vol. 26th.
Do. Do.	Journals of the Legislative Council. vol. 26th.
Rev. Prof. A. DeSola,...	Desmarest, Traité de Chimie. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Quarritch's Catalogue of Oriental Literature. 1 vol.
Government of Nova Scotia, ...	Journals of the House of Assembly, N. S., for 1866. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Journals of the Legislative Council, N. S., for 1866. 1 vol.
Do. Do.	Statutes of Nova Scotia, for 1866. 1 vol.
R. Campbell, Jr., Esq., ...	Report of the British Association for the Adv. of Sc., 1865. 1 vol.
Rev. S. Houghton, ...	On the Reflection of Polarized Light. pam.
Do. Do.	On the Tides of the Arctic Sea. pam.
E. Billings, Esq., F.G.S., ...	Catalogue of the Silurian Fossils of the Island of Anticosti. pam.
Smithsonian Institution, ...	Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1865. 1 vol.
Administrator of the Government of Canada	Léotaud, Oiseaux de l'Isle de la Trinidad. 1 vol.
Ordnance Survey, England,..	Comparisons of Standards of Length 1 vol. 4to.
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty....	Greenwich Observations, 1864. 1 vol. 4to. with Appendices 1 & 2. 4to.
Do. Do.	MacLear's (Sir T.), verification and extension of LaCaille's Arc of Meridian. 2 vols. 4to.
I. I. Bigsby, Esq., M.D., ...	A brief account of the Thesaurus Siluricus. pam.

2. To the Museum.

F. Gore, Esq., B.A..	Specimens of Orthoceras from Collingwood, C. W.
T. C. Walbridge, Esq., M.P.P., Belleville,	Collection of Fresh Water Shells from Ohio.
H. S. Vennor, Esq., ...	Specimens of Reptiles in Alcohol.
A. Downes, Esq., Halifax, N. S., ...	Specimens of *Chelone Imbricata*, *Aphrodite*, *Exocetus*.
S. Packard, Esq., Salem,....	Collection of Crustaceans and Mollusks from Labrador.
Chas. Robb, Esq., ...	Specimens of Native Copper and other minerals from Ontanogan, Lake Superior.
R. A. Ramsay, M.A., B.C.L., ...	Collection of Rocks of Scotland, and Specimens of Shells, &c.,
T. S. Moore, Esq., Liverpool Free Museum,	Specimens of Southern Chimaera, Severel species of Cephalopods and Casts of Bones of Dodo.
J. B. Edwards, Esq., Ph.D., ...	Specimen of Chameleon from the South of Europe.
G. Barnston, Esq., ...	Collection of Canadian Mosses, and Cretaceous Fossils from Texas.
A. Hall, M.D., ...	Specimens of Sponge from Bermuda.
James Perrigo, B.A.,....	Specimens of Minerals from Upper Canada.
Mrs. P. Redpath,....	Specimens of Lava and Calcareous Tufa from Italy.
Mr. E. Fowler,..	Specimens of Silver Glance from Nevada.
R. J. Fowler, Esq.,.	Specimens of Canadian Lepidoptera.
Principal Dawson, ...	Specimens illustrative of the Gold-bearing Rocks of Nova Scotia, and of Canadian Pearls.

The Library of the Faculty of Arts contains about 5,500 volumes of standard works, selected with especial reference to the wants of Professors and Students, and open to their use during the Session.

The Apparatus includes Electrical and Pneumatic Instruments of the largest size and most modern construction, several Microscopes, a Telescope, and instruments illustrative of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Optics, Astronomy and Geodesy. The Laboratory is fitted up with the apparatus necessary for the pursuit of practical researches in Chemistry. The Observatory is in constant use for Magnetical and Meteorological observations.

The Museum consists of :—

1. The general collection in Zoology, including specimens illustrative of the leading types in all the classes of Animals.
2. The general collection in Geology and Palæontology, including specimens illustrative of all the Geological periods.
3. The Holmes collection of 2,000 Canadian and Foreign Minerals.
4. The Holmes Herbarium, containing specimens of nearly all the plants indigenous to Lower Canada, and a large collection of exotic plants.
5. The Logan collection of 475 characteristic Canadian Fossils and Rocks.
6. The Couper collection of 2,400 Canadian Insects.
7. The Carpenter collection of Mazatlan Shells.

All these collections are used to illustrate the lectures, or are open to the inspection of Students.

Lectures in the Undergraduate Course in Arts and Special Courses.

SESSION 1867-8.

FIRST YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	* Hebrew.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	* Hebrew.
10	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
11	English.	Elementary Chemistry.	History.	Elementary Chemistry.	English.
12	Classics.	French or German.	English.	French or German.	Classics.

SECOND YEAR.

9	Classics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Classics.
10	Logic.	Botany.	French or German.	Botany.	Logic.
11	French or German.	‡ French or German.	Logic.	‡ French or German.	French or German.
12	† Mathematics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	† Mathematics.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

THIRD YEAR.

9	Mathematical Physics.	Zoology.	French or German.	Zoology.	Mathematical Physics.
10	† Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	† Classics.
11	† Mathematical Physics.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	‡ French or German.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	† Mathematical Physics.
12	‡ French or German.	§ Experimental Physics.	Mathematical Physics.	§ Experimental Physics.	French or German.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

FOURTH YEAR.

9	* German.	* French.		* French.	* German.
10	Geology.	Moral Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Geology.
11	Classics.	‡ Mathematical Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	Classics.
12	† Geology. † Moral Philos'y	Experimental Physics.	† Geology.	Experimental Physics.	†Geology. †Moral Philos'y.
2	* Hebrew.	† Classics.		† Classics.	

Agriculture.—Wednesday, 9 to 10; Tuesday and Thursday, 12 to 1, from October 1st. *Library* open every forenoon.

† For Candidates for Honours. * Optional or voluntary. ‡ Advanced Course. § From November 1st.—Advanced Course of Botany in Sept. and October.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Principal, (ex-officio.)

Professors,—Campbell.
Hall.
Fraser.
Sutherland.
Scott.
Wright.
Howard.
McCallum.
Craik.

Demonstrator,—Dr. Fenwick.

Dean of the Faculty,—G. W. Campbell, A.M., M.D.

Registrar,—Wm. Wright, M.D.

The thirty-fifth Session of the Medical Faculty of the McGill University, will be opened on Monday, 4th November, 1867; and be continued during the six months following.

McGill University having been included among the Universities recognized by the Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, its degree has accordingly been registered by that Council, thereby placing the graduates of this University upon the same footing, and investing them with the same privileges as Physicians or Surgeons in the Old Country.

The class tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, and also before the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy.

To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America, where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, from agreeing with the general nature and equable character of the previous curriculum demanded

of the candidates for this double rank, as is fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and by the Council of Medical education and Registration of Upper Canada.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best manner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty :—

(1.) Exclusively of general education, professional reading for some time previously to matriculation is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subject to be brought under notice during lectures.

(2.) Though three years constitute the shortest time required for College attendance, yet the student is at liberty to extend this as much further as he pleases ; the addition of a year, or even two, is considered to be a great benefit, for it obviates the crowding of branches within too brief a term, and permits of a more extensive attainment of the topics they embrace.

(3.) Attention is recommended to be given during the first Session to the primary branches entirely; during the second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the antecedent as are required; while during the remaining period further advance is to be made by completing the curriculum required of the candidate for graduation. Clinical courses should not be taken out during the first Session.

Matriculation is necessary every Session; it is required upon entrance or as soon afterwards as possible, and always before any class tickets are procured. The Register is closed annually in the month of December. Class tickets are payable in advance, and if not taken out within the prescribed period of the current session, will not be granted after its expiration.

The ample and varied means which are placed at the disposal of the student by this school, in its spacious accommodations and abundant provisions, together with the large hospitals in connection with it, are briefly referred to in the following pages.

Courses of Lectures.

The number of Professors in the Faculty is nine; the number of Classes, ten; two of the classes (often conjoined in European Schools) being held by one Professor.

1. Anatomy.—[Prof. Scott]—The fresh subject is chiefly employed in the illustrations of the Lectures in this branch, aided however, by dried preparations, wax models, plates full size of life, &c.

The dissecting Room is under the direction of the Professor, aided by the Demonstrator of Anatomy. It is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., being lighted with gas.

2. Chemistry.—[Prof. Sutherland]—Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated; and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relation to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry, also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump—Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope—Polariscope—extensive series of Crystallographic models—Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, &c., &c.

3. Materia Medica.—[Prof. Wright]—This Course is illustrated from a Cabinet of Pharmacological objects; by plates of Medicinal Plants, [Wagner, Roque, Stevenson and Churchill]—by dried specimens; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, &c., &c. Analytical experiments with the ordinary re-agents are also shown; and diagrams with other illustrations, are used.

4. Institutes of Medicine.—[Prof. Fraser]—Under which are comprised *Histology, Physiology, General Pathology and general Therapeutics.* The minute Structure and Composition of the various Organs, and the Fluids and Tissues of the body in health and disease are explained and illustrated by Microscopic Preparations, Plates and Preparations from the Museum.

5. Practice of Medicine.—[Prof. Howard]—The extensive series of plates contained in the Library, (Libert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willau, Bateman, &c., &c.) will be employed; also Morbid Preparations and models of diseased parts.

6. Surgery.—[Prof. Campbell]—Divided into Principles and Practice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhib-

ited on the subject. Quain's large plates, Maclise, Dalrymple, &c. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and applications explained and practically illustrated.

7. Midwifery.—[Prof. Hall]—Including diseases of females and infants, illustrated by a series of Drawings on a large scale; by humid Preparations; by models in wax; and by the use of the artificial Pelvis.

8. Medical Jurisprudence. — [Prof. McCallum] — Includes Toxicology—the modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortem appearances illustrated by plates—Insanity, Public Hygiene, and Medical Police are touched upon.

9. Clinical Medicine.—[Prof. McCallum]—Taught by lectures and at the bed side—Physical Diagnosis taught practically, and each pupil invited to take part in it. Examinations of the urine, chemically and microscopically explained and illustrated.

10. Clinical Surgery.—[Prof. Craik]—Taught in similar manner. For both these Classes ample material is afforded by the cases at the Montreal General Hospital.

11. Botany and Zoology.—[Prof. Dawson]—In addition to the above classes, Students are required to attend one course of Botany and one course of Zoology, on which subjects separate courses of Lectures are delivered to Medical Students. For details see announcement of the Faculty of Arts.

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each Session, to students in Botany and Zoology, of the class of the previous Session, for the best *Named Collections* illustrative of the flora or fauna of any part of Canada. The collections, or duplicates of them, to remain in the College Museum.

Library and Museum.

The Library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, including the most useful books for reference, as well as the most elementary ones; the works of the older authors as well as the most recent. It is open to the Student without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The Museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly pathological; also, wax and papier maché models.

Hospitals.

The Montreal General Hospital is visited every day by the Medical officers in attendance. After the visit, a large number of out-door patients are examined and prescribed for. The fee for a six months' ticket is Six Dollars; for perpetual, Sixteen Dollars.

The Operating Room (used also for a lecture room) is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the Students in obtaining a good view of the operations going on.

The University Lying-in-Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of his lectures, are furnished with cases in rotation. The Fee for a six months' ticket is Five Dollars.

PAST SESSION.

The total number of Students in the past Session was 184—of these there were from Canada East, 83; Canada West, 89; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Prince Edward Island, 1; Newfoundland, 1; United States, 4.

The number of students who passed the Primary Examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology, was 31, as follows:—

Reginald A. D. King,	St. Sylvester,	C. E.
Daniel Legault,	Isle Perrault,	C. E.
Edwin D. Ault,	Aultsville,	C. E.
Daniel M. J. Hagarty,	Barnholm,	C. W.
Daniel D. Smith,	Cornwall,	"
James McNeece,	Quebec,	C. E.
Guy D. Daly,	Minnesota,	U. S.
James J. Quarry,	Lucan,	C. W.
Marshall B. Wilcox,	Whitby,	"
Silas Kneal,	Woodstock,	"
Tancred de Grosbois,	Chambly.	C. E.
Daniel A. O'Connor,	Montreal,	"
Thomas G. Roddick,	Harbor Grace,	N. F.
George Stanton,	Simcoe,	C. W.
John E. W. Holwell,	Quebec,	C. E.
Walter Moffat.	Hickory, Pa.,	U. S.

Wm. McGeachy,	Fingal,	C. W.
Wm. Henry Patterson,	Almonte,	"
Wm. D. C. Law,	Newtown,	Robinson, C. W.
Donald Fraser,	Quebec,	C. E.
Clarence J. H. Chipman,	Montreal,	"
Charles W. Padfield,	Burford,	C. W.
John Perrier,	Halifax,	N. S.
Fredk. W. Harding,	Windsor,	N. S.
Alfred O. Stimpson,	St. Pie,	C. E.
Algernon Woolverton,	Grimsby,	C. W.
Loran L. Palmer,	"	"
John H. Wye,	Brantford,	"
Wm. G. Bryson,	Lindsay,	"
John W. Clemesha,	Port Hope,	"
Donald Baynes,	Montreal,	C. E.

The following are the names of students presented for the degree of M.D., C.M., their residences, and the subjects of their Theses:—

Names.	Residences.	Theses.
Donald McDiarmid,	Cornwall, C.W.,	Pythogenic Fever.
Richard S. Markell,	Osnabruck, C.W.,	Modes of Death.
Archd. McLean,	Sarnia, C.W.,	Reflex Paralysis.
John Gillies,	Morristown, C.W.,	Typhoid Fever.
John R. Wanless,	Montreal, C.E.,	Diabetes Mellitus.
Edwd. K. Patton,	Quebec,	Gonorrhœa.
Peter A. McIntyre,	Prince Edw. Island,	Dysentery.
Henry W. McGowan,	Kingsey, C.E.,	Cancer of the Stomach.
William McCarthy,	Henryville, C.E.	Typhoid Fever.
James Howard,	St. Andrews, C.E.,	Idiopathic Erysipelas.
William H. Fraser,	Perth, C. W.,	The Human Heart.
Robt. D. McArthur,	Martintown, C. W.,	Plural Births.
John Madill,	West Essa, "	Enteritis.
William Grant,	Williamstown, "	Embolism.
J. E. Roberts, B.A.,	Fredericton, N. B.,	Heat.
William G. Bryson,	Lindsay, C. W.	Pneumonia.
John Wordsworth Clemesha,	Port Hope, "	Fractures.
Richard King,	Peterborough, C. W.	Signs of Pregnancy.
William Dougan,	St. Catherines, "	Air, Exercise & Light.
James W. Oliver,	" "	Peritonitis.
Wm. McGeachy,	Fingal, "	Old and New Practice of Medicine.
John Brandon,	Warwick, "	Relations of Pulmonary & Cardiac Diseases.
William B. Malloch,	Ottawa, "	Concussion and Compression of the Brain.
Loran L. Palmer,	Grimsby, "	On Foetal Auscultation.
Algernon Woolverton, B.A.,	" "	Dysentery.

Clinton Wayne Kelly,	Louisville, Ky. U.S.	Hemorrhage of Pregnancy
Lafontaine B. Powers,	Port Hope, C. W.	Origin of Infantile Syphilis.
Charles H. Pegg,	Utica, N. Y., U. S.	Hospital Gangrene.
Francis L. Howland,	Sylvan, C. W.	Phthisis.
John Vicat,	Montreal, C. E.	Acute Pneumonia.
Pierre E. Paradis,	St. Denis, "	Abortion.
Cœlixte Ethier,	St. Joseph, "	Erysipelas.
Daniel A. O'Connor,	Montreal, "	Dysentery,
Henry Harkin,	" "	Casts of Tubuli Uriniferi
J. C. Johnston, Asst. Surg , R.A.	" "	Cholera,

William Gardner, Beauharnois, C. E ; Patrick Robertson, St. Andrews, C. E.; David M. Cassidy, Montreal ;—Who were under age, but passed their examination last Session, had their Degrees conferred on them at this meeting of Convocation.

The following gentlemen passed their examination, but are not of age. Their degrees will be conferred at the next meeting of Convocation:

Charles O. Reilly,	Hamilton, C. W.	Chloroform.
Clarence R. Church,	Merrickville,	Progressive Locomotor Ataxia.
George Dickinson,	Ottawa, C. W.	Light.

PRIZES.

The Medical Faculty prizes consist—first, of the Holmes Gold Medal, founded by the Faculty in honour of their late Dean, and two prizes in Books for the best Primary and best Final graduation examination.

THE HOLMES MEDAL was awarded to Clinton Wayne Kelly, of Kentucky, the competition was very close between this gentleman and Mr McGeachy, of Fingal, C. W.

THE PRIZE FOR THE BEST EXAMINATION in the Final branches was awarded to Clinton Wayne Kelly ; and in the Primary branches to William Henry Patterson of Almonte, C.W., closely pressed by Thomas G. Roddick, Newfoundland.

The Gentlemen whose Theses and Examinations, were considered sufficiently Meritorious, to entitle them to compete for the Medal, were Messrs. Kelly, McGeachy, Pegg, Dickinson, Gillies, Malloch, Woolverton, MacLean, McCarthy, Clemesha, Paradis, Palmer, Church, McArthur, Fraser, Powers, and McDiarmid.

THE PRIZES IN NATURAL HISTORY were awarded as follows :—

Botany.—J. H. Mathewson, 1st Prize ; L. Kneal, 2nd Prize.

Zoology.—D. McCrimmon, Prize.

IN PRACTICAL ANATOMY—DEMONSTRATORS' PRIZES.

Senior Class.—For general excellence as a Practical Anatomist, Prize awarded to Wm. Moffatt.

Students of the Second and Third Years' course who deserve honorable mention as good practical anatomists:—T. D. Lucas, John Reid, O. H. E. Clark, and Clarence Chipman.

Junior Class.—Prize divided between Josiah Corlis and Wm. Sutherland.

Student of the First Year, who gave satisfaction for diligence and attention: W. H. Robinson.

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BOTANY. (*Class 1st.*)—J. H. Matheson, 1st Prize; S. Kneal, 2nd Prize; W. H. Patterson, J. T. Finnie, J. W. Phillips, D. Fraser, A. C. MacTaggart, James Baird, D. C. McCrimmon, Neil Matheson, Daniel Newkirk, W. Loux, P. R. D. Gabbatt. (*Class 2nd.*)—S. P. Cook, W. H. Robinson, J. H. Atkins, John R. Main, John Gorman, A. McInnes, J. B. Comeau, C. Gurd, W. Bradley, Wm. Lovett, Thos. Kiernan, Thos. Cowley, Jas. L. DeWolf. (*Class 3rd.*)—W. S. Fraleigh, J. W. Hammond, G. S. Baird, S. A. Taylor, D. G. McIntosh, J. M. Rees, W. Sutherland, Josiah Corlis, Wesley Robinson, F. R. Seager, J. Bergeron, L. Balch, J. M. Campbell, G. A. Baynes, W. P. Buckley, C. Hammond, W. H. Mondelet.

ZOOLOGY. (*Class 1st.*)—D. A. McCrimmon, (Prize); N. A. Smith, J. W. Clemesha, C. M. Ryan. (*Class 2nd.*)—J. B. Backhouse.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. *Courses of Lectures, Fees, &c.*

1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five lectures during the week except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th. A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of Attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission can be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th. The Fee for each class shall be $12, with the following exceptions; for that of Medical Jurisprudence, $10; for those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, $6 each, for Botany and Zoology, $5. The Class Fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th. The course of all the classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration; the Classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery of three months' duration; and that of Medical Jurisprudence, either of three months' duration, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given, or of six months' duration, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9th. The courses shall commence on the first Monday in November, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of April.

10th. The Matriculation Examination shall be that recommended by the Council for Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain, and adopted in the amended Medical Act for Upper Canada. Examinations, in conformity therewith, will be held during the first week of November and second week of May. The requirements of the new standard for matriculation are:—"Compulsory—English language, including grammar and composition; Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; Algebra, including simple equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin translation and grammar; and one of the following optional subjects—Greek, French, German, Natural philosophy, including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics.

After 1869, Greek will be one of the compulsory subjects.

Graduates in arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the matriculation examination.

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§ 2. *Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.*

1st. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall, at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Matriculation, for which each Student shall pay a fee of $2.

2nd. The said Register shall be closed on the 31st day of December in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous Matriculation.

3rd. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not either: 1stly, have attended Lectures for a period of at least four Sessions in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved by this University, or 2ndly, have studied Medicine during at least four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three Sessions, either in this University or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved by this University.

4th. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz:

Anatomy, *Chemistry,* *Materia Medica and Pharmacy,* *Institutes of Medicine,* *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,* *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* *Clinical Medicine,* *Clinical Surgery,* *Practical Anatomy*	Of which two Courses will be required, each of six months duration.
Medical Jurisprudence, *Botany and Zoology.*	Of which one Course will be required, each of three months duration.

Provided, however, that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated, may be presented and accepted.

5th. The Candidate must also give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital, approved by this University.

6th. No one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session one full Course of all the branches included in its curriculum.

7th. Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

8th. Every Candidate for the degree must on or before the first day of April, present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an examination, and also a Theses or inaugural dissertation, written by himself, on some subject connected with Medical or Surgical Science, either in the Latin, English or French Language. He must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate.

MONTREAL,———18—

I, the undersigned, being desirious of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years (or, if the case be otherwise, that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day), and that I am not (or, shall not be at any time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary. (Signed,) A.B.

9th. The trials to be undergone by the Candidate shall be :

1. The private examination of his Theses as evidence both of Medical and General acquirement, followed (if approved) by its public defence.

2. A general examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.

This examination will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending the branches of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Zoology or Botany ; the latter, those of Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the primary examination at the end of the third session, or the third year.

10th. The following Oath or affirmation will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree.

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis McGill.

Ego, A———B———; Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum; tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum, et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia cum fide procuraturum; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

11th. The Fee for the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful Candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

12th. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Matriculation, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

Anatomy.—Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.

Chemistry.—Graham, Kane, Silliman.

Materia Medica.—Pereira's Manual by Farre, Bentley and Warrington.

Institutes of Medicine, *Physiology.* — Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy. Carpenter, Dalton or Dunglison's Principles of Human Physiology. Kirke and Paget's Manual. *Pathology.*—Williams' Principles of Medicine, Chomel's General Pathology. Jones and Sieveking's or Gross' Pathological Anatomy.

Surgery.—Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Gross' do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.

Practice of Medicine.—Aitkin's Science and Practice of Medicine, Wood's Practice of Medicine, Watson's Practice of Physic, Barlow's Practice.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Orfila Medicine Legal, Devergie Medicine Legal, Theorique et Pratique, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine, Taylor on Poisons.

Midwifery.—Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeaux.

N.B.—Boarding may be obtained at from Twelve to Sixteen Dollars per Month.

Lectures in Medicine.---Session 1867-68.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, -	9	9	9	9	9		A.M.
SURGERY, - - - - - - - -	10	10	10	10	10		
MIDWIFERY, - - - - - - - -	11	11	11	11	11		
HOSPITAL, - - - - - - - -	12	12	12	12	12	12	NOON.
CLINICAL LECTURES, - - -			12			12	
ANATOMY, - - - - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2		P.M.
MATERIA MEDICA, - - - -	3	3	3	3	3		
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, - -	4	4	4	4	4		
NATURAL HISTORY, - - -	4				4	9A.M.	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	5		5		5		
CHEMISTRY, - - - - - - - -	7	7	7	7	7		

Faculty of Law.

The Principal, (ex-officio.)

Professors—Badgley.
Abbott.
Torrance.
Lafrenaye.
Laflamme.
Carter.

Dean of the Faculty,—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L.

The several courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Law, comprise every branch of Legal Study.

The Educational Officers of this Faculty have felt that the Law of Lower Canada, though in many of its details purely local, retains, as its leading characteristics, the noble and imposing features of the civil law, and that the principles established in the Roman jurisprudence, still form the groundwork of many of its departments. The Lectures, therefore, though prepared with especial reference to the Law of Lower Canada, have been as far as consistent with their primary object, divested of any purely sectional character, and are made to inculcate such comprehensive principles, as form, to a great extent, the basis of every system of jurisprudence.

It is considered that this system will afford to students of the Laws of Lower Canada, a better foundation for their subsequent studies, and tend to give them a more extended and comprehensive grasp of legal subjects, than a course of instruction conducted solely with reference to local law; while it is hoped, in view of the increased importance which the study of civil law is everywhere assuming, that the advantages offered, and the mode of education adopted by this Faculty, will open to it an extensive field of usefulness.

The complete course of study in this Faculty extends over three years; but may be shortened to two years, when the student matriculates in the third year of his indentures.

Lectures in Medicine.—Session 1867-68.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, -	9	9	9	9	9		A.M.
SURGERY, - - - - - - - -	10	10	10	10	10		
MIDWIFERY, - - - - - - -	11	11	11	11	11		
HOSPITAL, - - - - - - -	12	12	12	12	12	12	NOON.
CLINICAL LECTURES, - - -			12			12	
ANATOMY, - - - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2		P.M.
MATERIA MEDICA, - - - -	3	3	3	3	3		
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, - -	4	4	4	4	4		
NATURAL HISTORY, - - -	4				4	9A.M.	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	5		5		5		
CHEMISTRY, - - - - - - -	7	7	7	7	7		

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COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

On Public and Constitutional Law.

Professor CARTER.

On Obligations, Civil Code, Art. 982-1203

Professor ABBOTT.

On the Roman Law. Institutes of Justinian, B. 1 and 2

Professor TORRANCE.

On Sale, Civil Code, Art. 1472-1595.
Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 1596-1599.
Lease and Hire, Civil Code, Art. 1600-1700.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On Preliminary Title, Civil Code, Art. 1-17.
Persons, &c., Civil Code, Art. 18-78.
Domicile, Civil Code, Art. 79-85.
Absentee, Civil Code, Art. 86-114.
Marriage, &c., Civil Code, Art. 115-217.
Filiation, &c., Civil Code, Art. 218-351.
Corporation, Civil Code, Art. 352-373.

Professor LAFLAMME.

SECOND YEAR.

On Criminal Law.

Professor CARTER.

On Partnership, Civil Code, Art. 1830-1900.
Bills of Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 2278-2354.
Merchant Shipping, Civil Code, Art. 2355-2406.

Professor ABBOTT.

The Roman Law, Institutes of Justinian, B. 3 and 4.

Professor TORRANCE.

Mandate, Civil Code, Art. 1701-1761.
Loan, Civil Code, Art. 1762-1793.
Deposit. Civil Code, Art. 1794-1829.
Life Rents, Civil Code, Art. 1901-1917.
Transaction, &c., Civil Code, Art. 1918-1928.
Suretyship, &c., Civil Code, 1829-1979.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On the Distinction of Things, &c., Civil Code, Art. 374-442.
Usufruct, Civil Code, Art. 443-498
Real Servitudes, &c., Civil Code, Art. 499-582.

Professor LAFLAMME.

THIRD YEAR.

On Criminal Law.

Professor CARTER.

On Affreightment, Civil Code, Art. 2407-2460.
The Carriage of Persons, Civil Code, Art. 2461-2467
Insurance, Civil Code, Art. 2468-2593.
Bottomry and Respondentia, Civil Code, Art. 2594-2612.

Professor ABBOTT.

On Gifts *inter vivos* and by Will, Civil Code, Art. 754-981.
Evidence, Civil Code, Art. 1203-1256.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Privileges and Hypotheques, Civil Code, Art. 1980-2081.
Registration of Real Rights, Civil Code, Art. 2082-2182.
Prescription, Civil Code, Art. 2183-2270. rt.
Imprisonment in Civil Cases, Civil Code, A 5. 2271-2277.
Final Provisions, Civil Code, Art. 2613-261

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On the Acquisition and Exercise of Rights of Property, Civil Code, Art. [583-595.
Successions, Civil Code, Art. 596-753.
Marriage Covenants and Dower, Civil Code, Art. 1257-1471.

Professor LAFLAMME.

Extracts from the Regulations.

1. Any person desirous of becoming a Matriculated Student, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for examination, and for entry in the Register of Matriculations, and shall procure tickets of Matriculation and of admission to the Lectures for each Session of the Course.

2. Candidates for Matriculation shall be examined in at least one Latin Classic and in English or French, the standard being such as may be determined by regulation of the Faculty, approved by the Corporation.

3. Students in Law shall be known as of the First, Second, and Third Years, and shall be so graded by the Faculty. In each year Students shall take the studies fixed for that year, and those only, unless by special permission of the Faculty.

4. The register of Matriculation shall be closed within two months after the commencement of the Session, and return thereof shall be immediately made by the Dean to the Registrar of the University. Candidates applying thereafter may be admitted on a special examination to be determined by the Faculty ; and if admitted, their names shall be returned in a supplementary list to the Registrar.

5. Persons desirous of entering as Occasional Students, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for admission as such Students, and shall obtain a ticket, or tickets, for the classes they desire to attend.

6. Students who have attended Collegiate courses of study in other Universities for a number of terms or sessions, may be admitted on the production of certificates to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

7. All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:—

(1.) A Class book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted ; and the said Class-books shall be submitted to the Faculty at all the ordinary meetings during the Session.

(2.) Punctual attendance on all the classes proper to his year, is required of each Student. Professors will note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their lectures, and will omit the names of students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, will be reported to the Dean of the Faculty, who may reprimand the student or report to the Faculty, as he may decide. While in the College building, or going to or from it, students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in

the Class-rooms, Any Professor observing improper conduct in the Class-rooms, or elsewhere in the building, will admonish the student and if necessary report him to the Dean.

(3.) When students are reported to the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes or honours, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

(4.) Any Student injuring the furniture or building will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will in addition, be subject to such penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

(5.) The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case, be determined by the Faculty.

(6.) All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty or of the University generally, shall be reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

8. At the end of every Session there shall be a general examination of all the Classes, under the superintendence of the Professors, and of such other Examiners as may be appointed by the Corporation, which examination shall be conducted as far as possible, by means of written or printed questions, answered by the students in writing, in the presence of the Examiners. The results shall be reported as early as possible to the Faculty, which shall decide the standing of the Students accordingly.

9. Each Professor shall deliver one Lecture in each week, to the Students of each year, and each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration; but the Professors and Lecturers shall have the right from time to time to substitute an examination for any of such Lectures.

10. No Student shall be considered as having kept a Session in this Faculty, unless he shall have regularly attended at least three Courses of Lectures, one of which courses shall be on the Civil Law; nor unless at the end of such Session he shall have passed the Sessional examinations to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

11. The Faculty shall have the power, upon special and sufficient cause shown to grant a dispensation to any Student from attendance on any particular Course or Courses of Lectures, but no distinction shall, in consequence, be made between the examinations of such Students and those of the Students regularly attending Lectures.

12. The final Examination for the Degree of B.C.L. shall be conducted in the same manner as in ordinary Sessional Examinations, but the preparation of a Thesis, either in Latin, French, or English, upon some subject previously approved by the Dean of the Faculty, shall form an essential part of every such final Examination.

13. The Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal in the Faculty of Law shall be awarded to the Student who, being of the Graduating Class, and having passed the final Examinations, shall have prepared a Thesis of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, and who shall take the highest marks in a special examination for the medal, which examination shall, in all cases, include the subject of Roman Law.

14. The exercises required under the 3rd Art. of the 7th Chapter of the Statutes of this University, to entitle the Student to receive the Degree of B.A.L. in this Faculty, shall consist of attendance upon Lectures and submission to Examinations as hereinbefore prescribed; and no distinction in respect thereof shall be made between Students applying for their Degrees whether their attendance upon Lectures shall have been two or three years.

15. The fees exigible in this Faculty shall be as follows :—

Matriculation Fee	$ 2 00
Sessional Fee by ordinary Students	15 00
Sessional Fee by occasional or partial Students, for each course	5 00
Graduation Fee, including Diploma	5 00

All of which Fees shall be paid in advance. But Students already on the Books of the University shall not be required to pay any Matriculation Fee, and Students simultaneously attending Lectures in the Faculty of Arts shall be received upon such terms as shall be fixed by that Faculty.

Applications for admission may be made to the Dean of the Faculty, or to the Secretary of the College. The classes will be open on the 5th November, 1867.

Lectures in Law.

SESSION 1867-8.

STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

PROFESSOR	ABBOTT	at 5 P.M.,	Monday.
"	TORRANCE	" "	Tuesday.
"	LAFRENAYE	" "	Wednesday.
"	LAFLAMME	" "	Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

PROFESSOR	LAFLAMME	at 5 P.M.,	Tuesday.
"	TORRANCE	" "	Wednesday.
"	LAFRENAYE	" "	Thursday.
"	ABBOTT	" "	Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

PROFESSOR	LAFRENAYE	at 5 P.M.,	Monday.
"	LAFLAMME	" "	Tuesday.
"	CARTER	" "	Wednesday.
"	TORRANCE	" "	Thursday.
"	ABBOTT	" "	Friday.

The Lectures will be delivered in the Lecture-rooms of the Faculty in Burnside Hall.

Every Student, on commencing his attendance, will be required to exhibit his Ticket of admission.

Prizes, Honours and Standing.

Session 1866-7.

FACULTY OF LAW.

RANKING OF STUDENTS AS TO GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Third Year.

ASA GORDON, first in four classes—*Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal.* John Rice McLaurin, first in two classes and second in three classes.

Second Year.

WILLIAM WARREN LYNCH, first in two classes and second in two classes. James Robertson Gibb and John James McLaren, first in two classes and second in one, equal.

First Year.

MEREDITH B. BETHUNE, first in three classes. Robert Hughes Conroy, first in two classes and second in two.

BEST THESIS.

STANDING OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

First, Edward Alfred Baynes.

CRIMINAL LAW—PROFESSOR CARTER.

Third Year.

First, Asa Gordon and John Rice McLaurin, equal; 2nd, Alexander Chauveau and Robert Short, equal.

COMMERCIAL LAW—PROFESSOR ABBOTT.

Third Year.

First, Asa Gordon; 2nd, John Rice McLaurin.

Second Year.

First, James Robertson Gibb, William Warren Lynch.

First Year.

First, Joseph Dubuc, Meredith B. Bethune, equal; 2nd, Robert Hughes Conroy.

ROMAN LAW—PROFESSOR TORRANCE.

Third Year.

First, Asa Gordon and John Rice McLaurin, equal; 2nd, Alexandre Chauveau, Robert Short, equal.

Second Year.

First, John McLaren, James Robertson Gibb, equal; 2nd, William Warren Lynch.

First Year.

First, Lewis A. Hart; 2nd, R. H. Conroy.

JURISPRUDENCE—PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

Third Year.

First, Asa Gordon; 2nd, John Rice McLaurin, Albert Edward Mitchell, equal.

Second Year.

First, William Warren Lynch, John James MacLaren, equal; 2nd, James Robertson Gibb.

First Year.

First, Meredith Blenkarne Bethune, Robert Hughes Conroy, equal; 2nd, Joseph Dubuc, Francis John Keller, equal.

CUSTOMARY LAW AND LAW OF REAL ESTATE—PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

Third Year.

First, Alexander Chauveau; 2nd, R. Short, John Rice McLaurin, equal.

Second Year.

First, W. W. Lynch; 2nd, John J. McLaren.

First Year.

First, M. B. Bethune, R. H. Conroy, equal; 2, J. N. Bienvenu, R. C. Fisher.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

CLINTON WAYNE KELLY, Kentucky, for Thesis and Special Examination in all the branches of Study.—*Holmes Gold Medal*,—and prize for the best Examination in the Final Branches.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, Almonte, C.W., Prize for the best Examination in the Primary Branches.

J. H. MATHEWSON, Prize in Botany.

L. KNEAL, Second Prize in Botany.

D. McCRIMMON, Prize in Zoology

PRACTICAL ANATOMY, DEMONSTRATOR'S PRIZES.

WM. MOFFATT, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy.

F. D. LUCAS, JOHN REID, O. H. E. CLARKE, C. CHIPMAN, Honourable Mention as good Practical Anatomists.

JOSIAH CORLISS, WM. SUTHERLAND, Demonstrator's Prizes in Practical Anatomy, Junior Class.

W. H. ROBINSON, Honourable Mention as a good Practical Anatomist.

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATION IN NATURAL HISTORY:—For list see page 46 Supra.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Graduating Class.

B. A. Honours in Natural Science.

STEWART, COLIN CAMPBELL—First Rank Honours in Natural Science and *Logan Gold Medal;* Prize in Hebrew and Chaldee.

B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

ARCHIBALD, JOHN SPROTT—First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and *Prince of Wales Gold Medal.*

CARMICHAEL, JAMES—(Prize for English Essay.)

Third Year.

MARLER, WILLIAM—First Rank Honours in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in Mathematics; Prize in French.

BROOKS, CHARLES H.—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in Moral Philosophy; Prize in Zoology; Certificate for French; Prize for Collection of Plants.

LAING, ROBERT—Second Rank Honours in Mathematics.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

MARLER, BROOKS, LAING, DART, KENNEDY, HINDLEY, MOORE, FOWLE (F. O.).

Second Year.

LEWIS, MONTGOMERY (High School)—First Rank General Standing; Prize in English Literature; Prize in French.
GREENSHIELDS, EDWARD B. (High School)—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Botany.
KÄHLER, FREDERICK - Prize in German.
CLARKE, WALLACE (High School)—Prize in German.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

LEWIS (M.), GREENSHIELDS, HARRINGTON, KÄHLER (F.A.), CRUICKSHANK, MCKENZIE, CLARKE, MCLEAN (J.), JONES, MCLEAN (B.), STEVENSON.

First Year.

BLACKADER, ALEXANDER D. (Brantford Grammar School) — First Rank Honours in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in Mathematics; Prize in Logic; Prize in Chemistry.
ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER (High School)—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; 2nd Prize in Chemistry.
FISHER, SYDNEY A. (High School)—Second Rank Honours in Mathematics; Prize in History.
JOSEPH, MONTEFIORE (High School Quebec)—Prize in Hebrew.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

BLACKADER, ROBERTSON, FISHER, JOSEPH, MCLENNAN (D. H.), PORTEOUS, MAJOR, WHITNEY, MUNRO, DAVID, KÄHLER (FRANK C. C.), ESDAILE.

ROBERT LAING, Anne Molson Prize in Mathematics, for 1866-7.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

STANDING OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

GREEK.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Brooks and Marler, equal. *Class II.*—Dart, Slack; Moore and T. F. Wood, equal. *Class III.*—Kennedy, Laing, Hindley, Fowler, Spong.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cruickshank, Davies;—Harrington, Jones, and F. A. Kähler, equal;—McKenzie, Albert Lewis, B. C. McLean. *Class II.*-John McLean and Montgomery Lewis, equal; Greenshields; Clarke and Stevenson, equal. *Class III.*—None.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Robertson, D. H. McLennan, Blackader, Fisher. *Class II.*—Porteous, Major, Joseph, H. D. Whitney. *Class III.*—Monroe. G. W. Torrance, Rivet, David, Esdaile.

LATIN.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Brooks, Marler, Slack. *Class II.*—Dart, T. F. Wood. *Class III.*—Moore, Kennedy, Laing, Spong, Fowler, Hindley,

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cruickshank, F. A. Kähler, Harrington. *Class II.* —McKenzie ; Albert Lewis and Montgomery Lewis, equal ;—Price, Jones, Greenshields ; —John McLean and B. C. McLean, equal ;—Clarke. *Class III.*—Stevenson, W. F. Torrance.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Blackader, Robertson, D. H. McLennan, Joseph, Fisher. *Class II.*—Major, H. D. Whitney, Porteous. *Class III.* —G. W. Torrance and David, equal ;—Esdaile, Rivet, F. C. C. Kähler, Monroe.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.-(Psychology.)-*Class I.*—Archibald, Stewart and Duncan, equal. *Class II.*—Carmichael.

THIRD YEAR.—(Moral Science.)—*Class I.*—Brooks, Hindley. *Class II.*—Laing, Fowler, Marler, Moore. *Class III.*—Kennedy, T. F. Wood, Frank O. Wood, Slack.

SECOND YEAR.—(Logic).—*Class. I*—Cruickshank, MacKenzie. *Class II.*—F. A. Kähler, Greenshields, A. R. Lewis, Harrington. *Class III.*—John McLean, Stevenson.

FIRST YEAR.—(English).—*Class I.*-Blackader. *Class II.*-Porteous, Robertson, Duncan H. McLennan, Monroe, Major, Fisher, H. D. Whitney. *Class III.*—Frank C. C. Kähler, Joseph, David, Molson, Esdaile, Torrance.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—(Advanced Course.) — *Class I.*—Marler. *Class II.*—Slack. *Class III.*—Kennedy, F. O. Wood.

(Elementary Course.)—*Class I.*—Brooks. *Class II.*—Fowler, *Class III.*—Thos. F. Wood, Moore.

SECOND YEAR.—(Advanced Course.) *Class I.*—M. Lewis, Jones. *Class II.*—Stevenson, Greenshields, and Price, equal. *Class III.* — Torrance.

(Elementary Course.) — *Class I.* — Harrington. *Class II.*—Clarke. *Class III.*—A. Lewis, B. C. McLean.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Joseph, Robertson.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR. — (Advanced Course.) — *Class I.* — Kähler and Price, equal. (Elementary Course.)—*Class II.*—Clarke.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.—Stewart, Laing, Dart, Spong.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—Cruickshank, F. A. Kähler, Hindley.

JUNIOR CLASS.—McKenzie, Joseph, Rivet, D. H. McLennan, Monroe.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class I.* — None. *Class II.* — None. *Class III.* — Duncan, Archibald, Carmichael.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Marler, Laing. *Class II.* — Brooks, Moore, Kennedy, *Class III.* — Slack, Wood (Frank O.), Dart, Spong, Wood (Thomas F.)

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.* — Price, Jones, McLean (John), Lewis (Albert). *Class II.*—Harrington, Cruickshank, McLean (Breadalbane). *Class III.*—Greenshields, Mackenzie, Kähler (Fred.), Torrance (W. F.), Lewis (Montgomery), Clarke.

First Year.—*Class I.*—Blackader, Fisher. *Class II.*—Robertson, Major, Kähler (Frank). *Class III.*—Porteous, Joseph, McLennan (Duncan), David, Munro and Whitney, Molson, Walkem, Rivet, Torrance (George W.)

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Fourth Year.—(Mineralogy and Geology.) *Class I.*—Stewart. *Class II.*—Duncan, Carmichael.

Third Year.—(Zoology.) *Class I.*—Brooks, Moore, F. O. Wood. *Class II.*—Marler, Kennedy, Laing, T. F. Wood, Dart, Slack. *Class III.*—Hindley, Spong, Fowler.

Second Year.—(Botany.) *Class I.*—M. Lewis, Harrington. *Class II.*—McKenzie, Clarke, A. Lewis, Jones. *Class III.*—J. McLean, Torrance, F. A. Kähler, Stevenson, Greenshields, B. McLean, Cruickshank.

First Year.—(Chemistry.) *Class I.*—Blackader, Porteous. *Class II.*—Joseph, Whitney, Major, Fisher, Robertson, Monro. *Class III.*—D. H. McLennan, McLeod, Esdaile, F. C. C. Kähler, G. W. Torrance, Molson, David.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

STANDING OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

GREEK.

Ordinary B. A. Examination.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Duncan, Carmichael. *Class III.*—None.

Third Year.—*Class I.*—Brooks (prize), Marler. *Class II.*—Dart, Slack. *Class III.*—Hindley and Laing equal; Fowler, Wood (Thos. F.), Wood (Frank O.), Kennedy.

Second Year.—*Class I.*—Cruickshank, Kähler (F. A.), Lewis (Montgomery), Harrington, Greenshields; McLean (B. S.) and McLean (J. J.), equal. *Class II.*—Clarke and Mackenzie, equal; Jones, Stevenson. *Class III.*—None.

First Year.—*Class I.*—Blackader (prize), Robertson, MacLennan (D. H.). *Class II.*—Joseph, Fisher, Major, Porteous, Whitney, David. *Class III.*—Munro and Dionne, equal; Torrance; Kähler (F.), Esdaile and Rivet, equal.

LATIN.

Ordinary B. A. Examination.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Carmichael, Duncan. *Class III.*—None.

Third Year.—*Class I.*—Brooks and Marler (prize), equal. *Class II.*—Dart; Hindley and Kennedy, equal; Slack, Moore. *Class III.*—Wood (F. O.); Laing and Fowler, equal; Wood (T. F.).

Second Year.—*Class I.*—Cruickshank; Kähler, (F. A.), Greenshields and Price (partial), equal. *Class II.*—Lewis (Montgomery), Mackenzie, Clarke, Harrington, McLean (J. J.), McLean (B. S.), Jones, Stevenson. *Class III.*—None.

First Year.—*Class I.*—Blackader, Robertson (prize), MacLennan (D. H.). *Class II.*—Joseph, Fisher, Major, Porteous. *Class III.*—David, Whitney, Torrance; Dionne and Munro, equal; Rivet.

HISTORY.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Fisher (prize), Robertson, Porteous, Blackader. *Class II.*—Major, Joseph. *Class III.*—MacLennan (D. H.); Whitney, Molson, Esdaile and Kähler, equal.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

ORDINARY B. A. EXAMINATION.—(Mental and Moral Philosophy)—*Class I.*—Archibald. *Class II.*—Duncan, Stewart. *Class III.*—Carmichael (prize essay).

THIRD YEAR.—(Moral Philosophy)—*Class I.*—Brooks (prize). *Class II.*—Marler, Wood (T. F.), Fowler, Moore, Dart, Laing. *Class III.*—Hindley, Slack, Kennedy, Wood (F. O.).

SECOND YEAR.—(Logic)—*Class I.*—Cruickshank, Lewis (Montgomery). *Class II.*—Greenshields, Jones, Mackenzie, Harrington. *Class III.*—Kähler, Stevenson, Clarke, McLean (John), McLean (B. C.).
(English Literature)—*Class I.*—Lewis (Montgomery) (prize), Cruickshank. *Class II.*—Greenshields, Jones, Stevenson, Price. *Class III.*—Clarke, Kähler. Harrington, McLean (B. S.), McLean (John).

FIRST YEAR.—(Logic)—*Class I.*—Blackader (prize). *Class II.*—Joseph, and MacLennan, equal; Robertson, Fisher, Porteous, Whitney, *Class III.*—Munro, David, Major, Kähler, Esdaile, Torrance. Molson.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—(Advanced Course)—*Class I.*—Marler (prize). *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Kennedy, Wood (F. O.), Slack.
(Elementary Course)—*Class I.*—Brooks (Cert.). *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Wood (T. F.).

SECOND YEAR.—(Advaneed Course)—*Class I.*—Lewis (M.) (prize). *Class II.*—Stevenson, Greenshields. *Class III.*—Price, Jones.
(Elementary Course)—*Class I.*—Clarke, Harrington. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—McLean (B.), A. Lewis.

FIRST YEAR.—(Voluntary Course)—*Class II.*—Robertson, Joseph, Fisher.

GERMAN.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class II.*—Duncan.

SECOND YEAR.—(Advanced Course)—*Class I.*—Kähler (F. A.) (Prize), Price.
(Elementary Course)—*Class I.*—Clarke (Prize).

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.—Stewart (Prize), Dart, Laing.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—Kähler, Hindley, Cruickshank.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Joseph (Prize), McKenzie, MacLennan, Rivet, Munro.

CHALDEE.—Stewart (Prize), Laing, Dart.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ORDINARY B. A. EXAMINATION.—*Class I.*—Archibald. *Class II.*—Carmichael and Duncan, equal. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Marler, Laing, Brooks. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Kennedy, Fowler and Moore, equal; Hindley, Dart, Wood, (Frank O.).

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Price, McLean (John). *Class II.*—Cruickshank, Greenshields, Lewis, (Montgomery), Jones, Mackenzie, Harrington. *Class III.*—McLean (Breadalbane), Clarke, Kähler (Frederick), Stevenson.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Fisher, Blackader, Joseph, Robertson. *Class II.*—MacLennan (Duncan), David, Major. *Class III.*—Kähler (Frank), Porteous, Munro, Molson, Hart, Esdaile, Whitney.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.-*First Rank Honours*-Blackader, (prize).
Second Rank Honours—Fisher.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ORDINARY B. A. EXAMINATION.—(Geology)—*Class I.*—Stewart. *Class II.*—Carmichael, Duncan. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—(Zoology)—*Class I.*—Brooks (Prize), Marler, Moore, Kennedy, Laing, Wood, (F. O). *Class II.*—Fowler, Wood (T. F.), Slack, Hindley, Dart. *Class III.*—None.

Prize for collection of Canadian Plants.—Brooks.

SECOND YEAR.—(Botany)—*Class I.*—Greenshields (prize), Harrington, Lewis (M.), Kähler, Clarke. *Class II.*—Mackenzie, Lewis (A.), Stevenson, McLean (B.), McLean (J.), Jones.

FIRST YEAR.—(Chemistry)—*Class I.*—Blackader (1st prize), Robertson (2nd prize). *Class II.*—Porteous, Joseph, Fisher, Munro. *Class III.*—Kähler, Whitney, Esdaile, Molson, McLennan, Major.

Students of the University.

Session 1866-7.

McGILL COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

†Adams, Abel, B.A., Bedford. C.E.
Archibald, John Sprott, N.S.
†Baynes, Ed. Alfred, Montreal, C.E.
Bethune, Meredith B., B.A., Montreal, C.E.
Bienvenu, Jos. N., Montreal, C.E.
†Bouthillier, Chs. F., Montreal, C.E.
Brunet, Louis Alex., St.Genevieve, C.E.
†Chamberlain, John, jun., Abbottsford C.W.
†Chauveau, Alexandre, Montreal, C.E.
Conroy, Rob. Hughes, Aylmer, C.W.
Court, Wm. Boyce, Montreal, C.E.
Cushing, Charles, Chatham, C.W.
Darey, P. Jacques, M.A., Montreal, C.E.
Doherty, Thos. Jas., Montreal, C.E.
Doutre, J. B., St. Martin, C.E.
†Drummond, Wm. D., Montreal, C.E.
Dubuc, Joseph, St. Michel, C.E.
Fiske, John Jeffrey, Abbottsford, C.W.
Fisher, Boswell Corse, Montreal, C.E.
Gibb, James R., St. Jean Chrysostome, C.E.
†Gordon, Asa, Aylmer, C.W.
Honan, Martin, Montreal, C.E.
Hart, Moses O., Three Rivers, C.E.
Hart, Louis A., B.A., Montreal, C.E.
Howard, Rice M., St. Johns, C.E.
Johnson, F. G., jun., Montreal, C.E.
Keller, Francis John, Montreal, C.E.
†Kitson, Geo. Robt. Wm., Sorel, C.E.
Laflamme, Leopold, Montreal, C.E.
†Lay, Warren Amos, Waterloo, C.E.
Lillie, Ralph Wardlaw, Toronto, C.W.
Lyman, Fred., S., B.A., Montreal, C.E.
Lucas, Thos. D'Arcy, Montreal, C.E.
Lynch, Wm Warren, Knowlton, C.E.
Mathieu, P. A., Montreal, C.E.
†McCord, D. R., B.A., Montreal, C.E.
McLaren, Jn. Jas., Huntingdon, C.E.
†McLaurin, John Rice, Riceville, C.W.
McLeod, H., B.A., Cape Breton, N.S.
McMahon, Omer, St. Rose, C.E.
Messier, Jos. Solyme, St. Marie, C.E.
†Mitchell, Alb. Ed., Waterloo, C.E.
Papineau, Joseph G., Montreal, C.E.
Perry, Joseph, Montreal, C.E.
Piché, Aristide, Montreal, C.E.
Poupart, P. Eusebe, St. Michel, C.E.
Power, Alex. W. A., Quebec, C.E.
†Richard, Emery Ed., Stanfield, C.E.
†Short, Robert, Sherbrooke, C.E.
Taylor, Reid, Montreal, C.E.
Turcotte, H. R. A., Three-Rivers, C.E.
Ward, Ed. Clarke, Montreal, C.E.
Watts, Wm. John, B.A., Drummondville, C.E.
Wight, Jas. Henry, Beauharnois, C.E.

† B.C.L., 1867.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Abbott, Arthur J., Magog, C.E.
Aikman, Robert C., Lancaster, C.W.
Alloway, Thos. J., Montreal, C.E.
Archambault, Gideon, " "
Archer, Thomas, " "
Atkins, John W., " "
Ault, Edwin D., Aultsville, C.W.
Backhouse, John B., Simcoe, C.W.
Bacon, Edward H., Toronto, C.W.
Baird, George S., Woodstock, N.B.
Baird, James, Fitzroy, C.W.
Balch, Lewis, Montreal, C.E.
Balleray, George, " "
Barclay, George E., London, C.W.
Baynes, Donald, Montreal, C.E.
Baynes, George E. " C.E.
Beckitt, Henry P., Toronto, C.W.
Bergeron, Joseph, St. Marie, C.E.
Billings, Walter G., Ottawa, C.W.
Bradley, William, Fenaghvale C.W.
†Brandon, John, Warwick, C.W.
†Bryson, William G., Lindsay, C.W.
Buckley, William, Prescott, C.W.
Bull, George A., Montreal, C.E.
Burland, William, " "
Campbell, John, Usborne, C.W.

Campbell, John M., Stanbridge, C.E.
Cherry, William, Lennoxville, C.W.
Chipman, Clarence J. H., Montreal, C.E.
Church, Clarence K., Ashton, C.E.
Clarke, O. H. E., Montreal, C.E.
Clément, A. Victor, St. Guillaume, C.E.
†Clemesha, John W., Port Hope, C.W.
Comeau, John, River David, C.E.
Cooke, Sidney, Ottawa, C.W.
Corlis, Josiah, Villa Rosa, C.W.
Cowley, Thomas, Clarendon, C.W.
Crowe, John, St. Catherines, C.W.
D'Aigneau, Stanislaus, Montreal, C.E.
Dansereau, Charles, Vercheres, C.E.
Dansereau, Eleazer " "
Daly, Guy, St. Paul, Minnesota, C.E.
D'Avignon, John E., Montreal, C.E.
De Grosbois, Tancred B., Chambly, C.E.
De Wolf, James L., Windsor, N.S.
Dickinson, George, Ottawa, C.W.
Donnelly, Thomas, J., Montreal, C.E.
†Dougan, William, St. Catherines C.W.
Douglas, James, Montreal, C.E.
Edson, Marcellus G., " "
†Ethier, Cœlixte, St. Joseph, C.E.
Farrar, Edward, Montreal, C.E.
Finnie, John, " "
Fraser, Donald, London C.W.
Fraser, Donald, Quebec, C.E.
†Fraser, William H., Perth, C.W.
Fuller, Hiram L., Switzburgh, C.W.
Furniss, George, Montreal, C.E.
Gabbett, Poole R. D., Quebec, C.E.
Garneau, Adolphe, St. Anne de la Perade, C.E.
†Gillies, John, Morristown, C.W.
Gilmour, Angus A., Granby, C.E.
Gordon, Robert, Osnabruck, C.W.
Gorman, John, Oswego, N.Y.
Graham, Adam, C., Fort Erie, C.W.
†Grant, William Williamstown, C.W.
Gurd, Charles, Montreal, C.E.
Hagarty, Daniel M. J., Bornholm, C.W.
Hale, Frederick W., Peterboro, C.W.
Hamilton, Charles S., Roslin, C.W.
Hammond, James H., Brantford, C.W.
Harding, Frederick W., Windsor, N.S.
Harkness, Andrew, Montreal, C.E.
†Harkin, Henry, Montreal, C.E.
Hart, David A., Three Rivers, C.E.
Harwood, Charles, Montreal, C.E.
Hatton, George Wm., Montreal, C.E.
Holwell, John E. W., " "
†Howard, James, St. Andrews, C.E.
Howitt, William H., London, C.W.
†Howland, Francis, L., Sylvan, C.W.
†Johnston, James C., R.A., Montreal. C.E.
Jones, John Wolfred, St. Marks, C.E.
Keefer, William Napier, Galt, C.W.
†Kelly, Clinton W., Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.
Kiernan, Thomas, Simcoe, C.E.
King, Frank, Port Robinson, C.W.
King, Reginald, A. D., St. Sylvester, C.W.
†King, Richard, Peterborough, C.W.
Kittson, John George, Berthier, C.E.
Kneal, Silas, Woodstock, C.W.
Latour, Andrew, Montreal, C.E.
Law, William, D. C., Newton Robinson, C.W.
Legault, Daniel, Isle Perrault, C.E.
Lonsdell, Horace T., St. Andrews, C.E.
Loux, William, Ottawa, C. W.
Lovett, William, Lancaster, C.W.
MacCrimmon, Don'd A., Laggan, C.W.
MacDonald, John A. J., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MacKay, John, Cornwall, C.W.
†MacLean, Archibald, Sarnia, C.W.
†Madill, John, West Essex, C.W.
Main, John, R., Melbourne, C.E.
†Malloch, William B., Ottawa, C.W.
†Markell, Richard S., Osnabruck, C.W.
Matheson, John H., Embro, C.W.
Matheson, Neil, " C.W.
†McArthur, Robert, D., Martintown, C.W.
McBain, Donald, D, Lancaster, C.W.
†McCarthy, William, Henryville, C.E.
†McDiarmid, Donald, Cornwall, C.W.
McDonnell, John A., Metcalf C.W.
McDonnell, James J., Montreal, C.E.
McFarlane, William, Clarendon, C.W.
McFie, James, Clarenceville, C.E.
†McGeachy, William, Fingal, C.W.
†McGowan, Henry W., Kingsey, C.E.
McInnes, Andrew, Victoria, C.W.
McIntosh, Donald J., Vankleek Hill, C.W.
†McIntyre, Peter A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
McNab, Francis A. L., March, C.W.
McNeece, James, Quebec, C.E.
McPherson, Joseph, Lancaster, C.W.
McTaggart, Alexander C., Montreal, C.E.
Miller, Edward, St. Catherines, C.W.
Moffatt, Walter, Montreal, C.E.

Mondelet, William H., Montreal, C.E.
Moore, Robert, London, C.W.
Morrison, David R. Montreal, C.E.
Newkirk, Daniel, Walsingham, C.W.
Noel, John V., Kingston, C.W.
†O'Connor, Daniel, Montreal, C.E.
O'Reilly, Charles, Hamilton, C.W.
†Oliver, Jas. W., St. Catherines, C.W.
Padfield, Charles, W., Sarnia, C.W.
†Palmer, Loran L., Grimsby. C.W.
†Paradis, Peter A., St. Denis, C.E.
Patterson, W. Henry, Almonte, C.E.
†Patton, Edward K., Quebec, C.E.
Perrier, John, Halifax, N.S.
Perrigo, James, Montreal, C.E.
†Pegg, Charles H., Utica, N.Y.
Phillips, James W., Widder, C.W.
Proudfoot, Alex., Southampton, C.W.
†Powers, Lafontaine B., Williamstown C.W.
Quarry, James J., Lucan, C.W.
Quintal, Luc, Vercheres, C.E.
Reid, John, London, C.W.
Rees, Frederick M., Quebec, C.E.
Rinfret Ferdinand, Remi, Quebec, C.E.
†Roberts, John C. E., Fredericton, C.E.
Robinson, Wesley, Markham, C.W.
Robinson, William H., Waterloo, C.E.
Roddick, Thomas G., Harbour Grace, N.F.L.
Rodger, Charles F., Montreal, C.E.
Rodger, Thomas A., Montreal, C.E.
Rooney, Robert F., Compton, C.E.
Seager, Francis K. Vankleek Hill. C.W.
Simms, James C., Montreal, C.E.
Smallwood, John K., Montreal, C.E.
Smith, Daniel D., Cornwall, C.E.
Smith, Norman, Frelighsburgh, C.E.
Spohn, Arthur E., Lancaster, C.W.
Stanton, George, Simcoe, C.W.
Stewart, James, Ottawa, C.W.
Stimpson, Alfred A., St., Pie, C.E.
Sutherland, William, Montreal, C.E.
Tabb, Silas E., Montreal, C.E.
Tanguay, Antony, St. Hyacinthe, C.E.
Taylor, Sullivan A., Lennoxville, C.E.
Varcoe, John, Port Hope, C.E.
†Vicat, John, Montreal, C.E.
†Wanless, John K., Montreal, C.E.
Watson, John S., Osgoode, C.W.
Whyte, Joseph A., Montreal, C.E.
Wilcox, Marshall B., Whitby, C.W.
†Woolverton Algernon, Grimsby, C.W.
Wye, John Henry, Brantford, C.W.
Wynne, James K., Montreal, C.E.
Young, Frank N., Montreal, C.E.

† M.D., C.M., 1867.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. *Undergraduates.*

Anderson, John, Ayr, C.W.
†Archibald, John Sprott, Halifax, N.S.
Blackader, Alex. D., Brantford, C.W.
‡Brooks, Charles H., Lennoxville, C.E.
†Carmichael, James, Montreal, C.E.
Clarke, Wallace, Montreal, C.E.
‡Cruickshank, A. D., Buckingham, "
Davies, William Allan, Montreal, C.E.
David, F. Meredith, Montreal, C.E.
Dart, William J., Montreal, C.E.
†Duncan, Alexander, Montreal, C.E.
Esdaile, Robert, M., Montreal, C.E.
Fisher, Sidney Arthur, Montreal, C.E.
Fowler, Elbert, Goodson, Va., U.S.
Fraser, George Bane, Cross Point, C.E.
Greenshields, E. Black, Montreal, C.E.
Hall, George B., Cowansville, C.E.
Holiday, Caleb Strong, Montreal, C.E
Harrington, B. J., St. Andrew, C.E.
Hart, Fred. Levy, Montreal, C.E.
Hindley, John, Erramosa, C.W.
Jones, Montgomery, Montreal, C.E.
Joseph, Montefiore, Quebec, C.E.
Kähler, Frederick A., Montreal, C.E.
Kähler, Frank C. C., Montreal, C.E.
Kennedy, George T., Montreal, C.E.
‡Laing, Robert, Buckingham, C.E.
Lewis, Albert, Nunda, N.Y.
Lewis, Montgomery, Montreal, C.E.
Marler, William, Montreal, C.E.
Mackenzie, Robert, Montreal, C.E.
McLean, Breadalbane, Stayner, C.W.
McLean, John Janeway, Do. C.W.
McLennan, D. D., Lancaster, C.W.
‡McLennan, D. Hugh, Lancaster, C.W.
McLeod, Andrew J., Milton, N.S.
Major, George Wm., Montreal, C.E.
Molson, John Wm., Montreal, C.E.
Moore, Francis X., Vincennes, C.E.
Munro, G., Lancaster, C.W.
Porteous, Charles E., Montreal, C.E.
Robertson, Alexander, Montreal, C.E.

Russell, William George, Ottawa, C.W.
Slack, George, C.W.
Spong, John James R., Montreal, C.E.
Stevenson, J., Montreal, C.E.
†‡Stewart, Colin Campbell, Musquodoboit, N.S.
Torrance, Wm. Fraser. Montreal, C.E.
Torrance, George Wm., Montreal, C.E.
Walkem, William W., Montreal, C.E.
Whitney, John E. M., Montreal, C.E.
Whitney, Hugh D., Montreal, C.E.
Wood, Frank O., Montreal, C.E.
Wood, Thos. Franklin, Dunham, C.E.

2. *Partial and Occasional.*

Alloway, Thos. J., Montreal, C.E.
Baynes, George B., Montreal, C.E.
Bagg, R. S. C., Montreal, C.E.
Bannatyne, D. T., Montreal, C.E.
Brissette, H., Montreal, C.E.
Dionne, Jean, Montreal, C.E.
Dickson, A. R., Brantford, C.W.
Lay, Warren A., Waterloo, C.E.
McGee, J., Montreal, C.E.
Peacock, William, Lancaster, C.W.
Price, George R., Montreal, C.E.
Rivet, Francis, Montreal, C.E.

† B.A., 1867. ‡ Holders of Governor General's Scholarships.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Bennett, John.
Cook, Archibald Hay.
Fraser, John.
†McKenzie, John.
Stewart, Charles G.
Walker, James.
Wilkie, James.
Wotherspoon, Francis G.

† B. A. 1867.

St. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Campbell, Alexander.
Cook, John.
Cruikshank, James.
Hutchison, William.
Fowler, William Hollingworth.
Leboureau, Alonzo.
Main, John Rankin.
Mills, William Leighton.
McLeod, Finlay.
McRae, Duncan.
Philbrick, James Wadleigh.
Robinson, Robert.
Van Allen, John Ross.
Wadleigh, William Henry.
White, James.

SUMMARY.

Students in Law, McGill College,	54
" in Medicine McGill College,	184
" in Arts, McGill College,	66
" " Morrin College,	8
" " St. Francis College,	15
	327
Deduct entered in two Faculties,	3
Total number of Students in College,	324
Students in Normal School,	75
Pupils in High School,	255
Pupils in Model Schools,	324
Total Students and Pupils,	978

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Session 1866–7.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C.L.

Adams, Abel, Bedford, C.E.
Baynes, Edward Alfred, Montreal, C.E.
Bouthillier, Charles F., Montreal, C.E.
Chamberlain, Jr., John, Abbottsford, C.W.
Chauveau, Alex., Montreal, C.E.
Drummond, Wm. D., Montreal, C.E.
Gordon, Asa, Aylmer, C. W.
Kittson, Geo. Robt. Wm., Sorel, C.E.
Lay, Warren A., Waterloo, C.W.
McCord, David Ross, Montreal, C.E.
MacLaurin, John Rice, Riceville, C.W.
Mitchell, Albert Ed., Waterloo, C.E.
Richard, Emery Ed., Stanfold, C.E.
Short, Robert, Sherbrooke, C.E.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M D., C.M.

Brandon, John, Warwick, C.W.
Bryson, William G., Lindsay, C.W.
*Church, Clarence, K., Ashton, C.E.
Clemesha, John W., Port Hope, C.W.
*Dickinson, George, Ottawa, C.W.
Dougan, William, St. Catherines C.W.
Ethier, Cœlixte, St. Joseph, C.E.
Fraser, William H., Perth, C.W.
Gillies, John, Morristown, C.W.
Grant, William, Williamstown, C.W.
Harkin, Henry, Montreal, C.E.
Howard, James, St. Andrews, C.E.
Howland, Francis L., Syvan, C.W.
Johnston, James C., R. A., Montreal, C.E.
Kelly, Clinton W., Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.
King, Richard, Peterborough, C.W.
MacLean, Archibald, Sarnia, C.W.
Madill, John, West Essex, C.W.
Malloch, William B., Ottawa, C.W.
Markell, Richard S., Osnabruck, C.W.
McArthur, Robert D., Martintown. C.W,
McCarthy, William, Henryville, C.E.
McDiarmid, Donald, Cornwall, C.W.
McGeachy, William, Fingal, C.W.
McGowan, Henry W., Kingsey, C.E.
McIntyre, Peter A., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Oliver, James W., St. Catherines, C.W.
O'Connor, Daniel, Montreal, C.E.
*O'Reilly, Charles, Hamilton, C.W.
Palmer, Loran L., Grimsby. C.W.
Paradis, Peter A., St. Denis, C.E.
Patton, Edward K., Quebec, C.E.
Pegg, Charles H., Utica, N.Y.
Powers, Lafontaine B., Williamstown.
Roberts, John C. E., Fredericton, N.B.
Vicat, John, Montreal, C.E.
Wanless, John K., Montreal, C.E.
Woolverton, Algernon, Grimsby C.W.

* Not of Age.

PASSED THE PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Ault, Edwin D., Aultsville, C.W.
Baynes, Donald, Montreal, C.E.
Bryson, William G., Lindsay, C.W.
Chipman, Clarence J. H., Montreal, C.E.
Clemesha, John W., Port Hope, C.W.
Daly, Guy, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.
De Grosbois, Trancred B., Chambly, C.E.
Fraser, Donald, Quebec, C.E.
Gilmour, Angus A., Granby, C.E.
Hagarty, D. M. J., Bornholm, C.W.
Harding, Frederick W., Windsor, N.S.
Holwell, John E. W., Quebec, C.E.
King, Reginald A. D., St. Sylvester, C.W.
Kneal, Silas, Woodstock, C.W.
Law, William D. C., Newtown Robinson, C.W.
Legault, Daniel, Isle Perrault, C.E.

McGeachy, W., Fingal, C.W.
Moffatt, Walter, Hickory, Pa., U.S.
McNeece, James, Quebec, C.E.
O'Connor, Daniel, Montreal, C.E.
Padfield, Charles W., Burford, C.W.
Palmer, Loran L., Grimsby, C.W.
Patterson, W. Henry, Almonte, C.E.
Perrier, John, Halifax, N.S.
Quarry, James J., Lucan, C.W
Roddick, Thomas G., Harbour Grace, N.F.L.
Smith, Daniel D., Cornwall, C.W.
Stanton, George, Simcoe, C.W.
Stimpson, Alfred A., St. Pie, C.E.
Wilcox, Marshall B., Whitby, C.W.
Woolverton, Algernon, Grimsby, C.W.
Wye, John Henry, Brantford, C.W.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

McGill College.

In Honours.

JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD, of Halifax, N. S.
COLIN CAMPBELL STEWART, of Musquodoboit, N. S.

Ordinary.

Class 1st.—None.
Class 2nd.
ALEXANDER DUNCAN, of Montreal.
JAMES CARMICHAEL, of Montreal.
Class 3rd.—None.

Morrin College.

Ordinary.

Class 1st.—None.
Class 2nd.
JOHN MCKENZIE, of Quebec.
Class 3rd.—None.

PASSED IN THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

McGill College.

Class 1st.
ALEX. D. CRUICKSHANK; E. B. GREENSHIELDS and M. LEWIS, equal.
Class 2nd.
R. MCKENZIE, B. G. HARRINGTON, J. MCLEAN, M. JONES, F. A. KÄHLER, W. CLARKE, B. MCLEAN.
Class 3rd.
S. C. STEVENSON.

Morrin College.

Class 1st.—None.
Class 2nd.
F. G. WOTHERSPOON, JOHN FRASER, A. H. COOK.
Class 3rd.—None.

Graduates of the University.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Bethune, Rev. John, [ad eundem] 1843
*Fallon, Rev. Daniel, [Hon.]...1844

DOCTORS OF LAWS AND OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher, B. C. L. [D.C.L. in course] 1862
Abbott, Hon. J. J. C., B.C.L., [D.C.L. in course] 1867
Adamson, Rev. Wm. A. [D.C.L. hon] 1850
Badgley, Hon. Wm.[D.C.L.hon.]1843
Chamberlin, B., M.A., B.C.L., [D C.L. in course] 1867
Chauveau, Hon. Pierre J. O. [LL.D. hon.].....1857
Davies, Rev. Benjamin, Ph. D. [LL.D. hon.].....1856
Dawson, John William, M.A. [LL.D. hon.].....1857
DeSola, Rev. A., [LL.D. hon.].1858
*Falloon, Rev. D., D.D., [LL.D. hon.].....1862
Head, Right Hon. Sir Edmund W. Baronet, M.A., [LL.D. hon.]1863
*Holmes, Andrew F.,M.D.,[LL.D hon.].....1858
Hunt,T Sterry, M.A.[LL.D.hon.]1865
Lawson, G., Ph. D. [LL.D.hon.]1862
Leach, Rev. Wm. T.,[D.C.L.hon]1849 [LL.D. hon.] 1857.
Logan, Sir Wm. E., Knt., [LL.D. hon.].....1856
Lundy, Rev.Francis [D.C.L hon]1843
Lyall, Rev. W., [LL.D. hon.] ..1864
Meredith, Edmund A., B.C.L., [LL.D. hon] 1857
Miles, Hy. H., M.A., [LL.D.hon.]1866
Morris, Alexander, M.A., B.C.L. [D.C.L. in course] 1862
Smallwood, Charles, M.D.[LL D, hon.].....1856
*Smith, William, [LL.D. hon.]..1858
*Vallieres de St. Real, Hon. J.R., [D.C.L. hon.] 1844

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

Adsetts, John.....1866
Anderson, Alexander.....1866
Anderson, John C.....1865
*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal,(Hon)1847
Atkinson, Robert.....1862
Ault, Alexander.....1860
Ault, Charles.....1855
Ault, James F.....1855
Austin, Fred John.....1862
Aylen James..... 1863
Aylen, John.....1857
Baker, Albert.....1848
*Barnston, James.....[ad eun.]1856
Battersby, Charles.....1861
Beattie, David.....1862
Beaudet, Alfred.....1865
Bell, John, M. A.....1866
Bellew, Alfred..... 1862
Bergin, Darby.....1847
Bessey, William E.....1863
Bender, Prosper.....1865
Bibaud, Jean G.. 1843
Blacklock, John J.....1851
Blanchet, J. B 1863
Blair, Robt. C.....1865
Bligh, John W.....1865
Bogart, Irvine.....1859
Boulter, George Henry.....1852
Boyer, Louis.....1842
*Boylan, Andrew A.....1857
Bowman, William Edward.....1860
Bower, Silas J.....1865
Braithwait, Francis H.....1863
Brandon, John.....1867
Breslin, William Irwin, Asst. Surgeon 46th Regiment of Line, 1847
Brigham, Josiah S.....1848
Bristol, Amos S.....1850
Brodeur, Alphonse.....1863
Brooks, Samuel T.....1851
Browse, Jacob E.....1861
Brouse, William H.....1847
Brown, Peter E.....1863
Bruneau, Adolphe.....1853
*Bruneau, Oliver T.....[Hon.]1843
Bruneau, Onesime.....1851
Bryson, William G.....1867
Bucke, Richard Maurice.....1862
Bucke, Edward H.....1852
Bullen, Chas. F.....1864
Burch, Benjamin T.....1866
Burland, John H.....1863
Burrows, Philip.....1866
Burnham, Robert Wilkins.....1860

* Deceased.

Burns, Alfred J.....1854
Burritt, Horatio C.....1863
Butler, George C.....1865
*Buxton, John N.....1849
Campbell, Donald Peter.....1862
Campbell, Francis Wayland....1860
Campbell, Geo.W., M.A.,[ad eun]1843
Campbell, Samuel.....1866
Carey, Auger D.L.....[ad.eun.]1864
Cassidy, David M.....1867
Cassidy, John F.....1865
Carroll, Robert W. W.....1859
Carson, Augustus.....1843
Carter, Samuel A. 1859
Casgrain, Charles E.....1851
Chagnon, Vinceslaus G. B.....1861
Challinor, Francis.....1849
Chesley, George Ashbold 1862
Chevalier, Gustave.....1860
Christie, John B.....1865
Christie, Thomas.....1848
Church, Charles Howard.....1862
Church, Coller M.....1855
Church, Levi R.. 1857
Church, Mills Kemble.....1864
Church, Peter H.....1846
Clemesha, John Wordsworth...1867
Codd, Alfred.....1865
Cooke, Charles H.....1866
Cooke, Herman L.....1867
Corbett, Augustus M.....1854
Corbett, William H.....1854
Carson, John.....1866
Craik, Robert 1854
*Crawford James .....[ad eun.]1854
Crichton, Stuart.....1865
Culver, Joseph R.....1848
Cunynghame, W. C. Thurlow...1858
Dansereau, Charles.....1842
Dansereau, Pierre.....1855
*Dease, Peter Warren.....1847
Debonald, William S.....1862
De Boucherville, Charles B.....1843
Demorest, Durham G. G.....1852
Desaulniers, Antoine A.....1863
De Selles, Charles D.....1841
Dupuis, Jos. G. P.....1856
Dice, George.....1864
*Dick, James R.....1842
Dickinson, James J.....1846
Dickson, William W. 1863
Digby, James Winniet 1866
Dodd, John.....1843
Donnelly, Charles H.....1860
*Dorion, Severe. 1843
*Dorland, Enoch P.....1850
Dougan, William.....1867

*Douglass, James, Quebec (Hon.)1847
Drake, Joseph M.....1861
Dubuc, Charlemagne.....1864
*Ducket, Stephen.....1853
Duckett, William A.....1859
Dufort, Thadee A.....1865
Duhamel, Louis.....1860
Duncan, George.....1866
Dougan, William.....1867
Duncan, James S.....1858
*Dunn, William Oscar.....1843
Easton, John.....1852
Edwards, Eliphalet G.....1855
Elkington, Arthur G., Asst. Surg.
Scotts Fusileer Guards.....1862
Emery, Gordon J.....1857
Emery, Allard.....1866
English, T. F.....1858
Erskine, John.....1860
Ethier, Cœlixte.....1867
Evans, Griffith.....1864
Falkner, Alexander.....1866
Fenwick, George Edgworth ...1847
Fergusson, Alex. A.....1864
Fergusson, Alex. K.....1866
Finlayson, John.....1834
*Fisher, John.....1848
Fitzgerald, James 1865
Fortin, Pierre.....1845
Foster, Stephen Sewell.....1846
Fraser, William.....1836
Fraser, William H.....1867
Fuller, W.....1866
Fulton, James H.....1863
Garvey, Joseph 1852
Gardner, William.....1867
Gascoyne, George E., Staff Asst. Surgeon.....1861
Gauvreau, Elzear.....1855
*Gauvreau, Louis H.....1836
Gendron, Thomas.....1866
Gibb, George D.....1846
Gibson, John B.....1855
Gibson, Edward B. 1864
Gillies John.....1867
Giroux, Phillipe.....1859
Girdwood, Gilbert P.....1865
Glenn, C. W. E.....1858
Godfrey, Robert.....1844
Godfrey, Abraham C 1865
Goforth, Franklin.....1863
Gordon, William Wallace.....1863
Graham, Charles E.....1866
Graham, Henry.....1863
Grant, Donald J 1863
Grant, James A.....1854
Grant William.....1867

Grenier, L. P. A.....1863
Gun, James.....1861
Gustin, William Claude.....1863
Hall, Archibald.....[ad eun.]..1843
Hall, James B.....1866
Hall, J. W.....1848
Halliday, James T.....1866
Hamilton, Andrew W.....1859
Hamilton, Rufus Frederick.....1861
Hamel, Joseph Alex.....1856
Harkin, Henry.....1867
Harkin, Wm.....1858
Harkness, John.....1862
Harrison, David Howard.....1864
Hart, Frederick W.....1835
Hays, James.....1866
Henderson, Peter.....1843
*Henry, Walter, Belleville, (Hon)1853
Henry, Walter J.....1856
Hervey, Jones J. G.....1866
Hickey, Charles E.....1866
Hingston, William H.....1851
Holden, Rufus.....1844
*Holmes, Andrew F..(ad eun)..1843
Howard, James.....1867
Howard, R. Palmer.....1848
Howden, Robert.....1857
Howland, Francis D.....1867
Hulbert, Edward Augustus.....1860
Hurlbert, George W.....1859
†Hurd, Edward P.....1865
Irvine, James C.....1866
Ives, Eli.....1863
*Jackson, A. Thomas, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....1846
Johnston, J. C., Asst. Surg. R.A.1867
*Jones, Thomas W....(ad eun).1854
Jones, Jonathan C.....1865
Jones, W. Justus.....1856
*Keller, Thomas.....1859
†Kelly, Clinton Wayne.....1867
*Kelly, Wm., Surg'n, Royal Artil.1846
Kemp, William.....1864
Kennedy, Richard A.....1864
*Kerr, James.....1858
Killery, St. John, Staff Asst. Surg.1862
King, William M. H.....1859
King, Richard.....1867
*Kirkpatrick, A.....1856
Knowles, James A.....1866
Kollmyer, Alex. H.....1856
Laberge, Ed.....1856
Lang, Thos. D.....1866
Langrell, Richard T.....1865
Larocque, A. B.....1847
Lawrence, Henry G. H., Asst. Surg. Grenadier Guards....1862
Leavitt, Julius.....1866
Leclair, George.....1851
Leclair, Napoleon.....1861
Lee, James C.....1856
*Lee, John Rolph.....1848
Lemoine, Charles.....1850
Lepailleur, Leonard.....1848
Leprohon, John L.....1843
Lindsay, Heriot.....1861
Lister, James.....1862
Logan, David D.....1842
Logie, William.....1833
*Long, Alexander.....1844
Longley, Edmund.....1866
Longpre, Pierre F.....1848
Loupret, Andre.....1850
Loverin, Nelson.....1855
Lundy, Edward Lewis, Staff Asst. Surgeon.....1862
Lyon, Arthur.....1861
MacDonald, Angus.....1863
*MacDonald Colin.....1853
MacDonald, Roderick.....1834
MacIntosh, Robert.....1863
Mack, Francis Lewis.....1862
Mackie, John R.....1865
Maclem, Samuel S.....1859
Madill, John.....1867
Malcolm, John Rolph.....1861
*Malhiot, Alfred.....1846
Malloch, Edward C.....1863
Malloch, William B.....1867
Markell, Richard.....1867
*Marr, Israel P.....1849
Marr, Walker H.....1859
Marston, John J.....1863
Mason, James Lindsay, M.A....1863
Mayrand, William.....1847
McArthur, Robert R.....1867
McCallum, Duncan C.....1850
McCarthy, William.....1867
*McCord, John D.....1864
*McCulloch, Michael....[Hon]..1843
McCurdy, John.....1866
*McDiarmid, John Duncan, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....1847
McDiarmid, Donald.....1867
McDonnell, Angus.....1852
McDonnell, Eneas.....1849
McDougall, Peter A.....1847
McDougall, Peter A.....1864
McGarry, Jas.....1858
McGeachy, William.....1867
McGill, William.....1848
McGillivary, Donald.....1861
McGowan, Henry W.....1867
McGrath, Thomas.....1849

McGregor, Duncan.....1861
McInnes, Walter J.....1865
McIntosh, James.....1859
McIntyre, Peter A.....1867
McKay, Walter.....1854
McKelcan, George Loyd.....1860
McLaren, Peter.....1861
McLean, Alexander.....1860
McLean, Archibald.....1867
McMicking, George.....1851
McMillan, John.....1857
McMillan, Louis J. A.....1860
McMurray, Samuel.....1841
*McNaughton, E. P.....1834
McVean, John M.....1865
Meigs, Malcolm R.....1865
*Meredith Thomas L. B.....1842
Mignault, Henri Adolphe.....1860
Moffatt, John Edward, Staff Surg. Guards.....1862
Mongenais, Napoleon.....1865
Mount, John W.....1851
Moore, Joseph.....1852
Moore, Richard.....1853
*Morrin, Josh., Quebec, [Hon.]..1850
Nelles, John A.....1850
*Nelson, Wolfred, Montreal, [Hon].....1848
Nicholls, Charles Richard, Surg. Major Grenadier Guards...1862
O'Brien, Thos. B. P.....1862
O'Callaghan, Cornelius H.....1854
*O'Carr, Peter.....1851
O'Connor, Daniel A.....1867
O'Dea, James Joseph.....1859
Odell, William, Surgeon 19th Regiment of the Line.....1849
O'Leary, James.....1866
O'Leary, Patrick.....1859
Owler, James W.....1867
Painchaud, Edward S. L.....1848
Palmer Loran L.....1867
Paquin, Jean M.....1843
Paradis, Henry.....1846
Paradis, Pierre E.....1867
Parker, Rufus S.....1866
Parker, Charles S.....1866
*Paterson, James.....1855
Paterson, James.....1864
*Pattee, George.....1858
Pallen, Montrose A.....1864
Patton, Edward K.....1867
Pegg, Charles H.....1867
Perrault Victor.....1862
Phelan, Cornelius J. R.....1865
*Phelan, Joseph P.....1854
Philip, David L.....1861
Picault, A. C. E.....1857
Pickup, John Wallworth.....1860
*Pinet. Alexis,.....1847
Pinet, Alex. R.....1864
Poussette, Arthur Courthope....1860
Powell, Israel Wood.....1860
Powell, Newton W.....1852
Powers, George W.....1861
Powers, Lafontaine B.....1867
Pringle, George.....1855
Proulx, Philias.....1844
Provost, E. Gilbert.....1859
Quesnel, Jules M.....1849
Rea, John Hamilton, [Hon].....1853
Rainville, Pierre.....1863
Rambaut, John, Surgeon, Canadian Rifles.....1859
Raymond, Olivier.....1850
Read, Herbert H.....1861
Rednor, Horace P.....1864
Reddy, John.....[ad eun]..1856
Reid, Alex. Peter.....1858
Reid, Kenneth.....1864
Reynolds, Robert T.....1836
*Reynolds, Thomas.....1842
Richard, Marcel.....1864
Ridley, Henry Thomas.....1852
Riel, Etienne R. R.....1857
*Rintoul, David M.....1854
Richardson, John R.....1865
Roberts, Edwards T.....1859
Roberts, John E., B.A.....1867
Robertson, James.....1865
Robertson, David.....1864
Robertson, David T.....1857
Robertson, Patrick.....1867
Robillard, Adolphe.....1860
Robitaille, Louis.....1860
Robitaille, L. T.....1858
†Ross, George, M.A.....1866
Ross, Thomas.....1863
Rugg, Henry C.....1865
Rumsay, William.....1859
Ruttan, Allan.....1852
*Sabourin, Moise.....1849
*Sampson, Jas., Kingston, [Hon].1847
Sanderson, George W.....1850
Savage, Thomas Y.....1854
Savage, Alexander C.....1866
Sawyer, James E.....1863
Schmidt, Samuel B.....1847
Scott, Stephen A.....1854
Scott, William E.....1844
*Scriven, George Augustus.....1846
Seguin, Andre.....1848
Senkler, A.E.....1863
*Sewell, Stephen C....[ad eun].1843

Shaver, Peter Rolph.....1854
Shaver, R. N.....1857
Shoebottom, Henry.....1857
*Simard, Amable.....1852
Simpson, Thomas.....1854
*Smith, Edward W.....1859
Smythe, T. W.....1848
Sparham, Eric B.....1852
Sparham, Terence.....1841
Squire, William Wood, M.A....1864
*Staunton, Andrew Aylmer, Surgeon, Royal Artillery.....1845
Stevens, Alex. D.....1857
Stevenson, James McGregor....1856
Stevenson, John L.....1855
Stewart, John Alexander.....1862
Stephenson, James.....1859
Shirk, George.....1865
Stowbridge, James Gordon.....1862
Sutherland, Fred. Dunbar.....1861
Sutherland, William.....1836
Switzer, John E. K.....1865
Tait, Henry Thomas.....1860
Taylor, William H.....1854
Tew, Herbert S.....1864
Temple, James A.....1865
Thayer, Linus O.....1859
Theriault, F. D.....1863
Therien, Honore.....1863
*Thomson, James.....1842
Thompson, Robert.....1852
Trenholme, Edward Henry.....1862
Trudel, Eugene.....1844
Turgeon, Louis G.....1860
Tuzo, Henry A.....1853
Usher, Henry.....1861
Vannorman, Jonathan A.....1850
Vercoe, Henry L.....1865
Vicat, John R.....1867
Wagner, William H.....1844
Wakeham, William.....1866
Walker, Robert.....1851
Walsh, Edmund C.....1866
Wanless, John R.....1867
Warren, Henry.....1860
Weilbrenner, Remi Claude.....1851
Weir, Richard.....1852
Wherry, John.....1862
Whitcomb, Josiah G.....1848
Whiteford, R.....1857
Whitwell, William P. O.....1860
*Widner, Christopher, (Hon.)...1847
Wlson, Benjamin S.....1866
Wilson. Robert M.....1850
Wilson, William.....1857
*Wilscam, John Wilbrod.....1846
Wolverton, Algeron, B.A.....1867
Woods, David, Staff Surgeon...1860
Wood, George.....1863
Wood, George C.....1849
Wood, Hannibal W.....1865
Woodfull, Sam. Pratt, Assst-Sur. Royal Artillery.....1864
Workman, Benjamin.....1853
Workman, Joseph.....1835
Wright, Stephen.....1859
Wright, William.....1848

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Bancroft, Rev. Charles (ad eun.)1855
Baynes, Donald B. A.....1867
Bowman, William M...(Hon.) 1859
Boyd, John, B. A.....1864
Brown, Dunbar, B.A., B.C.L...1861
Butler, Rev. John.....1852
Chamberlin, Brown, B.C.L., [ad eun.].....1857
Cornish, Rev. George, B.A., (ad eun.).....1860
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A., B.C.L. 1867
Davidson, Rev. James, B.A....1866
Davidson, Charles P., B.A., B.C.L 1867
Davidson, Leonidas H., B.A...1867
DeWitt, Caleb S., B.A.....1864
Dougall, John R., B. A.....1867
Duff, Archibald, B.A.....1867
Gibb, George D., M.D...(Hon.)1865
Gibson, Thomas A.....[Hon.] 1855
Gilman, Francis E., B.A.....1865
Gould, Edwin, B.A.....1860
Graham, John H.....(Hon.)1859
Green, Joseph, B.A.....1864
Hall, William, B.A.....1867
Howe, Henry Aspinwall, (Hon) 1855
Kemp, Rev. Alexander F., [Hon] 1863
Kennedy, Rev. John, B.A.....1860
Kirby, James, B.A., B.C.L.....1862
Leach, Robert A., B.A., B C.L. 1860
McCord, David R., B.A. B.C.L. 1867
Markgraf, Charles F..(Hon)..1865
Mason, James L., B.A.....1863
Mattice, Corydon J., B.A.....1862
Morris, Alex., B.A., B.C.L.....1852
Perkins, John A., B.A.....1862
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A.....1862
Ramsay, Robert A., B.A. B.C.L 1867
Rodger, David.....[Hon.] 1857
Ross, George, B.A.....1866
Thorburn, John.....[Hon] 1861
Trenholme, Norman W., B.A. B.C.L.....1867
Wickstead, Richard J., B.A....1866
Wilkie David.....[Hon,].1866

BACHELORS OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher C.....1850
Abbott, John J.C.....1854
Adams, Abel.....1867
Allan, Irvine.....1862
Armstrong, Louis.....1861
Ascher, Isidore G.....1863
Aylen, John, M.D.....1861
Aylen, Peter B.A.....1854
Badgely, Frank H 1852
Barnston, John G.....1856
Baynes, Edward Alfred.....1867
Benjamin, Lewis N.....1865
‡Bothwell, John A.....1866
Bouthillier, Charles F.....1867
Boyd, John, B.A.....1864
Branchard, Athanase.....1862
Browne, Dunbar, B.A.....1858
Bullock, William E., B.A.....1863
Butler, Thos. P.....1865
Carden, Henry.....1860
Caron, Adolph P.....1865
Carter, Christopher B.....1866
Carter, Edward.....[Hon.] 1864
Chamberlin, Brown.....1850
Chamberlin, John, Junr.....1867
Charland, Alfred.....1863
Chauveau, Alexandre.....1867
Cocquet, Ambroise.....1865
Cowan, Robert C.....1862
Curran, Joseph C.....1862
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A 1865
Daly, J. G.....1858
Dansereau, Arthur.....1865
Davidson, Charles P., B.A.....1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber, B.A.1864
Day, Edmund T.....1863
Desaulniers, Alexis L.....1861
Desaulniers, Henri Lesieur.....1864
Desrochers, Jean L. B.....1861
Doak, George O.....1863
Dorion, Adelard A. P.....1862
Doutre, Gonsalve.....1861
Doutre, Pierre.....1858
Driscoll, Netterville H.....1861
Drummond, William D.....1867
Duchesney, Henri J. T.....1866
Dunlop, John.....1860
Duprat, Pierre N.....1866
Durand, Naphtali.....1864
Farmer, William O.....1866
Gairdiner, William F.....1856
Galarneau, Joseph Antoine....1864
Gauthier, Zephirin.....1859
Geoffrion, Christophe A.....1866
Gilman, Francis E., M.A.....1865
Girouard, Desiré.....1860
‡Gordon, Asa.....1867
Grenier, Amedé L. W.....1.863
Hall, William A.....1863
Hemming, Edward J.....1855
Holton, Edward.....1865
Houghton, John G. K.....1863
Howliston, Alexander 1865
Jodoin, Isai.....1858
Johnston, Edwin R.....1866
Jones, Richard A. A.....1864
Joseph, Joseph O.....1864
Kelly, John P.....1862
Kemp, Edson, B.A.....1860
Kenny, William R.....1865
Kirby, James, M.A.....1862
Kitson, George R. W.....1867
Laflamme, R. G.....[Hon.] 1856
Lafrenaye, P. R.....[Hon.] 1856
Lambe, William B.....1850
Lanctot, Mederic.....1860
Larose, Telesphore.....1860
Laurier, Wilfred.....1864
Lay, Warren Amos.....1867
Lawlor, Richard S.....1865
Leach, David S.....1861
Leach, Robert, A., M.A.....1860
Lefebvre, Frederick.....1863
Loranger, Louis George.....1863
Lyman, Elisha Stiles.....1865
Mackenzie, Frederick 1861
McCord, David Ross.....1867
McGee, Thomas D'Arcy.....1861
McLaren, John Robert, B.A....1860
McLaurin, John Rice.....1867
Mitchell, Albert Edward.....1867
Molson, Alexander.....1851
Morris, Alexander, B.A.....1850
Morris, John L.....1860
Nagle, Sarsfield B.....1862
Ouimet, Adolphe P.....1861
Pariseault, Chas. Ambroise....1859
Perkins, John A., B.A.....1860
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A.....1861
Ramsay, Robert A.....1866
Richard, Damase F. S.....1859
Richard, Emery Edward.....1867
Rixford, Emmet Hawkins.....1865
Robidoux, Emery.....1866
Rochon, Charles A.....1861
Rose, William.....1866
Sabourin, Ernest.....1863
Sexton, James Ponsonby.....1860

‡ Elizabeth Torrance Medallist.

Short, Robert.....1867
Sicotte, Victor B.....1862
Snowdon, H. L.....1856
Stephens, George W.....1863
Stephens, Romeo H.....1850
Stevens, Chas. O.....1864
Tait, Melbourne.....1862
Taschereau, Arthur.....1864
Terril, Joseph Lee.....1865
Torrance, Fred. W., M.A., (Hon)1856
Trenholme, Edward H., M.D...1865
‡ Trenholme, Norman W., B.A..1865
Vandal, Phillippe.....1861
Vilbon, Charles A.....1863
Walsh, Thomas Joseph.....1863
Welch, Alfred.....1864
Wright, William Mackay.....1863
Wurtelle, Charles J. C.....1863

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Anderson, Jacob De Witt, [Ce 1]1866
Archibald, John Sprott, [W p 1] 1867
Aylen, Peter.....1850
Bancroft, Charles.....1866
Barnston, Alexander..[C].....1857
Baynes, Donald.....1864
Beckett, Wm. Henry.....1866
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne...
[L n 1].....1860
Bockus, Charles E.....1852
Bothwell, John H..[L n 1] 1864
Boyd, John..[n].....1861
Brewster, William..[Cc 1].....1865
Brown, Arthur Adderley, [Se 1].1866
Browne, Dunbar.....1856
Brown, Thomas.....1853
Bullock, William E..[Cc 1]....1860
Carmichael, James.....1867
Cassels, Robert, (Morrin) [p 1].1866
Chipman, Clarence.....1866
Clowe, John D.....1863
Cornish, Rev. George, B.A., London, (ad eun).....1856
Cushing, Lemuel, [c 1].....1863
Davidson, Charles Peers.....1863
Davidson, Rev. Jas., (ad eun)..1861
Davidson, Leonidas Heber.....1863
DeWitt, Caleb J.....1863
Dougall, Duncan.....1860
Dougall, John Redpath.....1860
Drummond, Charles G. B [n 1].1862
Duff, Archibald, [M m 1].....1864
Duncan, Alexander.....1867
Fairbairn, Thomas..[p].....1863
Ferguson, John S.....1861
Ferrier, Robert W.....1857
Fessenden, Elisha Joseph.....1863
Fortin, Rev. Octave, (ad eun)..1867
Fowler, William..[n 1].....1865
Gibb, Charles.....1865
Gilman, Francis Edward.....1862
Gore, Frederick.....1861
Gould, Edwin.....1856
Grandy, John.....1866
Green, Joseph [C c 1].....1861
Green, Lonsdale.....1864
Hall, William.....1861
Hartt, Lewis A.....1866
Hicks, Francis W.....1864
Kemp, Edson.....1858
*Kershaw, Philip G.....1857
Kirby, James..[C].....1859
Krans, Edward H..[Se 1].....1865
Leach, Robert A.....1858
Lyman, Frederick Stiles.....1863
Mason, James L.....1859
Mattice, Corydon J.....1859
McCord, David Ross.....1863
MacDuff, Alexander Ramsay...1866
McGregor, James..[c 1].....1864
McKenzie, John, (Morrin).....1867
McLaren, John R.....1856
McLaren, Harry..[C].....1858
McLean, Neil W. (Morrin) [P].1866
McLeod, Hugh.....1866
McOuat, Walter..[n 1].....1865
Merritt, David Prescott.....1863
Morris, William.....1859
Morris, Alexander.....1849
Morrison, John.....1866
Morrison, James D..[Ln 1]....1864
Muir, John N.....1864
Muir, Rev. E. P. (ad eun.).....1865
*Oliver, Theophilus H. (Morrin)
[P] 1866
Pease, George H.[W C 1].....1864
Perrigo, James [n 1].....1866
Perkins, John A.....1858
Pettit, Rev. Charles B.....1850
Phillips, Charles W.....1852
*Plimsoll, Reginald J.....1858
Ramsay, Robt. Anstruther[Wn 1]1862
Redpath. George D.....1857
Robins, Sampson Paul. [Wm 1]1863
Ross, George [Cc 1].....1862
Scott, Henry C. (Morrin) [P 1] 1866
Sherrill, Alvan F..[Cn 1].....1864
Stethem, George T.....1852
Stewart, Colin Campbell [Ln 1]1867
Tabb, Silas Everett [n 1].....1866
Trenholme, Norman Wm. [Cp 1]1860
Walker, Thomas.....1860

Watts, Wm. John [c 1].....1866
Wickstead, Richard John..[c 1]1863
Wilson, John [e 1].....1866
Wotherspoon, Ivan T. (Morrin) [p 1].....1866
Wright, William McKay.....1861

GRADUATES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Barnston, Alexander B.A.....1859
Bell, Robert..[n1].....1861
Crawford. Robert.....1859
Doupe, Joseph.....1861
Edwards, George.....1861
Frost, George H.....1860
Gavillier, Maurice.....1863
Gooding, Oliver.....1858
Gould, James H.....1862
Kirby, Charles H.....1860
McLennan, Christopher.....1859
Reid, John Lestock.....1863
Rixford, Gulian Pickering.....1864
Ross, Arthur.....1860
Savage, Joseph.....1860
Walker, Thomas, B.A.....1860

[C] Chapman Medallist.
[W] Prince of Wales Medallist.
[M] Ann Molson Medallist.
[S] Shakespeare Medallist.
[L] Logan Medallist
[p 1] First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy ; [p] Second Rank.
[m 1] " " " in Mathematics : [m] Second Rank.
[c 1] " " " in Classics : [c] Second Rank.
[n 1] " " " in Natural Science : (n) Second Rank.
[e 1] " " " in English Literature : (e) Second Rank.
* Deceased.

HIGH SCHOOL.

OF

McGILL COLLEGE,

MONTREAL,

1867–8.

HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

(*Appointed under the New Statutes.*)

DAVID TORRANCE, ESQ.,
GEORGE MOFFATT, "
PETER REDPATH, "
} *Governors of the University.*

BROWN CHAMBERLIN, M.A., D.C.L.,
WILLIAM BUSBY LAMBE, B.C.L.
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M.D.,

RECTOR.

PROF. H. ASPINWALL HOWE, M.A., *Upper Forms.*

MASTERS.

D. RODGER, M.A., - - -	*First Form.*
J. KEMP, - - - -	*Third Form.*
G. MURRAY, B.A., - -	*Rector's Assistant.*
ARCHIBALD DUFF, M.A., -	*Second Form.*
J. ANDREW, - - - -	*Preparatory.*
PROF. P. J. DAREY, M.A. -	*French.*
PROF. C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.,	*German.*
F. BARNJUM, - - -	*Drilling and Gymnastics.*

This School offers the higher kind of instruction and the mental training which together constitute the foundation of what is called a *Liberal Education.* As a Department of the University, it offers a thorough preparation for the College Course.

The Course of Instruction includes the *Latin, Greek, English, French and German* Languages; *Geography* and *History; Arithme-*

tic, Algebra, Plane Geometry, Plane Trigonometry with the use of *Logarithms, Mensuration,* and the Elements of *Natural Philosophy; Writing and Book-keeping; Drilling and Gymnastics. A Volunteer Rifle Association* under Military Drill has been formed of the elder Boys and is recognised by the Military Authorities. The *Religious Instruction* is not sectarian, and attendance upon it is required only from Pupils who are Protestants. Details of the above Course are subjoined in a Programme for the year. An examination of it will shew that, whilst the Latin and Greek Languages have that prominence which necessarily belongs to them in Higher Education, provision is made to impart at the same time a thorough English and Commercial Education, and that French, as being one of the colloquial languages of the country, is much cultivated.

The complete course extends over a period of six or seven years; but Pupils are admitted for any portion of that time into any Form for which, upon examination, they are found qualified.

The Session, which is divided into four equal Terms, commences on the 1st of September, and with the exception of a fortnight at Christmas and a few days at Easter, continues to the 1st of July.

The full School hours are from 9 to 12½ o'clock, a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m., every day in the week except Saturday, but the time for the Preparatory and the First Forms is shorter by an hour each day.

The School is divided into seven Forms. The Preparatory Form is a Lower School, in which young boys receive the training necessary to fit them for the commencement of the regular Curriculum.

For admission into this Form, it is required that the Pupil shall have attained the age of seven years, and be able to read moderately well. Regular early training is of so great importance that the entrance of a pupil should not be delayed beyond the age of nine. The best time for entrance is at the commencement of the Session, when, owing to the promotions that take place, the classes are remodelled for the year.

The pupils of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Forms next above the Preparatory are not allowed any option in their studies, but must take the whole course of instruction prescribed for them. The Pupils of the Fifth and Sixth Forms are divided into two "Sides." The "Classical Side" is intended for those boys who desire a more extended and accurate knowledge of the ancient Languages.

The "Commercial Side" is adapted for those who are to enter upon mercantile pursuits. When a Pupil has reached the Fifth form, his Parent or Guardian may select either of these sides for him; but the choice having been made, the Pupil must pursue all the course of instruction appointed for the side to which he belongs.

Special Reports are sent, whenever it seems necessary, to the Parent or Guardian of any Pupil who has been absent, negligent of any study, or incorrect in his conduct. A Quarterly Report is made of the progress, attendance, and conduct of every Pupil, shewing his rank in his Form for each study.

At the end of each term, Class Examinations are held, both Written and Oral; and at the close of the Session, a Public Examination takes place, followed by a Distribution of Prizes and Award of Honours, the lists being published. The Highest Honour is the Davidson Gold Medal, which is awarded to the Head Boy of the School for the year, provided the Examiners are satisfied that his attainments reach a certain standard.

A special Examination is annually held of Candidates for the School Certificate issued by the University. The Conditions regarding this may be seen by reference to the Calendar of the University.

The Pupils are required to prepare themselves every evening in their work for the ensuing day, as exhibited in a Time-table. *As their progress will depend very much upon the diligent performance of this duty, Parents are particularly requested to allow no arrangements to interfere with it.* Parents having sons at the School are earnestly invited to frequent intercourse with the Masters, so as to aid them in securing that regularity and industry so necessary to success in Education. The classes are visited periodically by a committee of The Board.

The School Building is in a healthy and airy situation, and has convenient interior arrangements, with those modern improvements which secure proper warmth and ventilation. A very good Gymnasium has been erected in the play-ground adjoining the School.

The Rector, who resides a short distance from the City, has made arrangements to receive a limited number of Pupils of the High School to board with him. Mr. Rodger and Prof. Darey, Masters of the School, have also accommodation for Boarders.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SESSION 1867-8.

PREPARATORY FORM.—Mr. Andrew.

Hours—10 to 12 A. M.; and 2 to 4 P. M.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling. Formation and Derivation of Words. Grammar and Parsing.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Matthew.

Geography.—Outlines of the World.

Arithmetic.—The four Simple Rules, with the Multiplication Table.

Elocution.—Principles explained, with Reading and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FIRST FORM.—Mr. Rodger.

Hours—10 A. M. to 12½ P. M.: and 2 to 4 P. M.

Latin.—The Grammar and Grammatical Exercises.

English—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation Grammar and Parsing.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Luke.

Geography.—America in detail, especially British America.

History.—British America.

Arithmetic.—Compound Reduction, with Tables of Weights and Measures. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Principles explained, with Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

SECOND FORM.—Mr. Duff.

Hours—9 A. M. to 12¾ P. M.; and 2 to 4 P. M.

Latin.—The Grammar as before. Add the Irregulars &c., and chief Rules of Syntax. Eutropius and Phædrus. Oral and Written Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation Grammar and Parsing. Simple Exercises in the Analysis of Sentences.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. John.

Geography.—Revision of America. Add Europe in detail, especially the British Isles.

History.—British History.

Arithmetic.—Revision of previous work. Add Practice and Vulgar Fractions of the Simpler kind.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

THIRD FORM.—Mr. Kemp.

Hours—9 A. M. to 12½ P. M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—The Grammar as before. Add the Appendix and the Syntax, Cornelius, Nepos, Cæsar and Ovid.

Greek.—Grammar and Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation Grammar and Parsing. Exercises in Analysis of Sentences.

French.—The Grammar with Oral and written Exercises. Reading and Translations.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Mark.

Geography.—Revision of previous work. Add Asia in detail.

History.—British History. History of Rome.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Continuation of Vulgar Fractions. Add Decimal Fractions. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FOURTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 A. M. to 12½ P.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Revision of the Grammar as before. Add Prosody. Cæsar and Virgil. Prose Composition.

Greek.—Grammar. Oral and written Exercises. Selections from Lucian.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Analysis. Etymology. Dictation, and Easy Composition.

French,—The Grammar with Oral and written Exercises. Dictation. Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—The Acts of the Apostles.

Geography.—Revision. Add Africa in detail and Scripture Geography.

History.—Greece and Rome.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Continuation of Decimal Fractions. Add Proportion. Mental Arithmetic.

Geometry.—Euclid's Plane Geometry. Book I.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FIFTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 A.M. to 12¾ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Revision of the Grammar. Rules for quantity applied. Cicero and Virgil. Prose Compositions. Classical Antiquities.

Greek.—Grammar and Prose Composition. Xenophen.

English.—Reading, &c., as before. Composition. English Literature.

French.—Grammar. Oral and written Exercises. Dictation. Reading and Translation.

German.—Grammar. Oral Exercises. Reading and Translation.
Scripture.—Horne's Introduction.
Geography.—Revision. Ancient and Modern. Use of the Globes.
History.—Outlines of Universal History.
Arithmetic.—Revision. Add Interest, per centages, &c., Mental Arithmetic
Algebra.—To the end of Simple Equations.
Geometry.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV.
Writing.
Drilling and Gymnastics.

SIXTH FORM.—THE RECTOR AND MR. MURRAY.

HOURS.—9 A.M. to 12¾ P.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Occasional Revision of the Grammar. Tacitus and Horace. Prose Composition. Versification. Classical Geography and Antiquities.

Greek.—Revision of the Grammar. Herodotus and Homer. Prose Composition.

English.—Reading, &c., Composition. History of the Language and its Literature.

French.—As before. Add Composition. French Language used in Class.
German.—As before, with written Exercises.
Scripture.—Horne's Introduction.
Geography.—Ancient and Modern. Use of the Globes.
History.—Outlines of Universal History.

Arithmetic.—The higher parts, with revision of previous work. Mental Arithmetic. Add Logarithms.

Algebra.—From Simple Equations, with Revision of previous work.

Geometry, &c.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books, I., II., III., IV., Def. of V. and Book VI. Plane Trigonometry.

Natural Philosophy.—The Elements of the Subject.
Writing.
Drilling and Gymnastics.

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The pupils of this Class work with their proper forms in all subjects except *Latin and Greek*, in place of which they take lessons in *Book-keeping, Commercial Forms, Elementary Commercial Law* and additional *Writing, Arithmetic and French.*

TERMS.

Autumn Term - - - -	1st September to 15th November,
Winter Term - - - -	16th November to 31st January.
Spring Term - - - -	1st February to 15th April.
Summer Term - - - -	16th April to 30th June.

FEES.*

For the Preparatory and First Forms - - - $10 50 per Term.
For the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth-$12 50 "

Subject to a discount of 10 per cent for two Brothers, or 20 per cent for three or more Brothers. A Fee of $1 per Session is paid by the Pupils of the Fifth and Sixth Forms for use of Text Books and Books of Reference.

These Fees include all charges. They are expected to be paid in advance to the College Secretary, but if not paid within a fortnight after the expiration of each Term, the Pupil must be withdrawn.

Government Scholars are charged $5 per annum for Stationery, Fuel, Drilling and Gymnastics.

* Not more than $5 of each Fee will be received in Silver.

The following pupils of the High School have obtained the School Certificate of the University, after Examination :—

Session 1864-5.

*Montgomery Jones, Montreal.	1038	marks
John Ferguson, Bathurst, N. B.	1004	do
Charles Cushing, Chatham, C. E.	946	do
Robert Conroy, Aylmer, C. E.	886	do
Samuel C. Stevenson, Montreal.	886	do
Frederick W. Evans, Montreal.	820	do
Wallace Clarke, Montreal.	798	do
Robert W. Forrester, Montreal.	775	do
Edward B. Greenshields, Montreal.	796	do
Montgomery Lewis, Montreal.	744	do
George Joseph Bull, Montreal.	689	do
Albert Murray, Montreal.	686	do
Daniel McLachlin, Arnprior.	476	do

Session 1865-6.

*Sydney Arthur Fisher, Montreal.	993	marks
Charles E. Porteous, Montreal.	791	do
William W. Walkem, Montreal.	699	do
Charles G. Stewart, Montreal.	667	do
Florance David, Montreal.	623	do
Hew Dalrymple Whitney, Montreal.	528	do
George W. Torrance, Montreal.	500	do
Robert M. Esdaile, Montreal.	420	do

Session 1866-7.

Charles N. Ferry, Chicago, U. S.	1075	marks.
James Rodger, Montreal	1040	do
Geoffrey W. Porteous, Montreal.	856	do
Thomas C. Thomson, Montreal	697	do
Francis J. Shepherd, Montreal	687	do
Gerald Lloyd, England	648	do
Forbes Torrance, Montreal	518	do
Edward Fraser Torrance, Montreal	434	do
Gregory Glassford, Montreal	397	do

* Dux of the School and Davidson Medallist.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

These Examinations are held annually, and entitle those who pass them to certificates of the University. They are open to all Schools in Lower Canada, on the terms fixed by the Regulations of the University.

Copies of the Regulations, and full information as to the time and conditions of the examinations, may be obtained from the Principal or the Secretary of the University.

Schools desiring to send up pupils for examination, should make application to the Secretary of the University on or before January 1867.

McGILL
NORMAL SCHOOL,
MONTREAL,
1867-8.

(*This School is affiliated to the McGill University, under the control of the Superintendent of Education and the Corporation of the University.*)

J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., *Principal, and Associate Professor of Natural History and Agriculture.*

WILLIAM HENRY HICKS, ESQ.,—*Ordinary Professor of English Language and Literature.*

SAMPSON PAUL ROBINS, B. A.,—*Ordinary Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

PIERRE J. DAREY, M.A.,—*Associate Professor of French.*

JAMES McGREGOR, B.A.,—*Instructor in Classics.*

MR. JAMES DUNCAN,— " *in Drawing.*

MR. R. J. FOWLER,— " *in Music.*

MR. JOHN ANDREW,— " *in Elocution.*

This Institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

The McGill Normal School has now been in operation for ten years, and more than two hundred of those who have taken its diplomas are usefully employed in various parts of Canada, while the demand for teachers trained in the School continues to increase, as Commissioners and Trustees become more fully aware of the difference between trained and untrained Teachers. More especially, those who have taken the Model School and Academy Diplomas are much sought after, and the demand for male teachers trained in the School is much greater than can be supplied. The attention of young men is invited to these circumstances, as well as to the advantages which the School offers in opening the way to higher literary and professional education.

The authorities of the School feel that its usefulness might be increased, could the great facilities and ample means of training which it affords, be more generally made known to young persons desirous of becoming teachers, and to their parents and guardians. It is most desirable that those who purpose to devote themselves to the important profession of teaching should be as perfectly trained as possible; and that to this end they should avail themselves of the advantages so liberally provided by Government in the Provincial Normal School.

The Eleventh session of the school will commence on the third of September, 1866, and will extend to the first of July, 1867.

The complete course of Study extends over three years, and the Students are graded as follows:—

1. *Elementary School Class.*—Studying for the Elementary School Diploma.

2. *Model School Class.*—Studying for the Model School Diploma.

3. *Academy Class.*—Studying for the Academy Diploma.

1. *Conditions of Admission.*

Candidates for admission into the Junior Class will be required to pass an examination in Reading, Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. Admission into each of the higher classes requires a knowledge of the subjects of the previous one.

All Students must produce certificates of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge they have last been, and also testimony that they have attained the age of sixteen years. They will also be required to sign a pledge that they purpose to teach for three years in some public school in Lower Canada.

2. *Privileges of Students.*

On complying with the above conditions, all students will be recognized as *Teachers in Training;* and as such, will be entitled to free tuition with the use of text books, and to bursaries in aid of their board, not exceeding $36.00 per annum in the case of those in the two first Classes, or $80.00 in the case of those in the Academy Class, should they be successful in obtaining the diploma at the final examination. A portion of this allowance will be advanced to such students as are not resident in Montreal, on their passing the semi-sessional examination at Christmas.

Under the regulations subjoined, and with the view of extending the benefits of the school to all parts of the country, those who reside at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal,

will also be entitled to a small allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance.

Students resident in Montreal may share the bursary fund, on producing certificates from their minister or clergyman that such aid is absolutely necessary to their continuing in attendance at the school.

In addition to religious instruction of a general Protestant character by the Professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers representing the several denominations with which the students may be connected.

No boarding-house is attached to the institution, but every care will be taken to insure the comfort and good conduct of the students, in private boarding-houses approved by the Principal. Board can be obtained at from $9 to $12 per month.

At the close of the first year of study, students may apply for examination for diplomas giving the right to teach in Elementary Schools; and after two years' study, or if found qualified at the close of the first year, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of Model Schools.

Students having passed the examination in the Model School Class, or having advanced to the requisite knowledge, may go on to the Academy Class, and, on examination, may obtain the Academy Diploma.

The Prince of Wales Medal and Prize will be given to the Student taking the highest place in the Model School Class, provided that such Student shall attain to the standard fixed by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction for this Medal.

All the preceding regulations and privileges apply to female as well as to male students.

Persons holding the degree of B.A. or M.A. of any University in Lower Canada, may receive the Academy Diploma, on passing an examination in the art of teaching, and in such other subjects, necessary to the Academy Diploma, as may not have been included in their University examinations.

3. *Course of Study.*

1. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

With the view of accommodating those who may be unable to enter at the commencement of the Session, or whose previous education may enable them to enter at a more advanced period, the course of study in this class is divided into terms, as follows : —

FIRST TERM, from September 1st to December 20th.

(Entrance examination as stated above.)

English—Grammar and Composition so far as to parse syntactically, and write correctly a few short descriptive sentences. Text-Books, Bullions' Grammar and Parker's Progressive Lessons; Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Penmanship—Elocution.

Geography—So far as to have a good acquaintance with the Map of the World.

History—Outline of Sacred and Ancient History.—History of Canada. Text-Books, White and Hodgins.

Art of Teaching—Hygiene in its relations to schools.

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice, with explanation and demonstration of rules. Text-book, Sangster's Arithmetic.

Algebra—The elementary rules, as in the Algebra of Chambers' Educational course.

Geometry—First Book of Euclid.

Chemistry—Introductory Lectures.

French—Elements of Grammar, easy reading and translation. Text-Books, Students' Companion to the study of French. De Fivas' Elementary Reader.

Natural History—Elements of Animal Physiology.

Drawing—Elements and simple outlines.

Music—Elements of Vocal Music.

SECOND TERM—January 1st to April 1st.

(Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the previous term.)

English—Grammar and Composition, so far as to be able to analyse simple and complex sentences, and to write correctly a short Essay on a familiar subject.—Elocution continued.

Geography—So far as a good acquaintance with the physical features and political divisions of the great continents.

History of England and France. Ancient History.

Arithmetic—Proportion, Per-centage, Exchange, Book-keeping by single entry.

Algebra—Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities.

Geometry—Second and Third books of Euclid.

Chemistry—Non-metallic Elements.

French—Grammar continued, including Reading, Translation, Oral and Written Exercises.

Natural History—Systematic Zoology. Text-Book Patterson's Zoology for Schools.

Drawing—Landscape, &c., in pencil.

Music—Vocal music continued.

THIRD TERM—April 1st to July 1st.

(Pupils entering at the commencemant of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the two previous terms.)

English—Advanced Lessons in Grammar and Composition—Elocution continued.

Geography and History—Advanced Lessons, with use of Globes, and recapitulation of previous parts of the course.

Art of Teaching—School studies and management.

Arithmetic—Conclusion of Commercial Arithmetic, and General Recapitulation.

Algebra—Quadratic Equations and Recapitulation.

Geometry—Recapitulation and Deductions.

Chemistry—Metallic Elements.

French, Natural History, Drawing and Music—Continued as in the previous term.

Religious Instruction will be given throughout the Session.

2. MODEL SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Junior Class. The Class will pursue its studies throughout the Session without any definite division into terms.*)

English—Principles of Grammar and Composition, Style. History of the English Language. Lectures on English Literature. Elocution.

Geography—Mathematical, with Nautical Problems, Detailed Course of Political and Physical Geography.

History—Mediæval and Modern, with especial reference to the History of Literature, Science and Art, and to Colonization and Commerce.

Education—Advanced course of Lectures on Educational Subjects.

Mathematics—Logarithmic, Algebraic, and Geometric Arithmetic, Recapitulation of Commercial Arithmetic. Quadratic Equations continued. Ratios and Progressions. Theorem of Undetermined Co-efficients. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. 5th and 6th Books of Euclid.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Classics—Elements of the Latin language, as in Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.

French—Students' Companion—Translation from French into English, and from English into French. De Fivas' Reading book continued—Racine.

Natural History—Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

Agricultural Chemistry—Principles, and applications to Canadian Agriculture.

Drawing—Figures from the Flat and from Models—Elements of Perspective.

Music—Instrumental Music, and Concone's Lessons in Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction throughout the Session.

3. ACADEMY CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Model School Class,*)

English Literature—An advanced Course.

History and Geography.

Logic and Ethics—As in Abercrombie's Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Mathematics—Trigonometry; Solid Geometry; Theory of Equations; Mechanics and Astronomy—Galbraith and Haughton.

Latin—Sallust, Catiline; Virgil, Æneid Book IV.; Latin Prose Composition; Roman History.

Greek—New Testament, John's Gospel; Xenophon, Anabasis Bk 1; Grammar and History.

Chemistry—Organic Chemistry.

Botany—As in Gray's Botanical Text-Book.

French—Conversation in French. *French Literature*—Poitevin's French Grammar. Racine and Moliere.

Elocution.

Drawing.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

Special Regulations for admission of Pupil-teachers.

Article First—Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher, must apply to the Principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, or other evidence, shewing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduct required by the 16th article of the general Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December, 1856, shall examine the candidate.

If upon his examination it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of Grammar in his mother tongue, Arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, and has some knowledge of Geography, the Principal shall grant him a certificate.

Article Second.—The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the Principal, shall then, (in the presence of two witnesses who, with the Principal, shall countersign the same,) sign an application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the 23rd general regulation. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools, together with all the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct the Superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the Register, and notice thereof shall be given to the Principal.

Article Third.—The pupil-teachers shall state the place of their residence; and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boarding-houses, but in such only as shall be specially approved of. No boarding-houses having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil-teachers as boarders, and *vice versa.*

Article Fourth.—Every pupil-teacher on passing the examinations, will be allowed a sum not exceeding £9, to assist in paying his board.*

Article Fifth.—Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings *per annum.*

Article Sixth.—The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles shall not exceed £333 6s. 8d. currency, yearly—that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof, until vacancies shall occur.

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* Except in the case of Teachers in training for the Academy Diploma, who may receive a sum not exceeding £20.

Special Regulations for Government and Discipline.

Article First.—Pupil-teachers guilty of drunkenness, of frequenting taverns, of entering disorderly houses or gambling houses, of keeping company with disorderly persons, or of committing any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Second.—There shall be no intercourse between the male and female pupil-teachers while in the School or when going to, or returning from it. Teachers of one sex are strictly prohibited from visiting those of the other.

Article Third.—They are on no account to be absent from their lodgings after half past nine o'clock in the evening.

Article Fourth.—They will be allowed to attend such lectures and public meetings only as may be considered by the Principal conducive to their moral and mental improvement.

Article Fifth.—Proprietors of boarding houses authorized by the Principal, shall report to him any infraction of the rules, with which they may become acquainted.

Article Sixth.—The Professors shall have the power of excluding from the lectures for a time, any student who may be inattentive to his studies or guilty of any minor infraction of the regulations.

Article Seventh.—Pupil-teachers shall be required to state with what religious denomination they are connected; and lists of the students connected with each denomination shall be furnished to one of the ministers of such denomination resident in Montreal, with a request that he will meet weekly with that portion of the pupil-teachers or otherwise provide for their religious instruction.

Every Thursday afternoon after four o'clock, will be assigned for this purpose.

Article Eighth.—In addition to punctual attendance at the weekly religious instruction, each student will be required to attend public worship at his own church, at least every Sunday.

Any additional information that may be desired, may be obtained on application to the Principal or to either of the Professors.

MODEL SCHOOL OF McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Teacher of Boys' School—James McGregor, B. A.
" " Girls' School—Miss Mary Coady.

These schools can accommodate about 300 pupils, are supplied with the best furniture and apparatus, and conducted on the most modern methods of teaching. They receive pupils from the age of six and upwards, and give a thorough English education. Fee: Boys' and Girls' Model Schools, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week; Primary School, 9d.: payable weekly.

Time Table of McGill Normal School.

1867-68.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
9 10 11	Model School.	Arithmetic. Algebra & Geometry. Art of Teaching.	Model School.	Arithmetic. Algebra & Geometry. Chemistry.	Model School.	Drawing. Elocution. Singing.
1 2 3 4	History. Geography. Composition. French.	Model School. General Exercise.	English Literature. Geography. Grammar & Writing. French.	Model School. Religious Instruction.	Grammar. History. Natural History. French.	

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

9 10 11	Natural Philosophy. Arithmetic. Algebra & Geometry.	Model School.	Agricul. Chemistry. Natural History. Latin.	Model School.	Arithmetic. Algebra & Geometry. Latin.	Elocution. Drawing. Singing.
1 2 3 4	Model School.	Geography. History & En'h. Liter. Grammar. French.		Education. General Exercise. Composition. Religious Instruction.	Model School. French.	

ACADEMY CLASS.

9 10 11	Natural Philosophy. Moral Philosophy. Greek.	Model School. Latin.	Latin. Natural History. Chemistry.	Model School.	French. Latin. Mathematics.	Elocution. Drawing. Singing.
1 2 3 4	Model School. French.	Geography. History & Eg'h. Liter. Mathematics.	Model School.	Greek. Composition. Religious Instruction.	Model School.	

EXAMINATION PAPERS

OF THE

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1866-67.

Montreal:
PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
1867.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK.—XENOPHON.—ANABASIS, BOOK I.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς μὲν τὴν εὐήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος, ὥςπερ πάλιν τὸν στόλον Κύρου μὴ ποιουμένου, ἐπιδεικνὺς δὲ ὡς εὐηθες εἴη ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τούτου, ᾧ λυμαινόμεθα τὴν πρᾶξιν, εἰ δὲ καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύσομεν ᾧ ἂν Κῦρος διδῷ, τί κωλύει καὶ τὰ ἄκρα ἡμῖν κελεύειν Κῦρον προκαταλαμβάνειν; Ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοίην μὲν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, μὴ ἡμᾶς αὐταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ· φοβοίμην δ' ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι ᾧ δοίη ἕπεσθαι, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀγάγῃ ὅθεν οὐχ οἷόν τε ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν· βουλοίμην δ' ἂν ἄκοντος ἀπιὼν Κύρου λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών. ὃ οὐ δυτατόν ἐστιν. Ἀλλ' ἐγώ φημι ταῦτα μὲν φλυαρίας εἶναι· δοκεῖ δέ μοι ἄνδρας ἐλθόντας πρὸς Κῦρον, οἵτινες ἐπιτήδειοι, σὺν Κλεάρχῳ ἐρωτᾶν ἐκεῖνον, τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι· καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ἡ πρᾶξις ᾖ παραπλησία οἵαπερ καὶ πρόσθεν ἐχρῆτο τοῖς ξένοις, ἕπεσθαι καὶ ἡμᾶς, καὶ μὴ κακίους εἶναι τῶν πρόσθεν τούτῳ συναναβάντων. ἐὰν δὲ μείζων πρᾶξις τῆς πρόσθεν φαίνηται καὶ ἐπιπονωτέρα καὶ ἐπικινδυνοτέρα, ἀξιοῦν ἢ πείσαντα ἡμᾶς ἄγειν ἢ πεισθέντα πρὸς φιλίαν ἀφιέναι· οὕτω γὰρ καὶ ἑπόμενοι ἂν φίλοι αὐτῷ καὶ πρόθυμοι ἑποίμεθα καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀσφαλῶς ἂν ἀπίοιμεν· ὅ,τι δ' ἂν πρὸς ταῦτα λέγῃ, ἀναγγεῖλαι δεῦρο· ἡμᾶς δ' ἀκούσαντας πρὸς ταῦτα βουλεύεσθαι.

(*b*) Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας καὶ οὔπω καταφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πολέμιοι· ἡνίκα δὲ δείλη ἐγίγνετο, ἐφάνη κονιορτὸς ὥςπερ νεφέλη λευκή, χρόνῳ δὲ οὐ συχνῷ ὕστερον ὥςπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολύ. ὅτε δὲ ἐγγύτερον ἐγίγνοντο, τάχα δὴ καὶ χαλκός τις ἠστραπτε καὶ αἱ λόγχαι καὶ αἱ τάξεις καταφανεῖς ἐγίγνοντο. Καὶ ἦσαν ἱππεῖς μὲν λευκοθώρακες ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τῶν πολεμίων· Τισσαφέρνης ἐλέγετο τούτων ἄρχειν· ἐχόμενοι δὲ τούτων γερροφόροι, ἐχόμενοι δὲ ὁπλῖται σὺν ποδήρεσι ξυλίναις ἀσπίσιν, Αἰγύπτιοι δ' οὗτοι ἐλέγοντο εἶναι· ἄλλοι δ' ἱππεῖς, ἄλλοι τοξόται. πάντες δ' οὗτοι κατὰ ἔθνη ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστον τὸ ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο. Πρὸ δὲ αὐτῶν ἅρματα διαλείποντα συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τὰ δὴ δρεπανηφόρα καλούμενα· εἶχον δὲ τὰ δρέπανα ἐκ τῶν ἀξόνων εἰς πλάγιον ἀποτεταμένα καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς δίφροις εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, ὡς διακόπτειν ὅτῳ ἐντυγχάνοιεν. ἡ δὲ γνώμη ἦν ὡς εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλῶντα καὶ διακόψοντα.

(*c*) Οὐ μὲν δὴ οὐδὲ τοῦτ' ἄν τις εἴποι ὡς τοὺς κακούργους καὶ ἀδίκους εἶα καταγελᾶν, ἀλλ' ἀφειδέστατα πάντων ἐτιμωρεῖτο. πολλάκις δ' ἦν ἰδεῖν παρὰ τὰς στειβομένας ὁδούς καὶ ποδῶν καὶ χειρῶν καὶ ὀφθαλμῶν στερομένους

ἀνθρώπους· ὥςτ' ἐν τῇ Κύρου ἀρχῇ ἐγένετο καὶ Ἕλληνι καὶ βαρβάρῳ μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντι ἀδεῶς πορεύεσθαι ὅποι τις ἠθελεν, ἐχοντι ὅ, τι προχωροίη. Τούς γε μέντοι ἀγαθοὺς εἰς πόλεμον ὡμολόγητο διαφερόντως τιμᾶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦν αὐτῷ πόλεμος πρὸς Πισίδας καὶ Μυσούς· στρατευόμενος οὖν καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς ταύτας τὰς χώρας οὓς ἑώρα ἐθέλοντας κινδυνεύειν, τούτους καὶ ἄρχοντας ἐποίει ἧς κατεστρέφετο χώρας, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἄλλῃ δώροις ἐτιμα. ὡςτε φαίνεσθαι τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς εὐδαιμονεστάτους, τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς δούλους τούτων ἀξιοῦν εἶναι. τοιγαροῦν πολλὴ ἦν ἀφθονία αὐτῷ τῶν θελόντων κινδυνεύειν, ὅπου τις οἴοιτο Κῦρον αἰσθήσεσθαι.

2. State the grammatical principles on which the following constructions are based:—*a.* αἰσχυνόμενος, ὅτι σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ πάντα ἐψευσμένος αὐτόν. *b.* πέμψαι προκαταληψομένους τὰ ἄκρα. *c.* ἡμιόλιον δώσειν πᾶσι οὗ πρότερον ἔφερον. *d.* ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ. *e.* οἵπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν. *f.* ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης ἡμέρας πέντε.

3. State the exact meaning and force of the prepositions in the following phrases:—παρὰ δὲ Ξενίου ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ. παρὰ Βασιλέα πορεύεσθαι. παρὰ Κῦρον ἔστησαν. ἐπὶ τοῦ Κύρου ταῦτα ἐγένετο. ταῦτα οὐκ ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπ' αὐταῖς ναύαρχος Πυθαγόρας. παρῆν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν. ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐξελαύνει. ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομέναι.

4. *a.* Explain the forms πλείους and μείζους. *b.* How is the use of the Acc. Plu. in the expression περὶ μέσας νύκτας to be explained? *c.* How do you account for the Genitive in the expression ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω?

5. Parse the following Verbs:—ἀφεστήκεσαν. ἐκδεῖραι. κεράσας. λελοιπώς. ἡρπασμένα. πείσομαι. ἠρώτων. ἐπιστάθωσαν. ἀποδεδράκασιν. ἠμελημένος. ἀπόφηναι. ἀποφῆναι. ἀποφῆναι.

6. Analyse, and show the derivation of the following words which occur in Book I., and give any cognate words you may know in Latin or English:—εὐώνυμος. νεφέλη. ἀνηρπακότες. ἐγκέλευστοι. ἡμιόλιον. σχεδίαις. ἀπεγνωκέναι. ποδήρεσι. σπείσαιτο. ἡμιβρώτους.

7. *a.* Decline the following words:—Κέρας. μήν. φύλαξ. πατήρ. τριήρης. μέγας. ὅστις. *b.* Decline, with accents, the following:—πρῶτος. ὄνομα. ἱκανός. ἄνθρωπος. *c.* Conjugate, with accents, the Pres. and Imperf. Ind. Act. of καλέω and of λέγω.

8. *a.* State and illustrate the rule for the *number* of the verb, when its nominative is a noun in the *neuter plural*. *b.* What class of verbs in Greek take the dependent verb in the Participial instead of the Infinitive Mood? *c.* Give the several meanings of αὐτὸς according to its position. *d.* Write down the Fut. and Aor. of:—διώκω. ποιέω. ἥδομαι. ἔχω. γίγνομαι.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—CICERO.—ORATIONS AGAINST CATILINE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate:—

(*a*) Refer, inquis, ad senatum: id enim postulas et, si hic ordo placere decreverit te ire in exilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret a meis moribus, et tamen faciam ut intelligas quid hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rem publicam metu, in exsilium, si hanc vocem, exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? At si hoc idem huic adolescenti optimo P. Sestio, si fortissimo viro M Marcello dixissem, iam mihi consuli hoc ipso in templo senatus iure optimo vim et manus intulisset. De te autem, Catilina, quum quiescunt, probant: quum patiuntur, decernunt: quum tacent, clamant: neque hi solum, quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima, sed etiam illi equites Romani, honestissimi atque optimi viri, caeterique fortissimi cives, qui circumstant senatum, quorum tu et frequentiam videre et studia perspicere et voces paullo ante exaudire potuisti. Quorum ego vix abs te iam diu manus ac tela contineo, eosdem facile adducam, ut te haec, quae vastare iam pridem studes, relinquentem usque ad portas prosequantur.

(*b*) Itaque ego illum exercitum et Gallicanis legionibus et hoc dilectu, quem in agro Piceno et Gallico Q. Metellus habuit, et his copiis, quae a nobis cotidie comparantur, magno opere contemno, collectum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis decoctoribus, ex iis, qui vadimonia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt: quibus ego non modo si aciem exercitus nostri, verum etiam si edictum praetoris ostendero, concident. Hos, quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire, qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, mallem secum milites eduxisset: qui si hic permanent, mementote non tam exercitum illum esse nobis quam hos, qui exercitum deseruerunt, pertimescendos. Atque hoc etiam sunt timendi magis, quod quidquid cogitant me scire sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur. Video cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum depoposcerit: omnia superioris noctis consilia ad me perlata esse sentiunt: patefeci in senatu hesterno die: Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit: hi quid exspectant? Ne illi vehementer errant, si illam meam pristinam lenitatem perpetuam sperant futuram.

(*c*) Hic quis potest esse tam aversus a vero, tam praeceps, tam mente captus, qui neget haec omnia, quae videmus, praecipueque hanc urbem

deorum immortalium nutu ac potestate administrari? Etenim quum esset ita responsum, caedes, incendia, interitum rei publicae comparari, et ea per cives, quae tum propter magnitudinem scelerum nonnullis incredibilia videbantur, ea non modo cogitata a nefariis civibus, verum etiam suscepta esse sensistis. Illud vero nonne ita praesens est, ut nutu Iovis optimi maximi factum esse videatur, ut, quum hodierno die mane per forum meo iussu et coniurati et eorum indices in aedem Concordiae ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur? quo collocato atque ad vos senatumque converso omnia et senatus et vos, quae erant contra salutem omnium cogitata, illustrata et patefacta vidistis. Quo etiam maiore sunt isti odio supplicioque digni, qui non solum vestris domiciliis atque tectis, sed etiam deorum templis atque delubris sunt funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre conati. Quibus ego si me restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sumam et non sim ferendus: ille, ille Iuppiter restitit: ille Capitolium, ille haec templa, ille hanc urbem, ille vos omnes salvos esse voluit

2. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extracts:—*a.* Mallem secum milites eduxisset. *b.* Interfectum esse Catilinam jam pridem oportebat. *c.* Uberibus lupinis inhiantem fuisse meministis. *d.* Ut Catilina paucis ante diebus erupit ex urbe. *e.* Tongilium mihi eduxit.

3. Parse the following verbs, and point out carefully the stem and termination of each:—redundavit, recordamini, negligerent, obstupuerant, surrexit, incīdimus, incīdimus, rettudimus, propagarit, abutēre.

4. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words:—malleolos, moenia, naufragos, immo, adeo, parietibus, petitiones, sodalem, exsul, pruinas, prudentia, petulantia.

5. *a*—State the difference in meaning between,—(1) *Locare* aliquid ad faciendum and *conducere* aliquid ad faciendum. (2) Rem *referre* ad senatum and rem *deferre* ad senatum. (3) *Caesaris* similes and *Caesari* similes. (4) Orbis *terræ* and orbis *terrarum*. *b.* Also between:—Oblĭti and oblĭti; praedĭcas and praedīcas; patiĕre and patiēre; impendēre and impendĕre; fūgēre and fŭgĕre; occĭdit and occīdit; permānent and permănent. *c.* Give the difference in meaning, with their derivation, of the following synonyms:—urbs, oppidum, civitas; murus, paries, moenia; tyrannus, rex; proelium, pugna, acies; exercitus, agmen; animus, anima, mens; nequidquam, frustra; quotidie, indies; amittere, perdere; accidere, contingere; fari, dicere, loqui; pollere, valere.

6. *a.*—Decline the following nouns:—cinis, crus, ovis, ŏs, ōs, nex. *b.* Give the Comparative and Superlative of:—audax, vetus, facilis, parvus, superus, malus. *c.* Write down the Perfect and Supine of:—rumpo, lavo, frango, figo, cano, cresco, vinco, sumo.

7. Define *Apposition*, and state the rules for the construction of nouns in apposition.

8. Translate into Latin:—1. The consuls published a proclamation that no citizen should leave the city of Rome. 2. It is well if the laws of the commonwealth are in force. 3. Cato, when an old man, began to learn Greek. 4. The general and his troops were either slain in battle or taken prisoners. 5. Both he and his father saw the king, but neither of them saw the queen.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SECOND YEAR.

GREEK.—LYSIAS.—CONTRA ERATOSTHENEM.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Οὗμὸς πατὴρ Κέφαλος ἐπείσθη μὲν ὑπὸ Περικλέους εἰς ταύτην τὴν γῆν ἀφικέσθαι, ἔτη δὲ τριάκοντα ᾤκησε, καὶ οὐδενὶ πώποτε οὔτε ἡμεῖς οὔτε ἐκεῖνος δίκην οὔτε ἐδικασάμεθα οὔτε ἐφύγομεν, ἀλλ' οὕτως ᾠκοῦμεν δημοκρατούμενοι ὥστε μήτε εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐξαμαρτάνειν μήτε ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀδικεῖσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ τριάκοντα πονηροὶ μὲν καὶ συκοφάνται ὄντες εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν κατέστησαν, φάσκοντες δὲ χρῆναι τῶν ἀδίκων καθαρὰν ποιῆσαι τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς πολίτας ἐπ' ἀρετὴν καὶ δικαιοσύνην τραπέσθαι, τοιαῦτα λέγοντες οὐ τοιαῦτα ποιεῖν ἐτόλμων, ὡς ἐγὼ περὶ τῶν ἐμαυτοῦ πρῶτον εἰπὼν καὶ περὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀναμνῆσαι πειράσομαι. Θέογνις γὰρ καὶ Πείσων ἔλεγον ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντα περὶ τῶν μετοίκων, ὡς εἴέν τινες τῇ πολιτείᾳ ἀχθόμενοι· καλλίστην οὖν εἶναι πρόφασιν τιμωρεῖσθαι μὲν δοκεῖν, τῷ δ' ἔργῳ χρηματίζεσθαι· πάντως δὲ τὴν μὲν πόλιν πένεσθαι, τὴν δ' ἀρχὴν δεῖσθαι χρημάτων. καὶ τοὺς ἀκούοντας οὐ χαλεπῶς ἔπειθον· ἀποκτιννύναι μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώπους περὶ οὐδενὸς ἡγοῦντο, λαμβάνειν δὲ χρήματα περὶ πολλοῦ ἐποιοῦντο.

(*b*) καίτοι σφόδρ' ἂν αὐτὸν οἶμαι μετὰ Θεμιστοκλέους πολιτευόμενον προσποιεῖσθαι πράττειν ὅπως οἰκοδομηθήσεται τὰ τείχη, ὁπότε καὶ μετὰ Θηραμένους ὅπως καθαιρεθήσεται. οὐ γάρ μοι δοκοῦσιν ἴσου ἄξιοι γεγενῆσθαι ὁ μὲν γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀκόντων ᾠκοδόμησεν αὐτά, οὗτος δὲ τοὺς πολίτας ἐξαπατήσας καθεῖλε. περιέστηκεν οὖν τῇ πόλει τοὐναντίον ἢ ὡς εἰκὸς ἦν. ἄξιον μὲν γὰρ καὶ τοὺς φίλους τοὺς Θηραμένους προσαπολωλέναι, πλὴν εἴ τις ἐτύγχανεν ἐκείνῳ τἀναντία πράττων· νῦν δὲ ὁρῶ τάς τε ἀπολογίας εἰς ἐκεῖνον ἀναφερομένας, τούς τ' ἐκείνῳ συνόντας τιμᾶσθαι πειρωμένους, ὥσπερ πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν αἰτίου ἀλλ' οὐ μεγάλων κακῶν γεγενημένου. ὃς πρῶτον μὲν τῆς προτέρας ὀλιγαρχίας αἰτιώτατος ἐγένετο, πείσας ὑμᾶς τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακοσίων πολιτείαν ἔλεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ αὐτοῦ τῶν προβούλων ὢν ταῦτ' ἐπράττεν, αὐτὸς δὲ δοκῶν εὐνούστατος εἶναι τοῖς πράγμασι στρατηγὸς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἠρέθη. καὶ ἕως μὲν ἐτιμᾶτο, πιστὸν ἑαυτὸν παρεῖχεν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Πείσανδρον μὲν καὶ Κάλλαισχρον καὶ ἑτέρους ἑώρα προτέρους αὐτοῦ γινομένους, τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον πλῆθος οὐκέτι βουλόμενον τούτων ἀκροᾶσθαι, τότ' ἤδη διά τε τὸν πρὸς ἐκείνους φθόνον καὶ τὸ παρ' ὑμῶν δέος μετέσχε τῶν Ἀριστοκράτους ἔργων.

(*c*) Ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐ τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσεσθαι βούλομαι λέγειν, τὰ πραχθέντα ὑπὸ τούτων οὐ δυνάμενος εἰπεῖν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἑνὸς κατηγόρου οὐδὲ δυοῖν ἔργον ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶν. ὅμως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς προθυμίας οὐδὲν ἐλλέλειπται, ὑπέρ τε τῶν ἱερῶν, ἃ οὗτοι τὰ μὲν ἀπέδοντο τὰ δ' εἰσιόντες ἐμίαινον, ὑπέρ τε τῆς πόλεως, ἣν

μικρὰν ἐποίουν, ὑπέρ τε τῶν νεωρίων, ἃ καθεῖλον, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν τεθνεώτων, οἷς ὑμεῖς, ἐπειδὴ ζῶσιν ἐπαμῦναι οὐκ ἠδύνασθε, ἀποθανοῦσι βοηθήσατε. οἶμαι δ' αὐτοὶς ἡμῶν τε ἀκροᾶσθαι καὶ ὑμᾶς εἰσεσθαι τὴν ψῆφον φέροντας, ἡγουμένους, ὅσοι μὲν ἂν τούτων ἀποψηφίσησθε, αὐτῶν θάνατον καταψηφεῖσθαι, ὅσοι δ' ἂν παρὰ τούτων δίκην λάβωσιν, ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τὰς τιμωρίας πεποιημένους.

Παύσομαι κατηγορῶν. ἀκηκόατε, ἑωράκατε, πεπόνθατε, ἔχετε. δικάζετε.

2. Write explanatory notes on the following technical expressions occurring in this oration:—*a. μικρῶν ἕνεκα συμβολαίων. b. ἀποψηφίζεσθαι. c. καταψηφίζεσθαι. d. δικασταί. e. ἑταίρων. f. μετοικοῦντας. g. τὰς χορηγίας. h. εἰσφοράς. i. δίκην οὔτε ἐδικασάμεθα οὔτε ἐφύγομεν. j. χειροτονεῖσθαι. k. ἐξεκλησιάζετε.*

3. Explain briefly the following historical allusions:—*a. εἰ τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς, οἳ ἑνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες, θανάτῳ ἐζημιώσατε. b. ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ὀλιγαρχίαν καθιστάς. c. Θρασυβούλου Φυλὴν κατειληφότος. d. πόλεμον ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν Πειραιεῖ τοῖς ἐξ ἄστεος ἐποίησαν. e. Λύσανδρον ἄρχοντα ἠτήσατο. f. ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ τῶν προβούλων ὢν. g. οἱ καθεστηκότες ἔφοροι.*

4. Give the grammatical construction of the following extracts:—*a. οὐκ ἄρξασθαί μοι δοκεῖ ἄπορον εἶναι τῆς κατηγορίας, ἀλλὰ παύσασθαι λέγοντι. b. κίνδυνος γὰρ ἦν πεμφθεῖσι μὴ ἐλθεῖν καὶ καταλαβοῦσιν ἐξάρνοις γενέσθαι. c. ἕως ἂν θανάτου δόξῃ τῷ φύγοντι ἄξια εἰργάσθαι. d. συμβουλεύω μὴ τούτων ἀποψηφισαμένους ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καταψηφίσασθαι.*

5. State the exact import of the prepositions in the following extracts:—(1) *οἱ ἐπὶ ξένης.* (2) *οἱ ἐξ ἄστεος.* (3) *ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν πολιτῶν βλάβῃ.* (4) *ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακοσίων.* (5) *οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν ἡμῖν παρ' αὐτοῖς εἶναι ὥστ' ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐστι πάντα τἀγαθὰ περὶ αὐτῶν λέγειν.*

6. Analyse and parse the following verbs:—*δεδιώς. εἰσεσθαι. ἀκηκόατε. πεπόνθατε. ἀφῃρέθητε. ἐκτῶντο. ψηφιεῖσθε. συνεροίντων. ἤδεσαν. ἕλοισθε. ἐξενεχθῆναι. ἐνετεθύμητο.*

7. Give the composition and etymology of:—*ἀφθονίας. δημοκρατούμενοι. δαρεικούς. ἐφόδια. ἀμφίθυρος. κλεισίον. ἀπληστίαν. ἑλκτῆρας. συνωμοτῶν. παρασπόνδους.*

8. State the difference in meaning between *φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὑρήσομεν* and *φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὑρήσωμεν*

9. Write a sketch of the life of Lysias.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—HORACE.—EPISTLES BOOK I.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. PROFESSOR CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Non domus et fundus, non æris acervus et auri
Ægroto domini *deduxit* corpore febres,
Non animo curas. Valeat possessor oportet,
Si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti.
Qui cupit aut metuit, juvat illum sic domus et res,
Ut lippum pictæ tabulæ, *fomenta podagram*,
Auriculas citharæ collecta sorde dolentes.
Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis, acescit.
Sperne voluptates; nocet empta dolore voluptas.
Semper avarus eget; certum voto pete finem.
Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis;
Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni
Majus tormentum. Qui non moderabitur iræ,
Infectum volet esse, dolor quod suaserit et mens,
Dum pœnas odio per vim festinat inulto.
Ira furor brevis est: animum rege, qui nisi paret,
Imperat; hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena.
Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister
Ire viam, qua monstret eques; venaticus ex quo
Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,
Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adbibe puro
Pectore verba, puer, nunc te melioribus offer.

(*b*) UT proficiscentem docui te sæpe diuque,
Augusto reddes *signata volumina*, Vinî,
Si validus, si lætus erit, si denique poscet,
Ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis
Sedulus importes, opera vehemente minister.
Si te forte meæ gravis uret sarcina chartæ,
Abjicito potius, quam quo perferre juberis
Clitellas ferus impingas Asinæque paternum
Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias.
Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas;
Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,
Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala
Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum,
Ut vinosa glomus furtivæ Pyrrhia lanæ,
Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis.
Ne vulgo narres te sudavisse ferendo
Carmina, quæ possint oculos auresque *morari*
Cæsaris; oratus multa prece, nitere porro.
Vade, vale, cave ne titubes mandataque frangas.

(*c*) PRISCO si credis, Mæcenas docte, Cratino,
Nulla placere diu nec vivere carmina possunt,
Quæ scribuntur aquæ potoribus. Ut male sanos
Adscripsit Liber Satyris Faunisque poetas,
Vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenæ.

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus ;
Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad arma
Prosiluit dicenda. *Forum putealque Libonis*
Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis :
Hoc simul *edixi*, non cessavere poetæ
Nocturno certare mero, puterė diurno.
Quid, si quis vultu torvo ferus et pede nudo
Exiguæque togæ simulet *textore* Catonem,
Virtutemne repræsentet moresque Catonis ?
Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua,
Dum studet urbanus tenditque disertus haberi.
Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile ; quod si
Pallerem casu, biberent *exsangue cuminum.*
O imitatores, servum pecus, ut mihi sæpe
Bilem, sæpe jocum vestri movere tumultus!

2. Write short explanatory notes on the words printed in italics in the above extracts.

3. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extracts and state the principal rules of syntax which they respectively illustrate :—*a.* Magna coronari Olympia. *b.* Curatus tonsore capillos occurri. *c.* Quid mihi Celsus agit ? *d.* Cessatum ducere curam. *d.* Et dominum fallunt et prosunt furibus. *e.* Pane eges mellitis potiore placentis. *f.* Quo mihi fortunam si non conceditur uti ?

4. *a.* Explain the peculiar usage :—

(1) Of *numerus*, in I., 2, v. 27.

(2) Of *Benigne* in I., 7, v. 16. Give the Greek equivalent.

(3) Of the Imperfect *dictabam*, in I., 10, v. 49.

(4) Of *Romæ*, in I., 11, v. 21. What case is it ? Illustrate by other instances, if you can, and also from the Greek.

(5) Of *audis*, in I., 16, v. 17. What verb is used in Greek in a corresponding manner ?

b. Write down words not found in other writers which Horace has used.

5. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :—exilis, bruma, catellam, catellus, lucellum, personam, penus, peregre, arbiter, incolumi, plăga, plāga, compita, pugnax, fenore, cœnacula, subucula.

6. *a.* Illustrate by examples the uses of *quin*, *quominus*, and *ne*. *b.* After what kind of adverbs, used substantively, is the *Partitive Genitive* used ? Give instances. *c.* State when the *Ablative of manner* is generally used without the preposition *cum* and when with it. *d.* Name the changes of Mood that take place when a speech is transferred to the oblique form.

7. *a.* Decline :—Cybele, fulgur, plebs, as, vis, domus. *b.* Write down the Perf. and Sup. of :—lavo, necto, edo, sterno, pando, pango. *c.* Form the following compounds ;—ago with *ad*, and *cum* ;—caedo with *ob* and *ex* ; pario with *ad*, *ob* and *cum*.

8. Translate into Latin :—

" Ancus Marcius published the religious ceremonies which Numa had commanded ; and had them written out upon whited boards, and hung up round the Forum, that all might know and observe them. He had a war with the Latins, and conquered them, and brought the people to Rome, and gave them the hill Aventinus to dwell on. He divided the lands of the conquered Latins amongst all the Romans ; and he gave up the forests near the sea, which he had taken from the Latins, to be the public property of the Romans. He founded the colony at Ostia, by the mouth of the Tiber. He built a fortress on the hill Janiculum, and joined the hill to the city by a wooden bridge over the river. He secured the city in the low grounds between the hills by a great dyke, which was called the dyke of the Quirites.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.

GREEK.—DEMOSTHENES.—PHILIPPICS I.-III.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Ἴσως δὲ ταῦτα μὲν ὀρθῶς ἡγεῖσθε λέγεσθαι, τὸ δὲ τῶν χρημάτων, πόσα καὶ πόθεν ἔσται, μάλιστα ποθεῖτε ἀκοῦσαι. τοῦτο δὴ καὶ περαίνω. χρήματα τοίνυν, ἔστι μὲν ἡ τροφή, σιτηρέσιον μόνον τῇ δυνάμει ταύτῃ, τάλαντα ἐνενήκοντα καὶ μικρόν τι πρὸς· δέκα μὲν ναυσὶ ταχείαις τετταράκοντα τάλαντα· εἴκοσιν εἰς τὴν ναῦν μναῖ τοῦ μηνὸς ἑκάστου· στρατιώταις δὲ δισχιλίοις τοσαῦθ' ἕτερα, ἵνα δέκα τοῦ μηνὸς ὁ στρατιώτης δραχμὰς σιτηρέσιον λαμβάνῃ· τοῖς δ' ἱππεῦσι διακοσίοις οὖσιν, ἐὰν τριάκοντα δραχμὰς ἕκαστος λαμβάνῃ τοῦ μηνός, δώδεκα τάλαντα. εἰ δέ τις οἴεται μικρὰν ἀφορμὴν σιτηρέσιον τοῖς στρατευομένοις ὑπάρχειν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔγνωκεν· ἐγὼ γὰρ οἶδα σαφῶς, ὅτι, τοῦτ' ἂν γένηται, προσποριεῖ τὰ λοιπὰ αὐτὸ τὸ στράτευμα ἀπὸ τοῦ πολέμου, οὐδένα τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀδικοῦν, οὐδὲ τῶν συμμάχων, ὥστ' ἔχειν μισθὸν ἐντελῆ. ἐγὼ συμπλέων ἐθελοντής, πάσχειν ὁτιοῦν ἕτοιμος, ἐὰν μὴ ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχῃ. πόθεν οὖν ὁ πόρος τῶν χρημάτων, ἃ παρ' ὑμῶν κελεύω γενέσθαι, τοῦτ' ἤδη λέξω.

(*b*) Ὅτι μὲν δὴ μέγας ἐκ μικροῦ καὶ ταπεινοῦ τὸ κατ' ἀρχὰς ὁ Φίλιππος ηὔξηται, καὶ ἀπίστως καὶ στασιαστικῶς ἔχουσι πρὸς αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ ὅτι πολλῷ παραδοξότερον ἦν, τοσοῦτον αὐτὸν ἐξ ἐκείνου γενέσθαι, ἢ νῦν, ὅθ' οὕτω πολλὰ προείληφε, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ὑφ' αὑτῷ ποιήσασθαι, καὶ πάνθ' ὅσα τοιαῦτ' ἂν ἔχοιμι διεξελθεῖν, παραλείψω. ἀλλ' ὁρῶ συγκεχωρηκότας ἅπαντας ἀνθρώπους, ἀφ' ὑμῶν ἀρξαμένους, αὐτῷ, ὑπὲρ οὗ τὸν ἄλλον ἅπαντα χρόνον ἅπαντες οἱ πόλεμοι γεγόνασιν οἱ Ἑλληνικοί. τί οὖν ἐστὶ τοῦτο; τὸ ποιεῖν ὅ τι βούλεται, καὶ καθ' ἕνα οὐτωσὶ περικόπτειν καὶ λωποδυτεῖν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, καὶ καταδουλοῦσθαι τὰς πόλεις ἐπιόντα. καίτοι προστάται μὲν ὑμεῖς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη καὶ τρία τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐγένεσθε, προστάται δὲ τριάκοντα ἑνὸς δέοντα Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ἴσχυσαν δέ τι καὶ Θηβαῖοι τοὺς τελευταίους τουτουσὶ χρόνους μετὰ τὴν ἐν Λεύκτροις μάχην. ἀλλ' ὅμως οὔθ' ὑμῖν οὔτε Θηβαίοις οὔτε Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐδεπώποτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, συνεχωρήθη τοῦθ' ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ποιεῖν ὅ τι βούλοισθε.

(*c*) Τί οὖν λέγει τὰ γράμματα; „Ἄρθμιος, φησίν, ὁ Πυθώνακτος, ὁ Ζελειτης, ἄτιμος ἔστω καὶ πολέμιος τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, αὐτὸς καὶ γένος." εἶθ' ἡ αἰτία γέγοαπται, δι' ἣν ταῦτ' ἐγένετο, „ὅτι τὸν χρυσὸν τὸν ἐκ Μήδων εἰς Πελοπονηησον ἤγανεν" ταῦ-' ἐστὶ τὰ γοάμματα. λογίζεσθε δὴ

πρὸς θεῶν καὶ θεωρεῖτε παρ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, τίς ἦν ποθ' ἡ διάνοια τῶν τότε Ἀθηναίων τῶν ταῦτα ποιούντων, ἢ τί τὸ ἀξίωμα. ἐκεῖνοι Ζελείτην τινὰ Ἄρθμιον, δοῦλον βασιλέως (ἡ γὰρ Ζέλειά ἐστι τῆς Ἀσίας), ὅτι τῷ δεσπότῃ διακονῶν χρυσίον ἤγαγεν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, οὐκ Ἀθήναζε, ἐχθρὸν αὐτῶν ἀνέγραψαν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, αὐτὸν καὶ γένος, καὶ ἀτίμους. τοῦτο δ' ἐστίν, οὐχ ἦν ἄν τις οὕτωσὶ φήσειεν ἀτιμίαν· τί γὰρ τῷ Ζελείτῃ, εἰ τῶν Ἀθήνησι κοινῶν μὴ μεθέξειν ἔμελλεν; ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦτο λέγει, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς φονικοῖς γέγραπται νόμοις, ὑπὲρ ὧν ἄν μὴ διδῷ [δίκας] φόνου δικάσασθαι, ἀλλ' εὐαγὲς ἢ τὸ ἀποκτεῖναι· „καὶ ἄτιμος," φησί, „τεθνάτω." τοῦτο δὴ λέγει, καθαρὸν τὸν τούτων τινὰ ἀποκτείναντα εἶναι.

2. Translate accurately the following extracts, and explain their grammatical construction:—*a.* οὐκ ἀθυμητέον τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν, οὐδ εἰ πάνυ φαύλως ἔχειν δοκεῖ. *b.* ὡς χαλεπὸν πολεμεῖν ἐστιν Ἀθηναίοις ἔχουσι τοσαῦτα ἐπιτειχίσματα τῆς αὐτοῦ χώρας. *c.* ἦν ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐθελήσετε γενέσθαι· *d.* ἄν τε δεινοὶ λάχωσιν ἄν τε ἰδιῶται οἱ τούτων ἐπιμελούμενοι. *e.* οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοι τεθνᾶσι τῷ δέει τοὺς τοιούτους ἀποστόλους.

3. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words:—*εἰρωνείαν. ἀσελγείας. περιστοιχίζεται. ὑπέρογκον. φιλοπραγμοσύνην. ἀπομίσθων. λωποδυτῶν. ἀβελτερώτατος. ἐπιπολάζει. ὑποβολιμαῖος. γνήσιος. ἐπιστολμαίους.*

4. *a.* Explain the allusions in the following:—(1) *προμαντείαν.* (2) *ἀγωνοθετήσοντας.* (3) *ὁ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ στρατεύεσθαι.* (4) *τὰς πομπὰς πέμπουσιν ὑμῖν μετὰ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν.* (5) *τούτοις ἀντιδόσεις ποιούμεθα.* (6) *χορηγὸς ἢ γυμνασίαρχος τῆς φυλῆς.* (7) *δέκα ταξιάρχους καὶ στρατηγοὺς καὶ φυλάρχους καὶ ἱππάρχους δύο.* *b.* State the value of the *obolus drachma, mina* and *talent.*

5. Point out the force of the prepositions in the following compounds:—*ὑπηγμένα. προειμένα. διαφέρομαι. ἔξεστιν. περικόπτειν. ἀπόλωλε. ἐξῃρτῆσθαι. προσπεριβάλλεται. ἀπηρτημένοι. παρακύψαντα. ἀντεμβιβάζειν συμπαραθεῖτε.*

6. Analyse and parse the following verbs, carefully pointing out the *stem* of each:—*ὑπηγμένα. τεθνάτω. εἵληφε. ἀπολωλός. παρώσας. διορωρύγμεθα. ἀνῄρηκε. προειμένα. ἀπεφήναντο. ἀκηκόαμεν.*

7. *a.* State the general rule for the usage in Greek called *Attraction of the Relative.* *b.* Explain the use of *ὥστε* with the *Infinitive* and *Indicative*, respectively, to express a consequence. *c.* Illustrate the use of the *Infinitive* as a *Verbal Substantive.* *d.* Write down the Perfect, Aorist, and Future of the following verbs:—*τέμνω. ἀφίημι. μανθάνω. στέλλω. σώζω.*

8. Give a summary, with dates, of the leading events by which the Athenians, Lacedæmonians, Thebans, and Macedonians, gained in succession the supremacy of Grecian affairs.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN.—JUVENAL.—SATIRES I., III. AND VIII.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(*a*) Ipse dies pulchro distinguitur ordine rerum :
Sportula, deinde forum, jurisque peritus Apollo
Atque triumphales, inter quas ausus habere
Nescio quis titulos Ægyptius atque Arabarches,
Cujus ad effigiem non tantum meiere fas est.
Vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique *clientes*,
Votaque deponunt: quanquam longissima cœnæ
Spes homini : caulis miseris atque ignis emendus.
Optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit
Rex horum, vacuisque toris tantum ipse jacebit.
Nam de tot pulchris et latis orbibus et tam
Antiquis una comedunt patrimonia mensa.
Nullus jam *parasitus* erit : sed quis feret istas
Luxuriæ sordes ? Quanta est gula, quæ sibi totos
Ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum !
Pœna tamen præsens, quum tu deponis amictus
Turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.
Hinc subitæ mortes atque intestata senectus.
It nova, nec tristis, per cunctas fabula cœnas,
Ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.

(*b*) Quid ? quod materiam præbet causasque jocorum
Omnibus hic idem, si fœda et scissa lacerna,
Si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter
Pelle patet : vel si, consuto vulnere, crassum
Atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix.
Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit. Exeat, inquit,
Si pudor est, et de *pulvino* surgat *equestri*,
Cujus res *legi non sufficit*, et sedeant hic
Lenonum pueri quocumque in fornice nati,
Hic plaudat nitidi præconis filius inter
Pinnirapi cultos juvenes juvenesque lanistæ.
Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni.
Quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellæ
Sarcinulis impar ? quis pauper scribitur heres ?
Quando in consilio est Ædilibus ? Agmine facto
Debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites.
Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi : sed Romæ durior illis
Conatus ; magno hospitium miserabile, magno
Servorum ventres et frugi cœnula magno.
Fictilibus cœnare pudet, quod turpe negavit
Translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam,
Contentusque illic veneto duroque cucullo.

(*c*) Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro;
Nodosam post hæc frangebat vertice vitem,
Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra:
Hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
Excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem;
Atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
Qui nunquam attigerant majora cadavera corvi,
Nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.
Plebeiæ Deciorum animæ, plebeia fuerunt
Nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
Omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
Sufficiunt Dis infernis Terræque parenti:
Pluris enim Decii, quam quæ servantur ab illis.
Ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini
Et fasces meruit, regum ultimus ille bonorum.
Prodita laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
Exsulibus juvenes ipsius Consulis et quos
Magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
Quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius et quæ
Imperii fines, Tiberinum, virgo natavit.
Occulta ad Patres produxit crimina servus,
Matronis lugendus: at illos verbera justis
Afficiunt pœnis et legum prima securis.

2. Write short notes explanatory of:—(1) The social customs and practices noted by the italics of extracts (*a*) and (*b*). (2) The leading historical persons and events alluded to in extract (*c*).

3. Give an account of other Roman poets besides Juvenal, that wrote and excelled in Satire, together with a sketch of the origin, and history of this species of literature.

4. Give the exact meaning and derivation of the following words used by Juvenal:—alumnus, satiram, lautum, farrago, cophinus, trechedipna, niceteria, aliptes, abollæ, exodium, peculia, grassator, viduas, naulum, alapas, triscurria.

5. Explain the gramatical construction of:—

a. Quanti sua funera vendant quid refert? *b.* Quo mihi te, solitum falsas signare tabellas? *c.* Ossa vides regum vacuis exsucta medullis. *d.* Dominos pretiis mutare jubentur exiguis. *e.* Humero—humeros—minorem Corvinum. *f.* Magnis opibus dormitur in urbe.

6. *a.* "*Sestertia centum;*" "*Quadraginta parant;*" *centum sestertii; sestertium vicies*:—State the value of these sums, severally, in English money, pointing out the difference in value between *sestertius* and *sestertium*. *b.* "*Augusto* mense:"—Give the ancient name of this month, and state why it was so called. *c.* Give the divisions of the Roman month, and name the days on which they respectively commenced. Translate into modern dates:— xix *ante Kal. Jan.* *a. d.* v. *Non. Quinct.*

7. *a.* What is the modern name of Præneste and where is it situated? Does Juvenal follow the common usage in making Præneste feminine?

b. (1) "Mitte Ostia," some Edd. read "ostia";—translate and explain the latter reading.

(2) "Fumosos equitum magistros:"—many MSS. have "famosos." Defend and explain the reading of the text.

c. "Quanto praesentius esset numen aquae;"—all. "praestantius:" which is preferable and why?

8. *a.* Write down the cases of the verbal Substantive in Latin. *b.* When does *quum* take the Subjunctive, when is it used with the Indicative?

c. Illustrate the use of the relative *qui* to express a purpose.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1866:—10 A.M. TO 12.30 P.M.

CALCULUS.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If u be a homogeneous function of x, y, z, and if n be the sum of the exponents in each term, prove

$$nu = x\frac{du}{dx} + y\frac{du}{dy} + z\frac{du}{du}$$

2. Eliminate by differentiation the arbitrary functions f and ϕ from the equation

$$z = f(y + ax) + \phi(y - ax)$$

3. Find the angle of intersection of the two curves whose equations are $y = f(x)$ and $y = \phi(x)$.

4. The equation of a curve is $y = f(x)$, prove that if the ordinate y be positive, the curve is convex or concave to the axis, according as $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is positive or negative.

5. Prove the expression for the radius of curvature of any curve

$$R = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}.$$

and apply it to find the radius of curvature of the ellipse.

6. Find the envelope of all the parabolas represented by the equation $y = x \tan\theta - \frac{x^2}{4h \cos.^2\theta}$, θ being supposed variable.

7. Prove Lagrange's theorem, that if $u = f(y)$ and $y = z + x\,\phi(y)$, z being independent of x then

$$u = f(z) + \{\phi(z).\ Z\}\frac{x}{1} + \frac{d}{dz}\{[\phi(z)]^2 Z\}.\frac{x^2}{1.2}$$

$$+ \frac{d^2}{dz^2}\{[\phi(z)]^3 Z\}.\ \frac{x^3}{1.2.3.} + \&c. + \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}}\{[\phi(z)]^n Z\}.\ \frac{x^n}{1.2.3.n}$$

$$+ \&c. \text{ where } Z = \frac{d}{dz}(f(z))$$

a. Apply the theorem to show that if $y = m + e \sin.\ y$ then

$$y = m + \frac{e}{1}\sin.\ m + \frac{e^2}{1.2}\sin.\ 2\,m + \frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{e^3}{1.2.3.}(3\sin.\ 3\,m - \sin. \quad \&c.$$

8. State and prove the rule for finding whether $u = f(x)$ contains any maxima or minima.

a. Apply it to inscribe the greatest rectangle in a given semicircle.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1866 :—2 TO 4 P.M.

CALCULUS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the value, when $x = 0$, of the vanishing fraction,

$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\log.\ (1 + x)}$$

2. Given $y = x \tan.\ \theta - \dfrac{x^2}{4h \cos.^2\theta}$ find x that y may be a maximum or a minimum.

3. If $u = f\ (x, y)$, find a series for the development of the function when x becomes $x + h$, and y becomes $y + k$.

4. If $u = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{(a - x)^2 + (b - y)^2 + (c - z)^2}}$, show that $\dfrac{du^2}{dx^2} + \dfrac{d^2u}{dy^2} + \dfrac{d^2u}{dz^2} = 0$

5. Prove fully that the equation of the tangent to any curve $y = f\ (x)$ at any point $x'\ y'$ is $y' - y = \dfrac{dy}{ax}\ (x' - x)$, and prove also that, subtangent $= y\dfrac{dx}{dy}$; subnormal $= y\dfrac{dy}{dx}$; tangent $= y\sqrt{1 + \dfrac{dx^2}{dy^2}}$; normal $= y\sqrt{1 + \dfrac{dy^2}{dx^2}}$

6. If A be the area of a curve whose equation is $y = f\ (x)$, prove that $\dfrac{d.A}{d\,x} = y$.

7. If $\dfrac{U}{V}$ be a rational fraction of which the denominator V contains a quadratic factor having two impossible roots, find a formula for integrating it.

8. Find $\int_x x^m a^x$.

9. Find a formula of reduction for $\int_\theta (\sin.\ \theta)^m\ (\cos.\ \theta)^n$, where m and n are both integers.

10. Prove that the area of the circle is $\pi\ r^2$, and that the area of the the ellipse is $\pi\ ab$.

Vivû Voce Examination on Wednesday, Septewber 19th.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If a right line be bisected and also cut unequally, the rectangle under the unequal parts together with the square of the part between the points of section is equal to the square of half the line.

a The rectangle under the sum and difference of two lines is equal to the difference of their squares.

2. The square of the sum of two lines exceeds the sum of the squares of the lines by as much as the sum of the squares exceeds the square of the difference of the lines.

3. The right line, drawn from the extremity of the diameter of a circle perpendicular to it, falls without the circle; and if any right line be drawn from a point within that perpendicular to the point of contact, it cuts the circle.

a By means of this proposition, show that a right line is infinitely divisible.

4. Bisect a given arc of a circle.

5. Construct an isosceles triangle each of whose base angles shall be double the vertical.

6. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a circle.

7. If four magnitudes be proportional, the sum of the first and second has the same ratio to the second that the sum of the third and fourth has to the fourth.

8. If two triangles have an angle in each equal and the sides about the equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

9. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

a One side of a triangle is 8 inches long, through a point of it three inches from the vertex a right line is drawn parallel to the base; find the ratio of the triangle thus cut off to the whole.

10. Construct a rectilinear figure similar to a given one and of a given magnitude.

11. The segments of the hypothenuse of a right angled triangle made by the perpendicular let fall on it from the right angle, are 3 feet and 7 feet respectively: find the length of the perpendicular correctly to three places of decimals.

12. The area of British North America is about 3,500,000 square miles; if a piece of paper in the shape of a square could be pasted on a globe, 2 feet in diameter, to represent this area, find the length of one side of it, assuming that the diameter of the earth is 8000 miles and that the area of a sphere whose radius is r is $4\pi r^2$ (where $\pi = 3.14159$).

13. Find the interest on £356 7s 10d sterling at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for 325 days, and express the answer in dollars and cents, £1 sterling being equal to $4. 866′.

14. Find the difference in value between a cent and a halfpenny sterling expressed as a fraction of a halfpenny.

15. Reduce .356 to a vulgar fraction, and find how much it exceeds the difference between $\frac{113}{139}$ and $\frac{356}{295}$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID—ALGEBRA—TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Similar segments of circles standing upon equal right lines are equal.

2. On a given right line construct a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given angle.

a. Given base, vertical angle, and area, of a triangle, construct it.

3. If the right line bisecting the vertical angle of a triangle cut the base, it divides it into segments which have the same ratio as the adjacent sides of the triangle.

a. This is also true of the external bisector of the vertical angle.

4. Find a third proportional to two given right lines.

a. Two lines are 2 and 3 inches long respectively; find the lengths of lines whose ratio shall be the duplicate of the ratio of these.

5. On a given right line construct a rectilinear figure similar to a given one and similarly placed.

6. Solve the equations

$$\frac{ax}{b} + \frac{cx}{f} = gx + \frac{1}{f}(fh - cx):$$

$$\frac{x+4}{3x+5} + 1\tfrac{1}{6} = \frac{3x+8}{2x+3}:$$

$$\tfrac{1}{4}(2x - y) + 1 = \tfrac{1}{6}(7 + x);\ \tfrac{1}{6}(3 - 4x) + 3 = \tfrac{1}{2}(5y - 7):$$

$$a + x + \sqrt{a^2 + bx + x^2} = b.$$

7. Compare $6\sqrt{3}$ and $4\sqrt{7}$ in magnitude.

8. Find three numbers a, b, c, such that a with half of b, b with a third of c, and c with a fourth of a, may each be 1000.

9. Find the value of $\left\{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \div \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\right\} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2$.

10. Reduce to its lowest terms $\dfrac{acx^2 + (ad - bc)x - bd}{a^2x^2 - b^2}$.

11. Two objects being invisible from each other their distances from a station at which they are visible are 882 and 1008 yards respectively, and the angle subtended at this station by the line joining them is 50° 40′; find the distance between the objects.

12. The angles of elevation of the top of a hill from the extremities of a base line 130 feet long are 31° and 46°, find the height of the hill.

13. Define the tabular logarithm of a number. State and prove the theorem which is used in finding roots of numbers by logarithms, and apply it to find the fifth root of 5.3618.

14. Prove $\dfrac{\sin. A + \sin. B}{\sin. A - \sin. B} = \dfrac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B)}$;

15. Prove cos. 60° = ½, and hence calculate tan. 60° and sec. 60°.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1888.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ROUTIN—ALGEBRA—TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner ..... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Similar segments of circles intercepting upon equal right lines are equal.

2. On a given right line construct a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given angle.

3. Given base, vertical angle, and area of a triangle, construct it.

4. If the right line bisecting the vertical angle of a triangle cut the base, it divides it into segments which have the same ratio as the adjacent sides of the triangle.

5. Find a line in the plane of the external bisector of the vertical angle.

6. Find a third proportional to two given right lines.

7. Two lines are 2 and 3 inches long respectively; find the lengths of lines whose ratio shall be the duplicate of the ratio of these.

8. On a given right line construct a rectilinear figure similar to a given one and similarly placed.

9. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{bx}{c} = ax + \frac{b}{c}(c^2 - ex);$$

$$\frac{x+a}{2x+b} + \frac{x+b}{2x+a} = \frac{3x+2}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(2x-y)(x+1) = (7+y) + (x-4x)y = \frac{1}{2}(5y-7);$$

$$x - z = \sqrt{y^2 + 6x + z^2} = 6.$$

10. Compare $\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{17}$ in magnitude.

11. Find three numbers, a, b, c, such that a with half of b with a third of c, and b with a fourth of c, may each be 1000.

12. Find the value of $\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{x+1}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{x+2}\right)\ldots\left(1+\frac{1}{x+n}\right)$.

13. Find the lowest form of $\frac{x^3 + (ax - bx)x - ab}{x^2 - b^2}$.

14. Two objects being in a line from each other their distances from a station at which they are visible are 527 and 1002 yards respectively, and the angle subtended at this station by the line joining them is 50° 40′; find the distance between the objects.

15. The angles of elevation of the top of a hill from the extremities of a base line 100 feet long are 31° and 45°, find the height of the hill.

16. Define the tabular logarithm of a number. State and prove the theorem which is used in finding roots of numbers by logarithms, and apply it to find the fifth root of 3.5318.

17. Prove $\frac{\sin. A + \sin. B}{\sin. A - \sin. B} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}$.

18. Prove $\cos. 60° = \frac{1}{2}$, and hence calculate $\tan. 30°$ and $\sec. 60°$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YDAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

If the moments of two forces meeting in a point be equal and opposite with respect to any point in their plane, that point must be on their resultant.

.Two forces of 17 lbs and 36 lbs act upon a point, making with each other an angle of 22°; find the magnitude of their resultant.

3. Find the ratio of the power to the resistance in the inclined plane, when the power is parallel to the length of the plane.

a. If the force required to draw a train of carriages on a level railroad be $\frac{1}{200}$th part of the load, find the force required to draw 437 tons up a gradient of 1 in 56.

4. Describe the second kind of Burton pulley, and find the ratio of the power to the resistance in it.

5. Define specific gravity, quantity of matter, and momentum.

a A leaden bullet, containing 0.267 cubic inches, is projected from a gun. Find with what velocity it should move, in order that its momentum should be equal to that of a ball of copper containing 13.47 cubic inches, moving at the rate of 14 feet per minute (sp. gr. of lead = 11.35, sp. gr. of copper = 8.90).

6. Find the volume in cubic yards of a mass of copper to which a force of 1 ton acting for 1 second in pure space will communicate the unit of velocity.

7. The spaces described by a falling body in successive seconds are proportional to the series of odd numbers.

8. Find the difference in the number of vibrations of a pendulum for one solar day, consequent on its removal from one latitude to another.

9. If a particle move with uniform velocity along the two sides of an isosceles triangle, find in magnitude and direction the velocity impressed at the vertex.

a Hence show that if a particle move with the uniform velocity v round the sides of a regular polygon of n sides, the velocity impressed at each corner must be $2v \sin. \frac{\pi}{n}$.

10. A horse drawing a waggon at the rate of 2 miles per hour exerts a traction of 154 lbs; what is the work done per minute?

11. A horse exerting a traction T on a waggon whose weight is W, draws it up a hill of height h and length l; find the time of ascending the hill.

12. Find in magnitude and direction, the pressure on a rectangular surface immersed in a liquid, and having one of its edges horizontal.

13. State the construction of the mercurial barometer, and give clearly the reasoning by which we infer that it measures the pressure of the atmosphere.

14. State Boyle and Mariotte's law; and describe the experimental proof.

15. Calculate the weight of a cubic foot of air at the temperature 50° Fah. and pressure 29 inches, assuming that the weight of 100 cubic inches at 60° Fah. and pressure 30 inches is 31.0117 grs.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS—MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Investigate a formula for determining the periodic time of Mars.

2. The Earth and Uranus respectively revolve round the Sun in 365.256 days and 30,687 days. Calling the mean distance of the Earth from the Sun unity, calculate the mean distance of Uranus.

3. Distinguish between mean solar time and sidereal time, mean noon and apparent noon ; and describe the method of determining mean local time.

4. The altitude of the pole at any place is equal to the latitude of the place.

5. The dispersive power of fluor spar being 0.022, and the refractive index 1.434, find the dispersion produced by a prism of 6° 11′ angle.

6. Describe the common Astronomical Telescope, and find its magnifying power.

7. Investigate a formula to determine the kind and the focal length of spectacles suitable for a long-sighted person.

8. In the screw find the ratio of the power at the end of the lever to the pressure perpendicular to the thread.

9. Find the horse-power of a steam-engine capable of raising 750 tons of coal per day of 12 hours, from a pit 100 fathoms deep.

10. A body weighing 10 lbs. is placed on a smooth inclined plane and drawn up by a string passing over a pulley at the top of the plane, to which is attached a weight of 20 lbs. hanging freely. Find the time of ascending 64 feet of the plane from starting point, the inclination of the plane being 30°.

11. Prove that the force of the earth's attraction is 289 times the centrifugal force at the equator, assuming the force of gravity at the equator to be 32.088 feet per sec.

12. Describe the siphon manometer and the mode of graduating its scale.

13. If the volume of the receiver and leading-tube of an air-pump be three times that of the pump, find the elastic force of the air in the receiver after the 20th stroke, the height of the barometer being 30 inches.

14. Give the method of finding the specific gravity of liquid mixtures.

15. If 2 cubic inches of limestone (sp. gr. 2.68) be let fall in water, what is the magnitude of the force pressing it down ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH :—2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Write down in the order of their conducting power a list of any ten bodies you are acquainted with.

2. Describe the gold leaf electroscope and the manner of using it to determine the character of a small electric charge.

3. Describe the method of slow discharge of a Leyden jar, and account fully for the process.

4. Describe the torsion-balance and manner of using it to investigate the distribution of electricity on surfaces. Give a summary of the results of the investigation.

5. Describe the electrophorus, and explain its action.

6. Explain what is meant by the return shock in lightning, and account for the phenomenon.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Explain etymologically the Comparative and Superlative forms of the English language.

2. Explain etymologically the words "amongst," "betwixt," "eleven," "twenty," "first," "second," "bishop," "provost," "guitar," "grate," "revenge," "parchment, "quinsy," "school," "yesterday," pilgrim."

3. What are proper Nouns?—Give examples of their use in the plural, and when regarded as the type of a class.

4. How do common nouns come to have the force of proper nouns? What are abstract nouns?—and give their classification as such.

5. Give the forms of the plural of Nouns, the rules and the principal exceptions.

6. Which are the chief considerations in the determination of the gender of nouns when the things they represent are personified?

7. Give the classification of Pronouns, at length, and the declension of the personal substantive pronouns.

8. Give an enumeration of the Adverbs formed from pronouns.

9. Which are the Adjectives in English that mark the plural by their terminations?

10. Upon what principle may superlatives of eminence be explained?—and how are the common forms of the Comparative and superlative degrees in English accounted for?

11. How are the articles in English distinguished?—mention the various ways in which they are used, and some of the special phrases in which they occur.

12. Explain etymologically the words "alone," "none," "any," "enough," "many," "each," "both," "either," "another."

13. Explain the distinction beween indefinite and continuous time, and give the table of tenses arranged according to this twofold form of time.

14. Give an enumeration of the auxiliary and defective verbs, wtth explanatory remarks.

15. Give examples of compound and complex sentences, and of the three kinds of subordinate sentences.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L

1. Write a scheme of Conceptions in the three wholes of Extension, intension and denomination.

2. State the principal divisions of nouns, and give some explanation of each kind under the different divisions.

3. Mention the different senses that are assigned to abstract and concrete representations.

4. Give the substance of the different replies to the question "when a Conception is recalled to the mind, under what form does it appear?"

5. Show, by examples, that Conditionals may appear either as substitutive or attributive judgments.

6. Write a table of all the Judgments given, giving Sign, Example, Quantity, Quality, Relation.

7. Mention any specialities that pertain to the judgment y; and the exceptions taken to the judgment ω.

8. Give the common rules for the conversion of propositions, with examples of the different kinds of conversion.

9. Write, with illustrations by example, the special rules of mediate inference.

10. Give concrete examples of the different formulae: 1. Cui singula insunt, &c. 2. Si duorum quae, &c. 3. Quod inest uni, &c. 4. Quae sunt eadem, &c.

11. Illustrate by examples Lambert's mode of Notation; also, Sir W. Hamilton's, in each of the figures.

12. Give examples of a progressive and regressive sorites—also, of a prosyllogism and an episyllogism.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. State the supreme rule of human action, and give the different steps by which it is arrived at.

2. Mention the principal objections to systematic morality, and reply to the objections.

3. Show that the different moral character of the laws of different nations does not invalidate the necessary character of moral truths.

4. In the construction of a system of morality what is the mode of procedure that is requisite?

5. Show the relation that subsists between law and morality.

6. Which are the mental desires?—And give an exposition of the different classes into which they are divided.

7. Which are the primary sources of moral rules, and what is the general term that expresses their united force?

8. Enumerate and explain the primary rights.

9. Give the definition of the term affections—their classification.

10. Give an exposition of the terms "excusable homicide" "murder," "accessory and principal," "maiming," "battery," "assault," "kidnapping," "chance medley," "deodand."

11. Explain the terms "moveable and immoveable property," "exchangeable value," "rent," "tenant", "capital", "profits", "fee simple", "copyhold tenure", "title", "domicile", "dominium eminens" "incorporeal hereditaments", "prescription."

12. What is the signification of "contractus nominati" and "contractus innominati", of "mutuum" and "commodatum?"

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. i. Give the different senses in which the terms Metaphysics and Consciousness have been employed; ii. the definition of the term Metaphysics, —of the branches into which it is divided.

2. General notions, as such, have no definite position in time or space —explain this.

3. State the different stages in the development of Consciousness, as given.

4. Why must the phenomena of Consciousness be described, according to their predominant characteristics as compounds, not according to their separate natures as simples ?

5. Give, at length, an answer to the question, "are sensations affections of mind, or of body, or of both ?"

6. Show the ground of the distinction between the primary and secondary qualities of bodies, and why are necessarily perceived in conjunction ; also, why the secondo-primary are distinguished as such.

7. Explain what are meant by "acquired perceptions."

8. Give the substance of the criticism on Locke's account of the origin of ideas.

9. State the distinction between will and desire, and show that volition is distinguishable both from the judgment which precedes it, and from the external act which follows it.

10. Show that Language furnishes no criterion for judging between the conceivable and the inconceivable. What criterion is there ?

11. Explain, at length, the third law of the association of ideas, as given, that of preference ; and show why "related modes of Consciousness" is a better denomination of the phenomena than "association of ideas."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21ST :—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. What is the meaning of "BOURGEOIS-GENTILHOMME ?" On what is that comedy a satire ? Which are the persons performing the ridiculous characters, and which the sensible ones ? What character does Dorante play ?

2. How many acts are there in the Bourgeois-Gentilhomme ? In what act was Mr. Jourdain created *Mammamouchi ?*

3. Translate into English the following sentences taken from the Bourgeois-Gentilhomme :—

Ces deux arts (la musique et la danse) ont une étroite liaision ensemble. J'ai arrêté un maître de philosophie qui doit venir ce matin. Je trouve cela bien troussé ; et il y a là-dedans de petits dictons assez jolis. Je vous étrillerai d'un air.... Diantre soit de l'âne bâté. Voilà des mots qui sont trop rébarbatifs. Cette logique-là ne me revient point. Voilà ce que c'est que de se mettre en personne de qualité. On dirait qu'il est céans carême-prenant tous les jours. Ce maître d'armes vous tient bien au cœur. Je crois qu'il y a quelque anguille sous roche.

4. Translate into English :—

Elle, monsieur ? Voilà une belle mijaurée, une pimpesouée bien bâtie, pour vous donner tant d'amour ! Je ne lui vois rien que de très médiocre ; et vous trouverez cent personnes qui seront plus dignes de vous. Premièrement, elle a les yeux petits.—Cela est vrai, elle a les yeux petits ; mais elle les a pleins de feu, les plus brillants qu'on puisse voir.

Who is speaking that dialogue ? On what occasion ?

5. How do nouns in *ail* and *ou* form their plural ? Give the exceptions. What is the Feminine of the adjectives *favori*, *frais*, *las*, *malin*, *faux*, *turc*, *grec* and *franc*.

6. When do *vingt* and *cent* take the mark of the plural. Write in letters the 21st of December, 1866.

7. When do you translate *this* by *celui*, and when by *ceci*. Translate into English : *Has he given you the apples ? He has given them to me.* Explain how you write the Past Participle *given* in those two sentences.

8. Write the Past Participle, the Future and Imperfect of the Subjunctive of : *s'en aller*, *battre*, *connaître*, *dire*, *envoyer*, *lire*, *mourir* and *naître*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21ST :—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,..... ..P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. Contre quoi la comédie de Molière, les *Femmes savantes*, est-elle une satire. Donnez une liste complète des personnages de cette pièce. Caractérisez le rôle que chacun joue.

2. Traduisez en français les phrases suivantes tirées des *Femmes savantes :*

Bien lui prend de n'être pas de verre. Nous donnions chez les dames romaines. Descartes, pour l'aimant, donne fort dans mon sens. Un auteur qui va partout gueuser des ensens. Cela ragaillardit tout à fait mes vieux jours. Se barbouiller de grec et de latin. Son cœur prévenu veut Trissotin pour gendre. Je suis fort redevable à vos feux généreux. Souvent nous en étions aux prises. Tu fais la récidive.

3. Je vous le dis, ma sœur, tout ce train-là me blesse ;
Car c'est, comme j'ai dit, à vous que je m'adresse.
Je n'aime point céans tous vos gens à latin,
Et principalement ce monsieur Trissotin ;
C'est lui qui dans des vers vous a tympanisées :
Tous les propos qu'il tient sont des billevesées.
On cherche ce qu'il dit après qu'il a parlé ;
Et je lui crois, pour moi, le timbre un peu fêlé.

4. De quel acte le morceau ci-dessus est-il tiré ? Qui est-ce qui parle ? A qui s'adresse-t-il ?

5. Quand le mot *leur* est-il pronom personnel, adjectif possessif, ou pronom possessif ? Citez des exemples. Quelle différence doit-on faire dans l'emploi de l'adjectif *chaque*, et du pronom *chacun ?* Citez les cinq mots qui sont tantôt adjectifs indéfinis et tantôt pronoms indéfinis. Donnez des exemples où ils sont adjectifs et d'autres où ils sont pronoms.

6. Quels sont les adjectifs qui n'ont qu'une seule forme pour le masculin et le féminin.

Ecrivez le pluriel des adjectifs *naval*, *musical*, *social*, *glacial*, *final* et *radical*.

7. Combien y a-t il de sortes de compléments ? Nommez-les et citez des exemples. Qu'est-ce que le mode ? Combien y en a-t-il ? Nommez-les.

8. Que remarquez-vous sur les verbes dont le participe présent est terminé par *iant*.

Répondez à la même question pour ceux qui l'ont par *yant*. Citez des exemples. Quand est-il d'usage de conserver l'*y* avant l'*e* muet?

Traduisez en français :—

A BOLD, BUT JUST, REPLY.

King James II said one day in the midst of his courtiers, "I never knew a modest man make his way at court." One of them immediately replied, "And please your majesty, whose fault is that ?"

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21ST:—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner, ... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Who was IPHIGÉNIE? Why was she going to be sacrificed? Which are the different characters represented in the tragedy of that name?

II. Translate into Englsh:

Madame je me tais (1) et demeure immobile.
Est-ce à moi que l'on (2) parle et connaît-on (3) Achille?
Une mère pour vous croit (4) devoir me prier!
Une reine à mes pieds se vient humilier.
Et me déshonorant par d'injustes alarmes,
Pour attendrir mon cœur on a recours aux larmes!
Qui doit (5) prendre à vos jours plus d'intérêt que moi?
Ah! sans doute on s'en peut reposer sur ma foi.

(1) To whom does ACHILLE speak? And of whom does he speak?

(2) How do you call this kind of verb? Why is it called so?

(3) How do you call *l'*?

(4) To whom does *on* refer?

(5) What is the Infinitive of that verb? The Future, the Subjunctive Present, the Imperfect of Indicative and of Subjunctive, the Preterite Definite?

Give the same tenses of *croître*, *acquérir* and *mourir*.

III. What do you observe about the verbs whose Present Participle ends in, *iant* and *yant*?

IV. Translate into English these sentences taken from *Iphigénie*.

Du sang de Jupiter issu de tous côtés,
L'hymen vous lie encore aux dieux dont vous sortez.
Que s'il se peut ma fille à jamais abusée
Ignore à quel péril je l'avais exposée.
Quelque prix qu'il en coûte. Pensez-vous que ces plaintes laissent mentir les dieux.
Gardez-vous de réduire un peuple furieux,
Seigneur, à prononcer entre vous et les dieux.

V. Translate into French:

Of all the diversions of life, there is none so proper to fill up its empty spaces, as the reading of useful and entertaining authors; and with that, the conversation of a well chosen friend.

Spectator.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 21ST:—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. Faites un court résumé de la tragédie de Racine, *Phèdre.*

2. A qui Racine a-t-il fait de nombreux emprunts ?

3. En quoi cette tragédie est-elle très morale ? Quel était le jugement du grand Arnauld sur cette pièce ?

4. Quelles sont les endroits les plus tragiques de cette pièce ?

5. Quel était le caractère d'Hippolyte ? Celui d'Œnone ? Qui était Thésée ? Pourquoi Neptune lui avait-il fait la promesse d'exaucer la première prière qu'il lui ferait ?

6. Traduisez en anglais ;—

J'ai conçu pour mon crime une juste terreur :
J'ai pris la vie en haine, et ma flamme en horreur.
Je voulais en mourant prendre soin de ma gloire,
Et dérober au jour une flamme si noire.

7. Qui est-ce qui s'exprime ainsi ? De quel crime est-il parlé ?

8. Dans quel cas met-on les noms propres au pluriel en français.

9. Quel est le genre des substantifs *hymne*, *amour*, *délice ?* A quel genre se mettent les adjectifs qui se rapportent au mot *gens?*

10. Dans quel cas met-on les pronoms personnels employés comme sujets après le verbe ?

11. Dites en quoi consiste la faute qui se trouve dans cette phrase : *Il est utile et chéri de sa famille.* Corrigez-là Donnez la règle.

12. Qu'est-ce que le mode subjonctif ? Que signifie le mot *subjonctif ?* Comment détermine-t-on quel temps du subjonctif on doit employer ?

13. Citez cinq verbes qui demandent le subjonctif avec la particule *ne*. Donnez des exemples.

14. Quand fait-on varier la forme verbale *ant*, et quand est-elle invariable ? Citez des exemples.

15. Quand le participe passé suivi d'un infinitif est-il variable, et quand invariable ? Donnez la règle, et citez des exemples.

Traduisez en français :—

He that is well employed in his study, though he seem to do nothing, does the greatest things yet of all others. He lays down precepts for the governing of our lives and the moderating of our passions, and renders a service to human nature, not only in the present, but in all succeeding generations. SENECA.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21ST :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR.—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A

1. Translate into German :—

Here is the large, new garden, and there is the old, yellow house. (The) gold is the heaviest metal. An English mile is much shorter, than a German *one*. Pray, stay here. I never go there. Their eldest son has come home the day before yesterday. The month of April has been warmer this year than the month of May. I do not like to write letters, but I like to read them. All trees are higher than hedges. The sparrows are small birds. There is black, red and blue ink.

2. Which Plural termination of nouns is *always* accompanied by the softening of the radical vowel ?

3. Give the gender, meaning and nominative Plural of Thür, Gras, Löwe, Brücke, Frau, Freundinn, Feld, Wolf, Schlüssel, Bauer, Hahn, Stuhl, Bank, Nation, Volk, Fräulein, Monat, Möbel.

4. *a*. Which words require the adjective, when preceded by them, to take the same termination, as if preceded by the definite article ? *b*. Why is the article „ein, eine, ein," called the *indefinite* article ? How does it affect the termination of the adjective, when placed before the latter ?

5. When is the Accusative in German not the same as the Nominative ?

6. How are *this one* and *that one* rendered ? How is *what ?* in the sense of *what sort of ?* rendered ? Give short examples.

7. *a*. Write in full letters 703, 1201, 4968. *b*. How are the *ordinal* numbers formed ? Which are the exceptions ? *c*. How are *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, *four times*, *&c.*, expressed ?

8. How are adjectives formed from nouns of substance ? Give the rule and translate :—a wooden box ; china plates ; iron and stone garden-tables ; a bronze lamp ; silk and woollen dresses ; her velvet cloak.

9. When is the second person used in German ? Which person is generally used, instead of the second ?—How is the Imperative Mood generally expressed ?

10. *a*. Convert the following Forms of Verbs into Present Infinitives : —geritten, gegangen, kann, will, darf, gewohnt, tadle, gewesen, muß, mag, soll, gekommen, gegessen. *b*. Give also the first and third persons plural of the Present Indicative of each of the preceding Verbs.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21ST :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into German :—
We have many fir-trees and old oak-trees in our forests. The first navigators were very courageous men. The tops of high mountains are covered with snow. All *the* women and girls of the whole town wept aloud at (bei) the news of the misfortune of their dear king. The emperor Charles the Fifth, of Germany, lived some centuries *ago*. We like to speak of good old times. I must tell you, *that* I have only a quarter *of an* hour's time, for I must go out directly after half past ten, and you see it is (now) already a quarter after ten. I live at present at a friend's house. The source of that river is on a mountain in Austria. Goethe (has) died in (the year) 1833, and Schiller in (the year) 1805.

2. *a.* Give the general rules relating to the formation of the Plural of substantives. *b.* Mention what nouns, or classes of nouns, are always *masculine*, or *feminine*, or *neuter* in German.

3. Decline :—This best friend—every short hour—many a green leaf—in the four cases singular ; and, some friendly people—all good brothers and sisters—in the four cases plural.

4. How are the *possessive* pronouns and kein declined in the Singular; how in the Plural? Give instances.

5. How are *indefinite* numerals declined ? Mention some of them. Are there any, which are indeclinable ?

6. *a.* Which Tenses of German verbs are formed without the help of any auxiliary ? *b.* In which letter do the second persons Singular and Plural of *all* tenses end ? Which are the exceptions ?

7. What are *derived* and *compound* verbs ? In which way does the conjugation of such verbs differ from that of *simple* verbs in the Present and Imperfect of the Indicative ?

8. Write out the Infinitive and Past Participle, and the first person singular of the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, first and second Future tenses, of the Indicative, of 'to send back' and 'to depart.'

9. Give the Present Infinitives of abgenommen, versprochen, wiedergebracht, abgeschrieben, ausgezogen, vorgelesen ;—and the Past Participles of wissen, wiedersehen, binden, rathen, verbieten, weglegen, vergeben, fallen.

10. *a.* When is „bei" rendered by '*with*' ? *b.* When is '*out of*' rendered by „aus," and when by „von" ? *c.* When is the English preposition '*to*' expressed by the dative, when by a preposition ?

11. Translate into English :—
Goethe's 'Mignon.' (This poem will be dictated.)

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner, ... REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give a brief sketch of the history of the Hebrew language, including a synopsis of the reasons generally adduced to show it was the primitive language of mankind; show its origin and chief distinctive peculiarities.

2. State the various periods assigned for the origin of the vowel-point system; explain what is meant by the Massorah, and its influence as a means of fixing the etymological value of words.

3. Give the rules for דגש; show when it is *lene*, when *forte;* how it is affected by the gutturals; how compensated.

4. Explain מתג, and show its effect on syllabication.

5. Show when שוא is syllabical, when quiescent; and give examples of all the rules.

6. Describe the rhetorical and musical accents, their origin and their uses.

7. Explain מקף and its influence on the accent, more especially with reference to קמ"ץ.

8. Give the rules for קמץ רחב and קמ"ץ חטוף.

9. State the origin and value of the קרי וכתיב marginal readings.

10. Show the uses of מקף, פתח גנובה (Patach furtinum) and רפה.

11. Give the rules for the Definite article, and show the changes it undergoes when the noun commences with אהע.

12. Write out the personal pronouns in their absolute and fragmentary forms.

13. Translate into English:—

האיש הטוב נתן את הסוס הגדול אל האשה הטובה: הגן אשר בעיר והבית אשר בשדה: בארץ בבל היה מגדל גבוה.

14. Translate into Hebrew with proper points:—The man gave a good horse to the woman. The boy is in the house which is in the garden. The men sent good horses to the large field. He and she went to the house in which [אשר ב..] there were many books.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Translate literally in the book of Job, ch. i. v. 16 to end; ch. ii. v. 4 to 11, ch. iii. first 6 verses; ch. iv. last six verses.

2. Analyse in ch. iii. v. 4, תופע; v. 5, יגאלהו, יבעתהו; v. 9, יחשכו, בעפעפי.

3. Translate in the book of Isaiah, the last six verses of chapter I, and the first six verses of chapter ii.

4. Analyse Gen. ch. i. vv. 4, 5, 6, and translate literally verses 3 to 9.

5. Write out the verb שמר in the past tenses of the Kal and Piel, and in the futures of the Hiphil and Hithpael forms.

6. Give the rules for the punctuation of ו conversive.

7. Add the pronominal suffixes to the noun תורה in the singular and plural numbers.

8. Show the changes a noun with a feminine termination undergoes to form the construct singular, nominative plural, the dual and the construct plural.

9. How are the construct cases of nouns formed with an immutable vowel in the singular nominative, and give the rules for distinguishing the immutable vowels.

10. Translate into Hebrew with points:—The Eternal created the world and the fulness thereof, the heavens and all their host above, the earth and all its productions [וצאצאיה], the sun and the moon, the stars and the planets, and man who was taken from the ground.

11. Translate into English:—

העליון על כל החי אשר על פני האדמה הוא האדם כי הוא נשכיל ומדבר ובחכמתו הוא רודה בכל וכובש כל בהמה וחיה:

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain the atomic constitution of matter, as connected more especially with its three states.

2. Explain adhesion, with reference to the diffusion of liquids and gases and to solution.

3. Define the terms Element, Compound, Analysis, Synthesis, as used in chemistry.

4. Explain the laws of multiple and reciprocal proportion.

5. Give some examples of the modes of naming Acids, Bases, and Salts.

6. How would you represent Water, Carbonic Acid, Nitrate of Potash and Carbonate of Soda, by symbols, and what are the equivalents of the elements of these substances?

7. Explain the transmission of heat through gases, liquids, and solids.

8. State the composition of the solar spectrum, with reference to the chemical effects of light.

9. Under what chemical conditions does heat become latent?

10. Explain two of the following terms — Molecule, Affinity, Radiation, Specific Heat, Specific Gravity.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LLD., F.R.S.

1. Describe an ordinary parenchymatous cell and the mode of thickening of the cell-wall.

2. Mention the substances found in the cell-sap of plants—(1) in solution, (2) in the solid state; and state which are most important to the plant, and why?

3. Name the kinds of vascular tissue, and describe one of them.

4. Explain the terms Cormophyte, Thallophyte, Phænogam, Cryptogam.

5. Explain the structure and functions of the Leaf.

6. Describe the Exogenous stem, and state how it differs from the Endogenous and Acrogenous.

7. Explain Phyllotaxis, and its principal kinds.

8. Explain the sources of the food of plants, and the manner of their nutrition, with special reference to their organic part.

9. State the more important relations of the plant to the soil, with reference to inorganic matters.

10. Explain any two of the following terms:—(*a*) Parasite, (*b*) Osmose, (*c*) Stolon, (*d*) Liber, (*e*) Phyllodia.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LLD., F.R.S.

1. By what characters may the lowest animals be distinguished from plants?

2. Describe the Cells of Blood, and Pigment Cells.

3. Describe the Muscular and Nervous tissues.

4. Describe the Homogangliate type of nervous system, and give examples of animals in which it occurs.

5. Describe the typical Vertebra and some of its modifications.

6. Explain Secretion and Absorption as related to digestive processes.

7. Describe the processes or objects denoted by the following terms: Gemmation, Cilia, Cerebellum.

8. What is type or affinity as distinguished from analogy or adaptation? How are they harmonized in nature, and which is the more important in classification, and why?

9. Characterize the Provinces Mollusca and Vertebrata, with examples.

10. Define the species in zoology, and explain the nature of genera, families, orders and classes, with examples.

11. State your views in regard to the classification of the animals included in the Cuvierian Province *Radiata*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOLOGY (IN PART).

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Characterize the Trimetric and Hexagonal systems of crystallization with examples of the forms in each.

2. Explain Cleavage, Dimorphism, and Lamellar structure.

3. State the more important physical characters used in determining Minerals, and explain the manner of their application.

4. Describe Graphite, Apatite and Calcite.

5. Describe Orthoclase, Pyroxene and Chlorite, and mention the rocks in which they occur.

6. Describe the principal ores of Iron.

7. By what characters can we distinguish Iron Pyrites from Copper Pyrites, or Heavy Spar from Celestine?

8. Explain Metamorphism; mention some of the principal Metamorphic rocks.

9. In what ways may sediments be consolidated, and what are the causes of slaty and concretionary structures?

10. What conclusions may we deduce from fossil organic remains as to the conditions of deposit and the ages of aqueous rocks?

11. Explain the terms, Plutonic, Hypogene, Argillaceous, as applied to rocks.

12. Describe Conglomerate, Gneiss, Diorite and Syenite, with their classification and mode of occurrence.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1888.

Monday, December 17th—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

MINERALOGY AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOLOGY ON EARTH.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner ..... J. W. Dawson, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Characterize the Triclinic and Hexagonal systems of crystallization, with examples of the forms in each.

2. Explain Cleavage, Dimorphism, and Isomorphism.

3. Name the more important physical characters used in determining Minerals, and explain the reasons of their application.

4. Describe Graphite, Apatite and Galena.

5. Describe Orthoclase, Pyroxene and Chlorite, and mention the rocks in which they occur.

6. Describe the principal ores of Iron.

7. By what characters can we distinguish Iron Pyrites from Copper Pyrites, or Iron Spar from Calcite?

8. Explain Metamorphism; mention some of the principal Metamorphic rocks.

9. In what ways may minerals be classified, and what are the causes of slaty and concretionary structure?

10. What conclusions may we deduce from Iron-organic remains as to the conditions of deposit and the age of ancient rocks?

11. Explain the terms, Magmatic, Hypogene, Aqueous, as applied to rocks.

12. Describe Carboniferous Gneiss, Diorite and Serpentine, with their distribution and mode of occurrence.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—HOMER.—ILIAD, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Γλαῦκος δ', Ἰπολόχοιο πάϊς, καὶ Τυδέος υἱὸς
Ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι.
Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
Τὸν πρότερος προςέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
Τίς δὲ σύ ἐσσι, φέριστε, καταθνητῶν ἀνθρώπων;
Οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ὄπωπα μάχῃ ἐνι κυδιανείρῃ
Τὸ πρίν· ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἁπάντων
Σῷ θάρσει, ὅτ' ἐμὸν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος ἐμεινας.
Δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιόωσιν.
Εἰ δέ τις ἀθανάτων γε κατ' οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουθας,
Οὐκ ἂν ἔγωγε θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισι μαχοίμην.
Οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος υἱός, κρατερὸς Λυκόῦργος,
Δὴν ἦν, ὅς ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν·
Ὅς ποτε μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο τιθήνας
Σεῦε κατ' ἠγάθεον Νυσήϊον· αἱ δ' ἅμα πᾶσαι
Θύσθλα χαμαὶ κατέχευαν, ὑπ' ἀνδροφόνοιο Λυκούργου
Θεινόμεναι βουπλῆγι· Διώνυσος δὲ φοβηθεὶς
Δύσεθ' ἁλὸς κατὰ κῦμα· Θέτις δ' ὑπεδέξατο κόλπῳ
Λειδιότα· κρατερὸς γὰρ ἔχε τρόμος ἀνδρὸς ὁμοκλῇ.
Τῷ μὲν ἔπειτ' ὀδύσαντο θεοὶ ῥεῖα ζώοντες,
Καί μιν τυφλὸν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτι δὴν
Ἦν, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν.
Οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἐθέλοιμι μάχεσθαι.
Εἰ δέ τίς ἐσσι βροτῶν, οἳ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσιν,
Ἄσσον ἴθ', ὥς κεν θᾶσσον ὀλέθρου πεῖραθ' ἵκηαι.

(B) Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
Μή μοι οἶνον ἄειρε μελίφρονα, πότνια μῆτερ,
Μή μ' ἀπογυιώσῃς, μένεος δ' ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι.
Χερσὶ δ' ἀνίπτοισιν Διὶ λείβειν αἴθοπα οἶνον
Ἄζομαι· οὐδέ πῃ ἔστι κελαινεφέϊ Κρονίωνι
Αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάασθαι.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
Ἔρχεο σὺν θυέεσσιν ἀολλίσσασα γεραιάς·
Πέπλον δ', ὅςτις τοι χαριέστατος ἠδὲ μέγιστος

Ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καί τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,
Τὸν θὲς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασίν ἠϋκόμοιο,
Καί οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνι νηῷ
Ἤνις, ἠκέστας ἱερευσέμεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃ
Ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρῶων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα,
Αἴ κεν Τυδέος υἱὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,
Ἄγριον αἰχμητήν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
Ἔρχευ· ἐγὼ δὲ Πάριν μετελεύσομαι, ὄφρα καλέσσω,
Αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσ' εἰπόντος ἀκουέμεν. Ὥς κέ οἱ αὖθι
Γαῖα χάνοι· μέγα γὰρ μιν Ὀλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πῆμα
Τρωσί τε καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι τοῖό τε παισίν.
Εἰ κεῖνόν γε ἴδοιμι κατελθόντ' Ἄϊδος εἴσω.
Φαίην κε φρέν' ἀτέρπου ὀϊζύος ἐκλελαθέσθαι.

(C) Οὐδὲ Πάρις δήθυνεν ἐν ὑψηλοῖσι δόμοισιν·
Ἀλλ' ὅγ', ἐπεὶ κατέδυ κλυτὰ τεύχεα, ποικίλα χαλκῷ,
Σεύατ' ἔπειτ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθώς.
Ὡς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
Δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας θείῃ πεδίοιο κροαίνων,
Εἰωθὼς λούεσθαι ἐϋῤῥεῖος ποταμοῖο,
Κυδιόων· ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται
Ὤμοις ἀΐσσονται· ὁ δ' ἀγλαΐῃφι πεποιθώς,
Ῥίμφα ἑ γοῦνα φέρει μετά τ' ἠθεα καὶ νομὸν ἵππων·
Ὡς υἱὸς Πριάμοιο Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἄκρης
Τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, ὥςτ' ἠλέκτωρ, ἐβεβήκει
Καγχαλόων, ταχέες δὲ πόδες φέρον· αἶψα δ' ἔπειτα
Ἕκτορα δῖον ἔτετμεν ἀδελφεόν, εὖτ' ἄρ' ἐμελλὲν
Στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χώρης, ὅθι ᾗ ὁάριζε γυναικί.
Τὸν πρότερος προςέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·

2. Explain the grammatical construction of the following sentences:—

(*a*) Ἀλλά οἱ οὔτις τῶν γε τότ' ἤρεσκε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον
Πρόσθεν ὑπαντιάσας.

(*b*) Μήτις, νῦν, ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος, μετόπισθε
Μιμνέτω, ὡς κε πλεῖστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκηται.

(*c*) Ἐγὼ δὲ Πάριν μετελεύσομαι ὄφρα καλέσσω
Αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσ' εἰπόντος ἀκουέμεν.

(*d*) Ἀλλ' ἄνα, μὴ τάχα ἄστυ πυρὸς δηΐοιο θέρηται.

(*e*) ἵππω γὰρ οἱ ἀτυζομένω πεδίοιο * * * πρὸς πόλιν ἐβήτην.

3. Analyse nnd parse the following verbs, and give the Attic for the Epic forms:—ἔπεφνε. ἐδύτην. πεπύθοιτο. καταξέμεν. δαμέντες. οἴξασα. ἀπόσχῃ. ἐδείδιμεν. ἐλέλιχθεν. ἔσκεν. κάλλιπε. φῦ. πίῃσθα. χάνοι. ἀέξει.

4. Explain the derivation of the following words:—ὀάριζε. ἠλέκτωρ. στατός. κηώδεϊ. βροτόεντα. ἀμβατός. ὀτρηρή. ἀοίδιμοι. δειμόνιε. ἄλοχος. τίπτε. πτυκτῷ. ἤνις. πέπον.

5. (*a*) Write down some of the principal words that take the Digamma in the poems of Homer. How is that character represented in Latin and English? Give instances. On what ground has its use originally in the Homeric poems been inferred? (*b*) Give the force as exactly as you can of the following Particles, and the derivation of any:—*μέν. δέ. δή. νύ. κέν. ῥά. ναί. μήν.* (*c*) Explain the force of the suffixes *-φι*, *-θεν*, and *-δε*.

6. (*a*) Point out the leading peculiarities of the language and style of the Iliad. (*b*) Explain and illustrate the usage in respect of (1) the Article, (2) the Augment, (3) the Mood-vowel, (4) the Suffixes of Verbs.

7. (*a*) Define the terms *Hiatus*, *Crasis*, *Arsis*, *Thesis*. State the rule for the effect of the last two on the quantity af vowels. (*b*) Write down the proper designation and the scheme of the metre of the Iliad. (*c*) Scan the first six verses of extract (B) and point out any metrical peculiarities.

8. (*a*) Turn the following into the Attic dialect:—*ἵπποιο. κλῆϊδι. ἔμμεναι. φάν. πυλέων. ἐλάτῃσι. ἔθεν. νεφέλῃσιν. οἵης. ἔσαν. ἀμόν.*

(*b*) Decline the following nouns, accentuating them:—*λόγος. δῆμος. ναύτης. ἄνθρωπος.*

(*c*) Distinguish between the words:—*ἡ, ἦ, ἦ,* and *ἦ. οἱ, οἴ, οἶ* and *οἴ. τοί* and *τοι.*

9. (*a*) When the Subject and Predicate of a sentence refer to the same person, what is the general rule for the use of the Article? (*b*) Illustrate the several meanings of *αὐτὸς* according to its position in the sentence with, and without, the Article. (*c*) State the rule for the use of Neuter Adjectives as Adverbs. (*d*) Give the general rules for the construction of *hypothetical sentences* with *εἰ* and *ἄν*.

10. Narrate the legend of the origin of the feud between the Greeks and Trojans. What is the received date of the destruction of Troy?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—POLYBIUS.—BOOK III., CHAPP. XX.-LX.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Τούτων δὴ τοιούτων ὑπαρχόντων, ὁμολογούμενον ἦν κἀκεῖνο, διότι Ζακανθαῖοι πλείοσιν ἔτεσιν ἤδη πρότερον τῶν κατ' Ἀννίβαν καιρῶν ἐδεδώκεισαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων πίστιν. σημεῖον δὲ τοῦτο μέγιστον, καὶ παρ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ὁμολογούμενον, ὅτι στασιάσαντες Ζακανθαῖοι πρὸς σφᾶς, οὐ Καρχηδονίοις ἐπέτρεψαν, καίπερ ἐγγὺς ὄντων αὐτῶν, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἤδη πραττόντων, ἀλλὰ Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ διὰ τούτων ἐποιήσαντο τὴν κατόρθωσιν τῆς πολιτείας. Διόπερ, εἰ μέν τις τὴν Ζακάνθης ἀπώλειαν αἰτίαν τίθησι τοῦ πολέμου, συγχωρητέον, ἀδίκως ἐξενηνοχέναι τὸν πολεμον Καρχηδονίους, κατά τε τὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ Λουτατίου συνθήκας καθ' ἃς ἔδει τοῖς ἑκατέρων συμμάχοις τὴν ὑφ' ἑκατέρων ἀσφάλειαν, κατά τε τὰς ἐπ' Ἀσδρούβου, καθ' ἃς οὐκ ἔδει διαβαίνειν τὸν Ἴβηρα ποταμὸν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ Καρχηδονίους. εἰ δὲ τὴν Σαρδόνος ἀφαίρεσιν καὶ τὰ σὺν ταύτῃ χρήματα, πάντως ὁμολογητέον, εὐλόγως πεπολεμηκέναι τὸν κατ' Ἀννίβαν πόλεμον τοὺς Καρχηδονίους· καιρῷ γὰρ πεισθέντες, ἠμύνοντο σὺν καιρῷ τοὺς βλάψαντας.

(B) Ἀννίβας δὲ, προσμίξας τοῖς περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τόποις, εὐθέως ἐνεχείρει ποιεῖσθαι τὴν διάβασιν κατὰ τὴν ἁπλῆν ῥύσιν, σχεδὸν ἡμερῶν τεττάρων ὁδὸν ἀπέχων στρατοπέδῳ τῆς θαλάττης. καὶ φιλοποιησάμενος παντὶ τρόπῳ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας τὸν ποταμὸν, ἐξηγόρασε παρ' αὐτῶν τά τε μονόξυλα πλοῖα πάντα, καὶ τοὺς λέμβους, ὄντας ἱκανοὺς τῷ πλήθει, διὰ τὸ ταῖς ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἐμπορίαις πολλοὺς χρῆσθαι τῶν παροικούντων τὸν Ῥοδανόν. ἔτι δὲ τὴν ἁρμόζουσαν ξυλείαν ἐξέλαβε πρὸς τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν μονοξύλων· ἐξ ὧν ἐν δυσὶν ἡμέραις πλῆθος ἀναρίθμητον ἐγένετο πορθμείων, ἑκάστου σπεύδοντος μὴ προσδεῖσθαι τοῦ πέλας, ἐν αὐτῷ δ' ἔχειν τὰς τῆς διαβάσεως ἐλπίδας. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον, ἐν τῷ πέραν πλῆθος ἠθροίσθη βαρβάρων, χάριν τοῦ κωλύειν τὴν τῶν Κάρχηδονίων διάβασιν. εἰς οὓς ἀποβλέπων Ἀννίβας καὶ συλλογιζόμενος ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ὡς οὔτε διαβαίνειν μετὰ βίας δυνατὸν εἴη τοσούτων πολεμίων ἐφεστώτων, οὔτ' ἐπιμένειν, μὴ πανταχόθεν προσδέξηται τοὺς ὑπεναντίους· ἐπιγενομένης τῆς τρίτης νυκτὸς, ἐξαποστέλλει μέρος τι τῆς δυνάμεως, συστήσας καθηγεμόνας ἐγχωρίους, ἐπὶ δὲ πάντων Ἄννωνα τὸν Βοαμίλκου τοῦ βασιλέως. Οἱ ποιησάμενοι τὴν πορείαν ἀντίοι τῷ ῥεύματι παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐπὶ διακόσια στάδια, παραγενόμενοι πρὸς τινα τόπον, ἐν ᾧ συνέβαινε περί τι χωρίον νησίζον περισχίζεσθαι τὸν ποταμὸν, ἐνταῦθα κατέμειναν.

(C) Ἅμα δὲ τῷ παραγενέσθαι πρὸς τοιοῦτον τόπον, ὃν οὔτε τοῖς θηρίοις, οὔτε τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις δυνατὸν ἦν παρελθεῖν διὰ τὴν στενότητα, σχεδὸν ἐπὶ τρία

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—POLYBIUS.—BOOK III., CHAPP. XX.-LX.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Τούτων δὴ τοιούτων ὑπαρχόντων, ὁμολογούμενον ἦν κἀκεῖνο, διότι Ζακανθαῖοι πλείοσιν ἔτεσιν ἤδη πρότερον τῶν κατ' Ἀννίβαν καιρῶν ἐδεδώκεισαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων πίστιν. σημεῖον δὲ τοῦτο μέγιστον, καὶ παρ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ὁμολογούμενον, ὅτι στασιάσαντες Ζακανθαῖοι πρὸς σφᾶς, οὐ Καρχηδονίοις ἐπέτρεψαν, καίπερ ἐγγὺς ὄντων αὐτῶν, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἤδη πραττόντων, ἀλλὰ Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ διὰ τούτων ἐποιήσαντο τὴν κατόρθωσιν τῆς πολιτείας. Διόπερ, εἰ μέν τις τὴν Ζακάνθης ἀπώλειαν αἰτίαν τίθησι τοῦ πολέμου, συγχωρητέον, ἀδίκως ἐξενηνοχέναι τὸν πολεμον Καρχηδονίους, κατά τε τὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ Λουτατίου συνθήκας καθ' ἃς ἔδει τοῖς ἑκατέρων συμμάχοις τὴν ὑφ' ἑκατέρων ἀσφάλειαν, κατά τε τὰς ἐπ' Ἀσδρούβου, καθ' ἃς οὐκ ἔδει διαβαίνειν τὸν Ἰβηρα ποταμὸν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ Καρχηδονίους. εἰ δὲ τὴν Σαρδόνος ἀφαίρεσιν καὶ τὰ σὺν ταύτῃ χρήματα, πάντως ὁμολογητέον, εὐλόγως πεπολεμηκέναι τὸν κατ' Ἀννίβαν πόλεμον τοὺς Καρχηδονίους· καιρῷ γὰρ πεισθέντες, ἠμύνοντο σὺν καιρῷ τοὺς βλάψαντας.

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(C) Ἅμα δὲ τῷ παραγενέσθαι πρὸς τοιοῦτον τόπον, ὃν οὔτε τοῖς θηρίοις, οὔτε τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις δυνατὸν ἦν παρελθεῖν διὰ τὴν στενότητα, σχεδὸν ἐπὶ τρία

ἡμιστάδια τῆς ἀπορρῥῶγος καὶ πρὸ τοῦ μὲν οὔσης, τότε δὲ καὶ μᾶλλον ἔτι προσφάτως ἀπερρωγυίας· ἐνταῦθα πάλιν ἀθυμῆσαι καὶ διατραπῆναι συνέβη τὸ πλῆθος. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἐπεβάλετο περιελθεῖν τὰς δυσχωρίας ὁ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγός· ἐπιγενομένης δὲ χιόνος, καὶ ταύτην ἀδύνατον ποιούσης τὴν πορείαν, ἀπέστη τῆς ἐπιβολῆς.

Τὸ γὰρ συμβαῖνον ἴδιον ἦν καὶ παρηλλαγμένον. ἐπὶ γὰρ τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν χιόνα καὶ διαμεμενηκυῖαν ἐκ τοῦ πρότερον χειμῶνος, ἄρτι τῆς ἐπιετοῦς πεπτωκυίας, ταύτην μὲν εὐδιάκοπτον εἶναι συνέβαινε, καὶ διὰ τὸ πρόσφατον οὖσαν, ἁπαλὴν ὑπάρχειν, καὶ διὰ τὸ μηδέπω βάθος ἔχειν. ὁπότε δὲ, ταύτην διαπατήσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν ὑποκάτω καὶ συνεστηκυῖαν ἐπιβαῖεν, οὐκ ἔτι διέκοπτον, ἀλλ' ἐπέπλεον ὀλισθαίνοντες ἀμφοτέροις ἅμα τοῖς ποσί· καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ συμβαίνει τοῖς διὰ τῶν ἀκροπήλων πορευομένοις. τὸ δὲ συνεξακολουθοῦν τούτοις, ἔτι δυσχερέστερον ὑπῆρχεν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄνδρες οὐ δυνάμενοι τὴν κάτω χιόνα διακόπτειν, ὁπότε πεσόντες βουληθεῖεν ἢ τοῖς γόνασιν ἢ ταῖς χερσὶ προσεξερείσασθαι πρὸς τὴν ἐξανάστασιν, τότε καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπέπλεον ἅμα πᾶσι τοῖς ἐρείσμασιν, ἐπιπολὺ κατωφερῶν ὄντων τῶν χωρίων.

2. Explain the grammatical construction of the following:—(*a*) εἴ τις τὴν Ζακάνθης ἀπώλειαν αἰτίαν τίθησι τοῦ πολέμου. (*b*) χάριν τοῦ μὴ τελέως ἀνυπότακτον εἶναι τοῖς ἀπείροις τῶν τόπων τὴν διήγησιν. (*c*) ἐνεχείρει ταῖς διεκβολαῖς τῶν Πυρηναίων κατάφοβος ὢν τοὺς Κελτούς. (*d*) διὰ τὸ ταῖς ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἐμπορίαις πολλοὺς χρῆσθαι τῶν παροικούντων τὸν Ῥοδανόν. (*e*) οὐ πολλῷ λείποντας ἀπέβαλε τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀνάβασιν φθαρέντων.

3. Translate and explain the following expressions:—(1) ἐκ χειρὸς παραγίγνεσθαι. (2) ἐκ παρατάξεως ἀγῶνας. (3) ῥητέον τι οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου ἀλλ' ἐξ ἐπιστάσεως. (4) οὐ βουλόμενοι παρ' ἕκαστα διασπᾶν τὴν διήγησιν. (5) προσεξερείσασθαι πρὸς τὴν ἐξανάστασιν. διέκοπτεν κατὰ τὴν διανάστασιν. (6) τὴν τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐνάργειαν. (7) οἱ κατὰ μέρος ἡγεμόνες. (8) τῇ κατὰ πόδας ἡμέρᾳ τῆς ἐκκλησίας. (9) οὐ μὴν ἀλλά.

4. Write explanatory notes on the following geographical allusions and give the Latin and modern names:—(1) ἐπέκεινα τοῦ Κάλοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου. (2) Μαστία. Ταρσήϊον. (3) τὴν Ζακάνθην. (4) τὸν Ἴβηρα. (5) αἱ Βαλιαρεῖς. (6) Λακίνιον. (7) ὁ Νάρβων ποταμός. (8) οἱ Φιλαίνου βωμοί. (9) ἡ Κάινὴ πόλις. (10) τὰ περὶ τὸν Πάδον πεδία.

5. Analyse and parse the following verbs:—προσαπηρείδοντο. προσπεριειλήφασι. κατηγμένους. ἐξεννηνοχέναι. ἐκαραδόκει. ἐξητάκει. κατῆρε. συμπηγνύντες. προσήρτηντο. ἐπταικότες. προκαταληφθέντας. ἐκκληθῆναι· παρενοχλούμενος. διακεκλεικότων.

6. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words used by Polybius:—πολυπραγμονεῖν. ὁλοσχέστερον. ἱστορία. πλωτῶν. ῥάχιν. πῆγμα. κατωφερῶς. ἐνάργειαν. ἀκεραίους. ἀπουραγῶν. προτροπάδην. μονοξύλων. κρουσματικαῖς. προσφάτως.

7. (*a*) Draw a comparison between the characters and qualifications of Polybius and Livy as historians. (*b*) To which of them, in the account of Hannibal's march from Spain into Italy, is the greater credit to be given, and for what reasons? (*c*) Write a sketch of the life of Polybius.

8. Discuss the question of the line of march of Hannibal fom New Carthage to Italy, as indicated by Polybius, and sketch the route. Fix the locality, giving your reasons for your statements, of:—(1) *ἡ τοῦ Ῥοδανοῦ διάβασις.* (2) *ἡ καλουμένη Νῆσος.* (3) *ἡ ἀναβολὴ τῶν Ἄλπεων.* (4) *περί τι λευκόπετρον.* (5) *πρὸς τὰς ὑπερβολὰς τὰς ἀνωτάτω τῶν Ἄλπεων.*

9. Make the consonant changes required by the laws of Euphony in the following:—*λειπσω. πεπειθμαι. ἐψευδμαι. δεδεχμαι. ἐλεγθην. τετριβμαι. λελεγται. γραφδην. πλεκδην.*

10. State the difference between:—*πεόθω, πείθώ. εἶπε, εἰπέ. ἄλλα ἀλλά. σῖγα, σίγα,* and *σιγᾷ. ἰδοῦ, ἰδού. φῶς, φώς.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—AESCHYLUS.—PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) ΠΡ. *καὶ μὴν φίλοις ἐλεινὸς εἰσορᾶν ἐγώ.*
ΧΟ. *μή πού τι προὔβης τῶνδε καὶ περαιτέρω;*
ΠΡ. *θνητούς γ' ἔπαυσα μὴ προδέρκεσθαι μόρον.*
ΧΟ. *τὸ ποῖον εὑρὼν τῆσδε φάρμακον νόσου;*
ΠΡ. *τυφλὰς ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐλπίδας κατῴκισα.*
ΧΟ. *μέγ' ὠφέλημα τοῦτ' ἐδωρήσω βροτοῖς.*
ΠΡ. *πρὸς τοῖσδε μέντοι πῦρ ἐγὼ σφιν ὤπασα.*
ΧΟ. *καὶ νῦν φλογωπὸν πῦρ ἔχουσ' ἐφήμεροι;*
ΠΡ. *ἀφ' οὗ γε πολλὰς ἐκμαθήσονται τέχνας.*
ΧΟ. *τοιοῖσδε δή σε Ζεὺς ἐπ' αἰτιάμασιν*
αἰκίζεταί τε κοὐδαμῇ χαλᾷ κακῶν,
οὐδ' ἔστιν ἄθλου τέρμα σοι προκείμενον;
ΠΡ. *οὐκ ἄλλο γ' οὐδὲν, πλὴν ὅταν κείνῳ δοκῇ.*
ΧΟ. *δόξει δὲ πῶς; τίς ἐλπίδ'; οὐχ ὁρᾷς ὅτι*
ἡμαρτες; ὡς δ' ἡμαρτες οὔτ' ἐμοὶ λέγειν
καθ' ἡδονὴν σοί τ' ἄλγος. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν
μεθῶμεν, ἄθλων δ' ἔκλυσιν ζήτει τινά.
ΠΡ. *ἐλαφρὸν ὅστις πημάτων ἔξω πόδα*
ἔχει παραινεῖν νουθετεῖν τε τὸν κακῶς
πράσσοντ'· ἐγὼ δὲ ταῦθ' ἅπαντ' ἠπιστάμην.
ἑκὼν ἑκὼν ἥμαρτον, οὐκ ἀρνήσομαι·
θνητοῖς δ' ἀρήγων αὐτὸς ηὑρόμην πόνους.
οὐ μήν τι ποιναῖς γ' ᾠόμην τοίαισι με
κατισχνανεῖσθαι πρὸς πέτραις πεδαρσίοις,
τυχόντ' ἐρήμου τοῦδ' ἀγείτονος πάγου.
καί μοι τὰ μὲν παρόντα μὴ δύρεσθ' ἄχη,
πέδοι δὲ βᾶσαι τὰς προσερποῦσας τύχας
ἀκούσαθ', ὡς μάθητε διὰ τέλους τὸ πᾶν.
πίθεσθέ μοι, πίθεσθε, συμπονήσατε
τῷ νῦν μολοῦντι. ταὐτά τοι πλανωμένη
πρὸς ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον πημονὴ προσιζάνει.

(B) *σύ τ', Ἰνάχειον σπέρμα, τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους*
θυμῷ βάλ', ὡς ἂν τέρματ' ἐκμάθῃς ὁδοῦ.
πρῶτον μὲν ἐνθένδ' ἡλίου πρὸς ἀντολὰς

στρέψασα σαυτὴν στεῖχ' ἀνηρότους γύας·
Σκύθας δ' ἀφίξει νομάδας, οἳ πλεκτὰς στέγας
πεδάρσιοι ναίουσ' ἐπ' εὐκύκλοις ὄχοις,
ἐκηβόλοις τόξοισιν ἐξηρτυμένοι·
οἷς μὴ πελάζειν, ἀλλ' ἁλιστόνοις πόδας
χρίμπτουσα ῥαχίαισιν ἐκπερᾶν χθόνα.
λαιᾶς δὲ χειρὸς οἱ σιδηροτέκτονες
οἰκοῦσι Χάλυβες, οὓς φυλάξασθαί σε χρή.
ἀνήμεροι γὰρ οὐδὲ πρόσπλατοι ξένοις.
ἥξεις δ' ὑβριστὴν ποταμὸν οὐ ψευδώνυμον,
ὃν μὴ περάσῃς, οὐ γὰρ εὔβατος περᾶν,
πρὶν ἂν πρὸς αὐτὸν Καύκασον μόλῃς, ὀρῶν
ὕψιστον, ἔνθα ποταμὸς ἐκφυσᾷ μένος
κροτάφων ἀπ' αὐτῶν. ἀστρογείτονας δὲ χρὴ
κορυφὰς ὑπερβάλλουσαν ἐς μεσημβρινὴν
βῆναι κέλευθον, ἔνθ' Ἀμαζόνων στρατὸν
ἵξει στυγάνορ', αἳ Θεμίσκυράν ποτε
κατοικιοῦσιν ἀμφὶ Θερμώδονθ', ἵνα
τραχεῖα πόντου Σαλμυδησία γνάθος
ἐχθρόξενος ναύταισι, μητρυιὰ νεῶν·
αὗταί σ' ὁδηγήσουσι καὶ μάλ' ἀσμένως.
ἰσθμὸν δ' ἐπ' αὐταῖς στενοπόροις λίμνης πύλαις
Κιμμερικὸν ἥξεις, ὃν θρασυσπλάγχνως σε χρὴ
λιποῦσαν αὐλῶν' ἐκπερᾶν Μαιωτικόν·
ἔσται δὲ θνητοῖς εἰς αεὶ λόγος μέγας
τῆς σῆς πορείας, Βόσπορος δ' ἐπώνυμος
κεκλήσεται.

(C) ΠΡ. εἰδότι τοί μοι τάσδ' ἀγγελίας
ὅδ' ἐθώϋξεν, πάσχειν δὲ κακῶς
ἐχθρὸν ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν οὐδὲν ἀεικές.
πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ῥιπτέσθω μὲν
πυρὸς ἀμφήκης βόστρυχος, αἰθὴρ δ'
ἐρεθιζέσθω
βροντῇ σφακέλῳ τ' ἀγρίων ἀνέμων·
χθόνα δ' ἐκ πυθμένων αὐταῖς ῥίζαις
πνεῦμα κραδαίνοι,
κῦμα δὲ πόντου τραχεῖ ῥοθίῳ
ξυγχώσειεν τῶν τ' οὐρανίων
ἄστρων διόδους, ἐς τε κελαινὸν
Τάρταρον ἄρδην ῥίψειε δέμας
τοὐμὸν ἀνάγκης στερραῖς δίναις·
πάντως ἐμέ γ' οὐ θανατώσει.

2. (*a*) The Prometheus Vinctus was the second drama of a Trilogy:—Give the Greek titles of the other two and their subjects. (*b*) Point out what you regard as the leading characteristics of—(1) the poetry;

—(2) the style; and (3) the language of Æschylus. What improvements in the composition and representation of Tragedy were effected by him?

3. Write explanatory notes on the following geographical allusions:—(*a*) Ἄτλαντος, ὃς πρὸς ἑσπέρους τόπους ἑστηκε. (*b*) Κολχίδος γᾶς ἐνοικοι παρθένοι. (*c*) παρ' Ὠκεανοῦ πατρὸς ἄσβεστον πόρον. (*d*) ὑβριστὴν ποταμόν. (*e*) Σαλμυδησσία γνάθος ἐχθόξενος ναύταισι, μητρυιὰ νεῶν. (*f*) οἱ σιδηροτέκτονες Χάλυβες.

4. Give the meaning of the following technical terms:—(*a*) βρώσιμον. χριστόν. πιστόν. φαρμάκων. κατεσκέλλοντο. ἐπίπαστα. κατάπλαστα. εἰσφρητα. ὀσφραντά. (*b*) κληδόνας δυσκρίτους. ἐνοδίους συμβόλους. δεξιοί, εὐωνύμους (οἰωνοί). σπλάγχνων λειότητα καὶ χροιάν. πᾶσαι τέχναι βροτοῖσιν ἐκ Προμηθεώς.

5. Translate and explain the construction of the following extracts:—(*a*) ἔμπας τὶς αὐτὴν ἄλλος ὤφελεν λαχεῖν. (*b*) καὶ δὴ πρόχειρα ψάλια δέρκεσθαι πάρα. (*c*) ἐξελυσάμην βροτοὺς τοῦ μὴ διαρραισθέντας εἰς Ἅιδου μολεῖν. (*d*) τῷ τοι τοιαῖσδε πημοναῖσι κάμπτομαι, πάσχειν μὲν ἀλγειναῖσιν, οἰκτραῖσιν δ' ἰδεῖν. (*e*) μάχας ἄτρεστοι. (*f*) πεσεῖν ἀτίμως πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά.

6. Give the meaning, composition, and derivation of the following words:—ταχύπτεροι. ἀνήριθμον. ἀπλάτου. ἄτρεστοι. κνώδαλα. ἄκικυν ἄϊστον. ῥάκος. ἀστεργάνορα. ἀνήμεροι. πεδάρσιοι. ἁρμοῖ. ἄδην. ἀπαντλῆσαι.

7. Analyse and parse the following verbs, carefully pointing out the stem of each:—γαμεῖ. ἀσχαλᾷ. σέβου. προσέπτα. οἰκτιεῖς. προσῆξε. πτήξας. σαφηνιῶ. ἐρρύθμισμαι. ἐδωρήσω. ἐξωμάτωσα. θράξαι.

8. (*a*) How are the dissyllabic prepositions accentuated, when placed before and when after the nouns which they govern? (*b*) State the difference between *enclitics* and *atonics*. Write down the latter. (*c*) Accentuate and mark the spiritus of the following:—επειδη μεν ουν βασιλεα, ω πολλα ουτως εστι τα συμμαχα, ειπερ προθυμειται ημας απολεσαι, ουκ οιδα οτι δει αυτον ομοσαι, και δεξιαν δουναι, και θεους επιορκησαι, και τα εαυτου πιστα απιστα ποιησαι Ελλησι και βαρβαροις.

9. (*a*) What is the difference in meaning between the genitive absolute without and with the particle ὡς? (*b*) Explain the exact meaning of the following interrogative particles:—ἄρα; ἦ γάρ; ἆρα μή; ἦ ποῦ; μῶν; (*c*) How is the particle ὡς = πρὸς used? Explain the difference in meaning between δέδοικα μὴ θέλεις and δέδοικα μὴ θέλῃς. (*d*) State the difference between the meaning of ὥςτε with the Infinitive, and with the Indicative.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.— { AESCHINES.—CONTRA CTESIPHONTEM.
SOPHOCLES.—PHILOCTETES.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Εἰ τοίνυν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀληθὴς ἦν ὁ παρὰ τούτων λόγος καὶ ἦσαν δύο
εἱμενοι νόμοι περὶ τῶν κηρυγμάτων, ἐξ ἀνάγκης, οἶμαι, τῶν μὲν θεσμοθετῶν
ξευρόντων, τῶν δὲ πρυτάνεων ἀποδόντων τοῖς νομοθέταις ἀνήρητ' ἂν ὁ ἕτερος
ῶν νόμων, ἤτοι ὁ τὴν ἐξουσίαν δεδωκὼς ἀνειπεῖν ἢ ὁ ἀπαγορεύων· ὁπότε δὲ
ηδὲν τούτων γεγένηται, φανερῶς δή που ἐξελέγχονται οὐ μόνον ψευδῆ λέγοντες,
λλὰ καὶ παντελῶς ἀδύνατα γενέσθαι. ὅθεν δὲ δὴ τὸ ψεῦδος τοῦτο ἐπιφέρου-
ιν, ἐγὼ διδάξω ὑμᾶς προειπὼν, ὧν ἕνεκα οἱ νόμοι ἐτέθησαν οἱ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ
εάτρῳ κηρυγμάτων. γιγνομένων γὰρ τῶν ἐν ἄστει τραγῳδῶν ἀνεκήρυττόν
νες, οὐ πείσαντες τὸν δῆμον, οἱ μὲν ὅτι στεφανοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν φυλετῶν, ἕτεροι
ὑπὸ τῶν δημοτῶν· ἄλλοι δέ τινες ὑποκηρυξάμενοι τοὺς αὑτῶν οἰκέτας
φίεσαν ἀπελευθέρους, μάρτυρας τῆς ἀπελευθερίας τοὺς Ἕλληνας ποιούμενοι.
δ' ἦν ἐπιφθονώτατον, προξενίας τινὲς εὑρημένοι ἐν ταῖς ἔξω πόλεσι διεπράτ-
ντο ἀναγορεύεσθαι, ὅτι στεφανοῖ αὐτοὺς ὁ δῆμος, εἰ οὕτω τύχοι, ὁ τῶν Ῥοδίων
Χίων ἢ καὶ ἄλλης τινὸς πόλεως ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα καὶ ἀνδραγαθίας. καὶ ταῦτ'
τραττον οὐχ ὥσπερ οἱ ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς τῆς ὑμετέρας στεφανούμενοι ἢ ὑπὸ τοῦ
ήμου, πείσαντες ὑμᾶς καὶ μετὰ ψηφίσματος, πολλὴν χάριν καταθέμενοι, ἀλλ'
ὐτοὶ προελόμενοι ἄνευ δόγματος ὑμετέρου. ἐκ δὲ τούτου τοῦ τρόπου συνέβαινε
ὺς μὲν θεατὰς καὶ τοὺς χορηγοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγωνιστὰς ἐνοχλεῖσθαι, τοὺς δὲ
νακηρυττομένους ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ μείζοσι τιμαῖς τιμᾶσθαι τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου
εφανουμένων.

(B) Τρίτον δὲ καὶ τῶν προειρημένων μέγιστόν ἐστιν ὃ μέλλω λέγειν.
λίππου γὰρ οὐ καταφρονοῦντος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οὐδ' ἀγνοοῦντος, οὐ γὰρ ἦν
ύνετος, ὅτι περὶ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀγαθῶν ἐν ἡμέρας μικρῷ μέρει διαγωνιεῖται,
ὶ διὰ ταῦτα βουλομένου ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰρήνην καὶ πρεσβείας ἀποστέλλειν
λλοντος, καὶ τῶν ἀρχόντων τῶν ἐν Θήβαις φοβουμένων τὸν ἐπιόντα κίνδυνον,
κότῶς· οὐ γὰρ ῥήτωρ ἀστράτευτος καὶ λιπὼν τὴν τάξιν αὐτοὺς ἐνουθέτησεν,
λλ' ὁ Φωκικὸς πόλεμος δεκαετὴς γεγονὼς ἀείμνηστον παιδείαν αὐτοὺς ἐπαίδευσε,
ύτων δὲ ἐχόντων οὕτως αἰσθόμενος Δημοσθένης, καὶ τοὺς Βοιωτάρχας ὑπο-
εύσας μέλλειν εἰρήνην ἰδίᾳ ποιεῖσθαι χρυσίον ἄνευ αὐτοῦ παρὰ Φιλίππου
βόντας, ἀβίωτον ἡγησάμενος εἶναι, εἴ τινος ἀπολειφθήσεται δωροδοκίας,
απηδήσας ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, οὐδενὸς ἀνθρώπων λέγοντος οὐθ' ὡς δεῖ ποιεῖσθαι
ὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνην οὐθ' ὡς οὐ δεῖ, ἀλλ' ὡς ᾤετο, τοῦτο κήρυγμά τι τοῖς
ιωτάρχαις προκηρύττων ἀναφέρειν αὐτῷ τὰ μέρη τῶν λημμάτων, διώμνυτο τὴν
θηνᾶν, ἣν, ὡς ἔοικε, Φειδίας ἐνεργολαβεῖν εἰργάσατο καὶ ἐνεπιορκεῖν Δημοσ-
νει, ἡ μὴν, εἴ τις ἐρεῖ, ὡς χρὴ πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι, ἀπάξειν

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Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Εἰ τοίνυν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀληθὴς ἦν ὁ παρὰ τούτων λόγος καὶ ἦσαν δύο κείμενοι νόμοι περὶ τῶν κηρυγμάτων, ἐξ ἀνάγκης, οἶμαι, τῶν μὲν θεσμοθετῶν ἐξευρόντων, τῶν δὲ πρυτάνεων ἀποδόντων τοῖς νομοθέταις ἀνήρητ' ἂν ὁ ἕτερος τῶν νόμων, ἤτοι ὁ τὴν ἐξουσίαν δεδωκὼς ἀνειπεῖν ἢ ὁ ἀπαγορεύων· ὁπότε δὲ μηδὲν τούτων γεγένηται, φανερῶς δή που ἐξελέγχονται οὐ μόνον ψευδῆ λέγοντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ παντελῶς ἀδύνατα γενέσθαι. ὅθεν δὲ δὴ τὸ ψεῦδος τοῦτο ἐπιφέρουσιν, ἐγὼ διδάξω ὑμᾶς προειπὼν, ὧν ἕνεκα οἱ νόμοι ἐτέθησαν οἱ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ κηρυγμάτων. γιγνομένων γὰρ τῶν ἐν ἄστει τραγῳδῶν ἀνεκήρυττόν τινες, οὐ πείσαντες τὸν δῆμον, οἱ μὲν ὅτι στεφανοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν φυλετῶν, ἕτεροι δ' ὑπὸ τῶν δημοτῶν· ἄλλοι δέ τινες ὑποκηρυξάμενοι τοὺς αὑτῶν οἰκέτας ἀφίεσαν ἀπελευθέρους, μάρτυρας τῆς ἀπελευθερίας τοὺς Ἕλληνας ποιούμενοι. ὃ δ' ἦν ἐπιφθονώτατον, προξενίας τινὲς εὑρημένοι ἐν ταῖς ἔξω πόλεσι διεπράττοντο ἀναγορεύεσθαι, ὅτι στεφανοῖ αὐτοὺς ὁ δῆμος, εἰ οὕτω τύχοι, ὁ τῶν Ῥοδίων ἢ Χίων ἢ καὶ ἄλλης τινὸς πόλεως ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα καὶ ἀνδραγαθίας. καὶ ταῦτ' ἔπραττον οὐχ ὥσπερ οἱ ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς τῆς ὑμετέρας στεφανούμενοι ἢ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, πείσαντες ὑμᾶς καὶ μετὰ ψηφίσματος, πολλὴν χάριν καταθέμενοι, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ προελόμενοι ἄνευ δόγματος ὑμετέρου. ἐκ δὲ τούτου τοῦ τρόπου συνέβαινε τοὺς μὲν θεατὰς καὶ τοὺς χορηγοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγωνιστὰς ἐνοχλεῖσθαι, τοὺς δὲ ἀνακηρυττομένους ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ μείζοσι τιμαῖς τιμᾶσθαι τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου στεφανουμένων.

(B) Τρίτον δὲ καὶ τῶν προειρημένων μέγιστόν ἐστιν ὃ μέλλω λέγειν. Φιλίππου γὰρ οὐ καταφρονοῦντος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οὐδ' ἀγνοοῦντος, οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἀσύνετος, ὅτι περὶ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀγαθῶν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μικρῷ μέρει διαγωνιεῖται, καὶ διὰ ταῦτα βουλομένου ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰρήνην καὶ πρεσβείας ἀποστέλλειν μέλλοντος, καὶ τῶν ἀρχόντων τῶν ἐν Θήβαις φοβουμένων τὸν ἐπιόντα κίνδυνον, εἰκότως· οὐ γὰρ ῥήτωρ ἀστράτευτος καὶ λιπὼν τὴν τάξιν αὐτοὺς ἐνουθέτησεν, ἀλλ' ὁ Φωκικὸς πόλεμος δεκαετὴς γεγονὼς ἀείμνηστον παιδείαν αὐτοὺς ἐπαίδευσε, τούτων δὲ ἐχόντων οὕτως αἰσθόμενος Δημοσθένης, καὶ τοὺς Βοιωτάρχας ὑποπτεύσας μέλλειν εἰρήνην ἰδίᾳ ποιεῖσθαι χρυσίον ἄνευ αὐτοῦ παρὰ Φιλίππου λαβόντας, ἀβίωτον ἡγησάμενος εἶναι, εἴ τινος ἀπολειφθήσεται δωροδοκίας, ἀναπηδήσας ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, οὐδενὸς ἀνθρώπων λέγοντος οὔθ' ὡς δεῖ ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνην οὔθ' ὡς οὐ δεῖ, ἀλλ' ὡς ᾤετο, τοῦτο κήρυγμά τι τοῖς Βοιωτάρχαις προκηρύττων ἀναφέρειν αὐτῷ τὰ μέρη τῶν λημμάτων, διώμνυτο τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν, ἣν, ὡς ἔοικε, Φειδίας ἐνεργολαβεῖν εἰργάσατο καὶ ἐνεπιορκεῖν Δημοσθένει, ἡ μὴν, εἴ τις ἐρεῖ, ὡς χρὴ πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι, ἀπάξειν

εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἐπιλαβόμενος τῶν τριχῶν, ἀπομιμούμενος τὴν Κλεοφῶντος πολιτείαν, ὃς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους πολέμου, ὡς λέγεται, τὴν πόλιν ἀπώλεσεν.

2. (*a*) Describe the process of legislation, and the functions and duties of (1) the Βουλή, and (2) of the Ἐκκλησία under the Athenian constitution. (*b*) Point out the distinction between a *ψήφισμα*, *προβούλευμα*, and *νόμος*.

3. Parse and analyse the following words, giving the stems and stating to what class they severally belong:—*διαγωνεῖται. ἀστράτευτος. λιπών. δεκαετής. γεγονώς. αἰσθόμενος. ἀπολειφθήσεται. δωροδοκία. ἐξεληλυθότας. πολιτευμάτων. συκοφάντην. ἀφελόντας. ἀκαλλιερήτων. λιμόν. λοιμόν.*

4. Write explanatory notes on the following terms and expressions:—(*a*) *προέδροι.* (*b*) *χείροτονία.* (*c*) *πρυτάνεις.* (*d*) *εἰσαγγελία.* (*e*) *αἱ τῶν παρανόμων γραφαί.* (*f*) *εὔθυναι.* (*g*) Εὐμολπίδες καὶ Κηρυκες. (*h*) *προξενίας τινὲς εὑρημένοι.*

5. Translate:—

(C) ΦΙ. *ὦ φίλτατον μὲν ἦμαρ, ἥδιστος δ' ἀνὴρ,*
φίλοι δὲ ναῦται, πῶς ἂν ὑμῖν ἐμφανὴς
ἔργῳ γενοίμην, ὡς μ' ἔθεσθε προσφιλῆ.
ἴωμεν, ὦ παῖ, προσκύσαντε τὴν ἔσω
ἄοικον εἰσοίκησιν, ὡς με καὶ μάθῃς
ἀφ' ὧν διέζων, ὡς τ' ἔφυν εὐκάρδιος.
οἶμαι γὰρ οὐδ' ἂν ὄμμασιν μόνην θέαν
ἄλλον λαβόντα πλὴν ἐμοῦ τλῆναι τάδε·
ἐγὼ δ' ἀνάγκῃ προὔμαθον στέργειν κακά.
ΧΟ. *ἐπίσχετον, μάθωμεν. ἄνδρε γὰρ δύο,*
ὁ μὲν νεὼς σῆς ναυβάτης, ὁ δ' ἀλλόθρους,
χωρεῖτον, ὧν μαθόντες αὖθις εἴσιτον.
ΕΜ. *Ἀχιλλέως παῖ, τόνδε τὸν ξυνέμπορον,*
ὃς ἦν νεὼς σῆς σὼν δυοῖν ἄλλοιν φύλαξ,
ἐκέλευσ' ἐμοί σε ποῦ κυρῶν εἴης φράσαι,
ἐπείπερ ἀντέκυρσα, δοξάζων μὲν οὔ,
τύχῃ δέ πως πρὸς ταυτὸν ὁρμισθεὶς πέδον.
πλέων γὰρ ὡς ναύκληρος οὐ πολλῷ στόλῳ
ἐξ Ἰλίου πρὸς οἶκον ἐς τὴν εὔβοτρυν
Πεπάρηθον, ὡς ἤκουσα τοὺς ναύτας ὅτι
σοὶ πάντες εἶεν συννεναυστοληκότες,
ἔδοξέ μοι μὴ σῖγα, πρὶν φράσαιμί σοι,
τὸν πλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι, προστυχόντι τῶν ἴσων.
οὐδὲν σύ που κάτοισθα τῶν σαυτοῦ πέρι,
ἃ τοῖσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἀμφὶ σοῦ νέα
βουλεύματ' ἐστί· κοὐ μόνον βουλεύματα,
ἀλλ' ἔργα δρώμεν' οὐκ ἔτ' ἐξαργούμενα.

(D). ΦΙ. ὦ κοίλας πέτρας γύαλον
θερμὸν καὶ παγετῶδες, ὥς σ'
οὐκ ἐμελλον ἄρ', ὦ τάλας,
λείψειν οὐδέποτ', ἀλλά μοι
καὶ θνήσκοντι συνοίσει.
ὤμοι μοί μοι.
ὦ πληρέστατον αὔλιον
λύπας τᾶς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ τάλαν,
τίπτ' αὖ μοι τὸ κατ' ἄμαρ
ἔσται; τοῦ ποτε τεύξομαι
σιτονόμου μέλεος πόθεν ἐλπίδος;
εἴθ' αἰθέρος ἄνω
πτωκάδες ὀξυτόνου διὰ πνεύματος
ἕλωσί μ'. οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἰσχω.
ΧΟ. σύ τοι σύ τοι κατηξίωσας, ὦ βαρύποτμ', οὐκ
ἄλλοθεν ἀ τύχα ἀδ' ἀπὸ μείζονος,
εὖτέ γε παρὸν φρονῆσαι
τοῦ πλέονος δαίμονος εἵλου τὸ κάκιον ἀντί.
ΦΙ. ὦ τλάμων τλάμων ἄρ' ἐγὼ
καὶ μόχθῳ λωβατὸς, ὃς ἤ-
δη μεν' οὐδενὸς ὕστερον
ἀνδρῶν εἰσοπίσω τάλας
ναίων ἐνθάδ' ὀλοῦμαι,
αἰαῖ αἰαῖ,
οὐ φορβὰν ἔτι προσφέρων,
οὐ πτανῶν ἀπ' ἐμῶν ὅπλων
κραταιαῖς μετὰ χερσὶν
ἰσχων· ἀλλά μοι ἀσκοπα
κρυπτά τ' ἔπη δολερᾶς ὑπέδυ φρενός.

6. Give the different interpretations that have been given of the following extracts:—(*a*) *ἀλλ' ἡδὺ γάρ τοι κτῆμα τῆς νίκης λαβεῖν, τόλμα.* (*b*) *ὡς εἶδον ἐκ πολλοῦ σάλου εὔδοντα.* (*c*) *οὐ πολὺν χρόνον μ' ἐπέσχον * * ταχύ.* (*d*) *ὀμμασι δ' ἀντίσχοις τάνδ' αἴγλαν.*

7. Explain the use of the Genitive in the following passages:—(*a*) *σὺ μὲν πέπλευκας * * * τοῦ πρώτου στόλου.* (*b*) *πῶς δέ μοι τἀντεῦθεν φροντίδος.* (*c*) *τὸ ἐλπίδων ἄπιστον οἰκούρημα.* (*d*) *ἀλλ' ἐνθάδ' ἤδη τοῦδε τοῦ πάθους κυρῶ.*

9. Explain the formation and give the equivalents of the following:—*χὠ. κᾆτα. ἀνήρ. θἀτερα. ταὐτῷ. ἐγᾧμαι. προὔρου. ἐμοὐστι.*

9. (*a*) Give the name and scheme of the metre of ext. (A). (*b*) Scan the first four vss. of (A). (*c*) Write down the Doric forms in extract (D) and give the Attic forms for them.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

LATIN.—VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Æneas mœsto defixus lumina vultu
Ingreditur, linquens antrum; cæcosque volutat
Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant;
Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum
Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indignâ morte peremtum;
Misenum Æoliden: quo non præstantior alter
Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes; Hectora circum
Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hastâ:
Postquam illum vitâ victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Æneæ sese fortissimus heros
Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
Sed tum, forte cavâ dum personat æquora conchâ,
Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
Æmulus exceptum Triton (si credere dignum est)
Inter saxa virum spumosâ immerserat undâ.
Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant;
Præcipue pius Æneas. Tum jussa Sibyllæ,
Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulchri
Congerere arboribus, cœloque educere certant.

(B) Hinc via, Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic cœno vastâque voragine gurges
Æstuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon: cui plurima mento
Canities inculta jacet; stant lumina flammâ;
Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat
Et ferrugineâ subvectat corpora cymbâ,
Jam senior; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat;
Matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vitâ
Magnanimûm heroum; pueri innuptæque puellæ
Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum:
Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia; aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis.

Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore:
Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos;
Ast alios longe submotos arcet arenâ.

(C) Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella;
Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires:
Tuque prior, tu, parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;
Projice tela manu, sanguis meus.
Ille triumphatâ Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, cæsis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Æaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli;
Ultus avos Trojæ, templa et temerata Minervæ.
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus? aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ? parvoque potentem
Fabricium? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,
Credo equidem; vivos ducent de marmore vultus;
Orabunt causas melius; cœlique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.

2. Discuss the grammatical construction and interpretation of the following extracts, and state the grounds of your explanations:—

(*a*) Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cælo.
(*b*) Non indebita posco regna meis fatis.
(*c*) Sed terræ graviora (pericula) manent.
(*d*) Gaudet cognomine terra (alii, *terræ*.)
(*e*) Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
Massylum gentis prætentaque Syrtibus arva.
(*f*) O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis.
(*g*) Primo avolso non deficit alter aureus.
(*h*) Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivæ.

3. Parse (giving the first Sing. Present, Perfect and Future, Indicative, of each,) the following verbs:—incubuere, supposta, sepulto, præterlabere, attigerint, lætere, defixæ, districti, perlegerent, obstitit, sequēre, petivit, elata, defuncte, strictam, desueta.

4. Give the etymology of the following, and the cognate forms of any in Greek or English:—brumali, armis, ambages, bibulam, operta, fulmen, instar, juga, postuma, seclusum, oblivia, caminis, exsomnis, mœnia, lacerum, populata.

5. (*a*) Give the scheme of the metre and scan the first six vss. of extract (A).

(*b*) Explain, briefly, the historical allusions of extract (C).

(*c*) Give the Greek of which the following are translations:—Sic fatur lacrimans. Semina flammæ. Demens. Æquor marmoreum.

6. Decline the following nouns, showing distinctly the stem and the case-endings in each :—lampas. poema. bos. lapis. iter. salus. falx. nix.

7. State the difference in meaning between :—(*a*) lēvis and lĕvis; māla and măla; satīs and satĭs; fūgēre and fŭgĕre. (*b*) The sing. and plu. of the following nouns :—ædes, copia, litera, castrum. (*c*) Give the gender of the following nouns :—poesis, anguis, carmen, panis, crus, clavis, dies, vates, ordo, humus, fons.

8. (*a*) Write down the Perf., Sup., and Infin. of :—bibo. cado. lino. frigo. pendo. pango. (*b*) Form the following compounds :—(1) capiò with *ad* and *red*. (2) eo with *cum* and *trans*. (3) fero with *ex* and *sub*. (4) premo with *in* and *sub*. (5) ago with *cum* and *ad*. (6) emo with *pro* and *sub*.

9. (*a*) Explain, and illustrate by examples, the usage of (1) the *Partitive* Genitive; (2) the *Objective* Genitive; (3) the Genitive of *Quality*. (*b*) State the difference in meaning between :— patiens *labores* and patiens *laborum*, and puer *boni animi* and puer *bono animo*. (*c*) After what class of Adverbs is the Partitive Genitive used? Give examples.

10. (*a*) Illustrate the construction which the following verbs severally take :—*misereor*, *piget*, *tædet* and *interest*. How do you explain the construction of *interest* with the Pronouns meā, tuā, &c. (*b*) What is meant by the *Cognate* Accusative and the Accusative of *Limitation*? (*c*) Name the Prepositions with which Intransitive Verbs of motion being compounded become Transitive.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—LIVY.—BOOK XXI.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Præceps vestra, Romani, et prior legatio fuit, cum Hannibalem tamquam suo consilio Saguntum oppugnantem deposcebatis : ceterum hæc legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior : tunc enim Hannibal et insimulabatur et deposcebatur, nunc ab nobis et confessio culpæ exprimitur et, ut a confessis, res extemplo repetuntur. Ego autem non privato publicone consilio Saguntum oppugnatum sit quærendum censeam, sed utrum jure an injuria. Nostra enim hæc quæstio atque animadversio in civem nostrum est, quid nostro aut suo fecerit arbitrio : vobiscum una disceptatio est, licueritne per fœdus fieri. Itaque quoniam discerni placet, quid publico consilio, quid sua sponte imperatores faciant, nobis vobiscum fœdus est a C. Lutatio consule ictum, in quo cum caveretur utrorumque sociis, nihil de Saguntinis, necdum enim erant socii vestri, cautum est. At enim eo fœdere, quod cum Hasdrubale ictum est, Saguntini excipiuntur. Adversus quod ego nihil dicturus sum nisi quod a vobis didici : vos enim, quod C. Lutatius consul primo nobiscum fœdus fecit, quia neque auctoritate patrum nec populi jussu ictum erat, negastis vos eo teneri : itaque aliud de integro fœdus publico consilio ictum est. Si vos non tenent fœdera vestra nisi ex auctoritate aut jussu vestro icta, ne nos quidem Hasdrubalis fœdus, quod nobis insciis fecit, obligare potuit. Proinde omittite Sagunti atque Hiberi mentionem facere et, quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat.

(B) His adhortationibus incitatos corpora curare atque ad iter se parare jubet. Postero die profectus adversa ripa Rhodani mediterranea Galliæ petit, non quia rectior ad Alpes via esset, sed quantum a mari recessisset, minus obvium fore Romanum credens, cum quo, prius quam in Italiam ventum foret, non erat in animo manus conserere. Quartis castris ad Insulam pervenit. Ibi Isara Rhodanusque amnis diversis ex Alpibus decurrentes agri aliquantum amplexi, confluunt in unum : mediis campis Insulæ nomen inditum : incolunt prope Allobroges, gens jam inde nulla Gallica gente opibus aut fama inferior. Tum discors erat : regni certamine ambigebant fratres : major et qui prius imperitarat, Brancus nomine, minore ab fratre et cœtu juniorum, qui jure minus, vi plus poterat, pellebatur. Hujus sedi tionis peropportuna disceptatio cum ad Hannibalem delata esset, arbiter regni factus, quod ea senatus principumque sententia fuerat, imperium majori restituit. Ob id meritum commeatu copiaque rerum omnium, maxime vestis, est adjutus, quod infames frigoribus Alpes præparari cogebant. Sedatis Hannibal certaminibus Allobrogum, cum jam Alpes peteret, non recta regione iter instituit sed ad lævam in Tricastinos flexit, inde per extremam oram Vocontiorum agri tendit in Tricorios haud usquam inpedita via, priusquam ad Druentiam flumen pervenit.

(C) Hannibalis interim miles, ignibus ante tentoria factis, oleoque per manipulos, ut mollirent artus, misso, et cibo per otium capto, ubi trans-

gressos flumen hostes nuntiatum est, alacer animis corporibusque arma capit, atque in aciem procedit. Baleares locat ante signa, levem armaturam, octo ferme millia hominum, dein graviorem armis peditem, quod virium, quod roboris erat. In cornibus circumfudit decem millia equitum et ab cornibus in utramque partem divisos elephantos statuit. Consul effusos sequentes equites, cum ab resistentibus subito Numidis incauti exciperentur, signo receptui dato, revocatos circumdedit peditibus: duodeviginti millia Romani erant, socium nominis Latini viginti, auxilia præterea Cenomanorum: ea sola in fide manserat Gallica gens. Iis copiis concursum est. Prælium a Baliaribus ortum est: quibus cum majore robore legiones obsisterent, deductæ propere in cornua leves armaturæ sunt; quæ res efficit ut equitatus Romanus extemplo urgeretur: nam cum vix jam per se resisterent decem millibus equitum quattuor millia, et fessi integris plerisque, obruti sunt insuper velut nube jaculorum a Baliaribus conjecta: ad hoc elephanti eminentes ab extremis cornibus, equis maxime non visu modo, sed odore insolito territis, fugam late faciebant. Pedestris pugna par animis magis quam viribus erat, quas recentes Pœnus, paulo ante curatis corporibus, in prælium attulerat: contra jejuna fessaque corpora Romanis et rigentia gelu torpebant.

2. Translale the following extracts and explain their grammatical construction :—

(*a*) Quamquam, etsi priore fœdere staretur, satis cautum erat Saguntinis, sociis utrorumque exceptis. (*b*) Velut æquus judex unde jus stabat ei victoriam dedit. (*c*) Perversis rupibus juxta invia ac devia adsueti decurrunt. (*d*) Miles alacer animis corporibusque. (*e*) Profectus adversa ripa Rhodani. (*f*) Et quibusdam volentibus novas res fore. (Illustrate (*f*) from the Greek.)

3. Write short explanatory notes on the following military terms :—(1) stativa castra. (2) rupem munire. (3) custodiæ. (4) stationes. (5) vigiliæ. (6) turris mobilis. (7) quartis castris. (8) suo justo equitatu.

4. (*a*) In extract (B) some mss. have *Arar* instead of the reading of the text :—show that *Arar* cannot be the correct reading. (*b*) Discuss Livy's account of Hannibal's march up the Rhone and his passage of the Alps, and point out wherein it differs from that of Polybius and is inconsistent with itself. (*c*) State the relative geographical position of the several passes of the Alps, and give their ancient and modern names. State the geographical position and give the modern names of :—Augusta Taurinorum, Hiera, Ariminum, Messana, Mutina.

5. Parse the following verbs, and give the stem and composition of each :—profectus, recessisset, conserere, relata, adjutus, propulsatum, transieris, occupavit, perlicit, excisa, prodidit, spretorum.

6. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words found in this book :—pedetentim, cæmenta, libatis, infestum, armatam ornatamque (classem), instratis, furtim, lustrata, nuncupatio, lixa, paludatus.

7. State the difference in meaning between :—agmen, exercitus, acies; mœnia, murus; obsidio, oppugnatio; pugna, proelium; vectigalis, stipendarius; opportunitas, occasio; campus, ager; vires, robur; tumultus, bellum; potestas, potentia; ripa, ora, littus.

8. Mark the quantity of the penultimate in the following :—Ticinus, Messana, Aegates, Mutina, Rhodanus, Melita, Ariminum, maritimus, irritat, comparo, trucido, vetitus.

9. (*a*) Decline the following words :—ŏs, plebs, interpres, pecus, creber, alter. (*b*) Write down the Perf., Sup., and Inf. of :—saucio, salio, volvo, luo, pando, fundo. (*c*) Form the following :—(1) Inceptives from *crepo*, and *mitis ;* (2) Desideratives from *edo*, *pario ;* (3) Frequentives from *cano*, *clamo*, *adjuvo*.

10. (*a*) Give the exact meaning of the Demonstrative Pronouns Hic, Ille, and Iste. (*b*) Name the principal Relative Pronouns and give their respective Correlatives. (*c*) Write down the Interrogative particles and illustrate their use.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—TERENCE.—PHORMIO.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Lex est, ut orbae, qui sunt genere proxumi,
iis nubant, et illos ducere eadem haec lex iubet.
Ego te cognatum dicam, et tibi scribam dicam:
paternum amicum me adsimulabo virginis:
ad iudices veniemus: qui fuerit pater,
quae mater, qui cognata tibi sit; omnia haec
confingam: quod erit mihi bonum atque commodum,
quum tu horum nihil refelles, vincam scilicet.
Pater aderit: mihi paratae lites: quid mea?
illa quidem nostra erit. DA. Iocularem audaciam.
GE. Persuasumst homini. Factumst. Ventumst; vincimur:
duxit. DA. Quid narras? GE. Hoc quod audis. DA. O Geta,
quid te futurumst? GE. Nescio hercle: unum hoc scio,
quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo. DA. Places:
hem istuc virist officium. GE. In me omnis spes mihi est.
DA. Laudo. GE. Ad precatorem adeam credo, qui mihi
sic oret: nunc amitte quaeso hunc: ceterum
posthac si quicquam, nihil precor. Tantummodo
non addit: ubi ego hinc abiero vel occidito.
DA. Quid paedagogus ille qui citharistriam?
quid rei gerit? GE. Sic, tenuiter. DA. Non multum habet
quod det fortasse. GE. Immo nihil, nisi, spem meram.
DA. Pater eius rediit, annon? GE. Nondum. DA. Quid? senem
quoad exspectatis vestrum? GE. Non certum scio:
sed epistolam ab eo adlatam esse audivi modo:
et ad portitores esse delatam; hanc petam.
DA. Numquid, Geta, aliud me vis? GE. Ut bene sit tibi.
Puer heus. Nemon huc prodit? Cape, da hoc Dorcio.

(B) Ego hominem callidiorem vidi neminem
quam Phormionem. Venio ad hominem, ut dicerem
argentum opus esse, et id quo pacto fieret.
Vixdum dimidium dixeram, intellexerat:
gaudebat: me laudabat: quaerebat senem.
Dis gratias agebat, tempus sibi dari,
ubi Phaedriae se ostenderet nihilo minus
amicum esse, quam Antiphoni. Hominem ad forum
iussi opperiri: eo me esse adducturum senem.
Sed eccum ipsum. Quis est ulterior? attat Phaedriae
pater venit. Sed quid pertimui autem belua?
an quia, quos fallam, pro uno duo sunt mihi dati?
Commodius esse opinor duplici spe utier.
Petam hinc unde a primo institui: is si dat, sat est:
si ab eo nil fiet, tum hunc adoriar hospitem.

(C) NAU. Qui nominat me? CH. Hem. NAU. Quid istuc turbaest obsecro,
mi vir? PH. Ehem, quid nunc obstipuisti? NAU. Quis hic homost?
Non mihi respondes? PH. Hicine ut tibi respondeat?
qui hercle, ubi sit, nescit. CH. Cave isti quicquam creduas.
PH. Abi, tange: si non totus friget, me enica.
CH. Nihil est. NAU. Quid ergo est quod istic narrat? PH. Iam scies:
ausculta. CH. Pergin credere? NAU. Quid ergo obsecro
huic credam, qui nil dixit? PH. Delirat miser
timore. NAU. Non pol temerest, quod tu tam times.
CH. Egon timeo? PH. Recte sane: quando nil times,
et hoc nihil est quod ego dico, tu narra. DE. Scelus,
tibi narret? PH. Ohe tu, factumst abs te sedulo
pro fratre. NAU. Mi vir, non mihi dicis? CH. At. NAU. Quid at?
CH. Non opus est dicto. PH. Tibi quidem: at scito huic opust.
In Lemno...CH. Hem, quid agis? DE. Non taces? PH. clam te...CH.
Hei mihi.
PH. uxorem duxit. NAU. Mi homo, di melius duint.
PH. Sic factumst. NAU. Perii misera. PH. et inde filiam
suscepit iam unam, dum tu dormis. CH. Quid agimus?
NAU. Pro di immortales, facinus indignum et malum.
PH. Hoc actumst. NAU. An quicquam hodie est factum indignius?
Qui mi, ubi ad uxores ventumst, num fiunt senes?
Demipho, te appello; nam cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui.
Haecine erant itiones crebrae et mansiones diutinae
Lemni? haecine erat ea quae nostros fructus minuit vilitas?
DE. Ego, Nausistrata, esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego;
sed ea quin sit ignoscenda. PH. Verba fiunt mortuo.

2. Write a sketch of the life of Terence, naming the celebrated men with whom he lived on terms of intimacy. How did this intimacy affect his literary reputation? Write down the names of the plays of Terence, and state from what class of Greek Comedy they were adopted.

3. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extracts, and point out any peculiarities that occur:—(*a*) Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene. (*b*) Lex est, ut orbæ qui sunt genere proximi eis nubant; et illos ducere eadem hæc lex jubet. (*c*) Antipho me excruciat animi. (*d*) Functus est adolescentuli officium liberalis. (*e*) Ut te omnes Di malis exemplis perdant. (*f*) Vin satis quæsitum mihi istuc esse? (*g*) Argentum quod habes condonamus te.

4. Write explanatory notes on the following:—(1) Verba fiunt mortuo. (2) Ostium concrepuit abs te. (3) Versura solves. (4) Ita fugias ne præter casam. (5) Ad restim res rediit. (6) Illis repudium renuntiet. (7) Te ne asymbolum venire. (8) Injuriarum scriptam dicam. (9) In subsidiis hic ero succenturiatus. (10) Actum ne agas.

5. Give the entymology and meaning of:—oppido, pauxillulum, admodum, nervum, hariolus, palæstra, pedetentim, ulcus, sobrinum, statim, ultro, viduam, scrupulus, sedulo.

6. Give the derivation, together with the literal and metaphorical meaning, of the following verbs used in this play:—ogganniat, mactatum, patrocinari, delibutum, putasti, emunxi, defetiscar, confutavit, expiscare, derivem.

7. Parse the following verbs, and give the later for the old forms:—faxo, pudere, defungier, creduas, obstipuisti, lautum, rescivit, consuevit, possiet, duit, adjurit, intristi, comparsit, transdere.

8. (*a*) Explain the use of the Dative with the verbs *vaco*, *nubo*, and *supplico*. (*b*) What is meant by the *Dativus Ethicus?* Illustrate its use. (*c*) What is the difference in meaning between the Genitive of Quality and the Ablative of Quality?

9. (*a*) Explain the construction of (1) *opus est;* (2) *refert;* (3) *licet.* (*b*) State the difference in meaning between:—*primus* dixit, *primum* dixit, and *primo* dixit. (*c*) When do you use *nostrum*, *vestrum*, when *nostri*, *vestri?*

10. (*a*) Write the principal parts of the following verbs:—crepo, lavo, juvo, maneo, luceo, pendeo, pendo, demo. (*b*) Form the following compounds:—fateor with *cum* and *in;* gradior with *ad* and *pro;* specio with *sub* and *ad;* cædo with *ex* and *ob.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL, 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—{ TACITUS.—ANNALS, BOOK I.
{ TERENCE.—ADELPHI.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) "Non mihi uxor aut filius patre et re publica cariores sunt: sed illum quidem sua majestas, imperium Romanum ceteri exercitus defendent. Conjugem et liberos meos, quos pro gloria vestra libens ad exitium offerrem, nunc procul a furentibus summoveo, ut quidquid istuc sceleris imminet, meo tantum sanguine pietur, neve occisus Augusti pronepos, interfecta Tiberii nurus, nocentiores vos faciat. Quid enim per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis? Quod nomen huic cœtui dabo? *Militesne* appellem, qui filium imperatoris vestri vallo et armis circumsedistis, an *cives*, quibus tam projecta senatus auctoritas? Hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis. Divus Julius seditionem exercitus verbo uno compescuit, *Quirites* vocando qui sacramentum ejus detractabant. Divus Augustus vultu et aspectu Actiacas legiones exterruit. Nos, ut nondum eosdem, ita ex illis ortos si Hispaniæ Syriæve miles aspernaretur, tamen mirum et indignum erat. Primane et vicesima legiones, illa signis a Tiberio acceptis, tu tot præliorum socia, tot præmis aucta, egregiam duci vestro gratiam refertis? Hunc ego nuntium patri, læta omnia aliis e provinciis audienti, feram? Ipsius tirones, ipsius veteranos non missione, non pecunia satiatos; hic tantum interfici centuriones, ejici tribunos, includi legatos, infecta sanguine castra, flumina; meque precariam animam inter infensos trahere."

(B) At Germanicus legionum, quas navibus vexerat, secundam et quartam decimam itinere terrestri P. Vitellio ducendas tradit, quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret. Vitellius primum iter sicca humo aut modice adlabente æstu quietum habuit: mox impulsu aquilonis, simul sidere æquinoctii, quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, rapi agique agmen. Et opplebantur terræ: eadem freto, litori, campis, facies; neque discerni poterant incerta ab solidis, brevia a profundis. Sternuntur fluctibus, hauriuntur gurgitibus jumenta, sarcinæ; corpora examina interfluunt, occursant. Permiscentur inter se manipuli, modo pectore modo ore tenus exstantes, aliquando subtracto solo disjecti aut obruti. Non vox et mutui hortatus juvabant, adversante unda; nihil strenuus ab ignavo, sapiens ab imprudenti, consilia a casu differre: cuncta pari violentia involvebantur. Tandem Vitellius in editiora enisus eodem agmen subduxit. Pernoctavere sine utensilibus, sine igni, magna pars nudo aut mulcato corpore, haud minus miserabiles quam quos hostis circumsidet: quippe illis etiam honestæ mortis usus, his inglorium exitium. Lux reddidit terram, penetratumque ad amnem Visurgin, quo Cæsar classe contenderat. Impositæ dein legiones, vagante fama submersas; nec fides salutis, antequam Cæsarem exercitumque reducem videre.

2. (*a*) Convert extract (A) into the *oratio obliqua*, making it dependent on "Germanicus dixit," and, where a question occurs on "interrogavit." (*b*) What mood is employed in the *oratio obliqua* when

the question is one of appeal merely? (*c*) Write a short critique on the style of Tacitus, pointing out peculiarities in the grammatical and rhetorical structure of his sentences.

3. Analyse the construction of the following passages, and state the syntactical laws which they respectively illustrate:—(*a*) Deorum injurias dis curæ (scripsit). (*b*) Dum veritati consulitur. (*c*) Quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret. (*d*) Trudebantur in paludem gnaram vincentibus, iniquam nesciis, ni Cæsar productas legiones instruxisset. (*e*) Utque signis et aquilis per superbiam inluserit. (*f*) Give the various constructions of nouns with *illudere*.

4. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—(1) Centesimam rerum venalium. (2) Lucaris. (3) Veniam ordinis petenti. (4) Judicia majestatis. (5) Triumphalia insignia. (6) Decumana porta. (7) Struendum vallum, petendus agger. (8) Sodales Titios.

5. Translate:—

CTESIPHO. SYRUS. SANNIO.

(C) CT. Abs quivis homine, quum est opus, beneficium accipere gaudeas:
verum enimvero id demum iuvat, si, quem aequomst facere, is bene facit.
O frater frater, quid ego nunc te laudem? Satis certo scio;
numquam ita magnifice quicquam dicam, id virtus quin superet tua:
itaque unam hanc rem me habere praeter alios praecipuam arbitror,
fratrem homini nemini esse primarum artium magis principem.
SY. O Ctesipho. CT. O Syre, Aeschinus ubi est? SY. Ellum, te exspectat domi. CT. Hem.
SY. Quid est? CT. Quid sit? illius opera, Syre, nunc vivo: festivom caput,
quine omnia sibi post putavit esse prae meo commodo:
maledicta, famam, meum amorem, et peccatum in se transtulit.
Nil pote supra. Quidnam foris crepuit? SY. Mane mane: ipse exit foras.

(D) DE. Laudo: Ctesipho, *patrissas:* abi, virum te iudico.
SY. Laudas? Nae ille continebit posthac, si sapiet, manus.
DE. Fortiter. SY. Perquam, quia miseram mulierem et me servolum,
qui referire non audebam, vicit: hui, perfortiter.
DE. Non potuit melius. Idem quod ego sentit te esse huic rei caput.
Sed estne frater intus? SY. Non est. DE. Ubi illum quaeram, cogito.
SY. Scio ubi sit, verum hodie numquam monstrabo. DE. Hem, quid ais? SY. Ita.
DE. Diminuetur tibi quidem iam cerebrum. SY. At nomen nescio
illius hominis, sed locum novi ubi sit. DE. Dic ergo locum.
SY. Nostin porticum apud *macellum* hanc deorsum? DE. Quidni noverim?
SY. Praeterito hac recta platea sursum: ubi eo veneris,
clivos deorsum vorsus est; hac praecipitato: postea
est ad hanc manum sacellum: ibi *angiportum* propter est.
DE. Quonam? SY. Illic ubi etiam caprificus magna est. DE. Novi. SY. Hac pergito.
DE. Id quidem angiportum non est pervium. SY. Verum hercle. Vah,
censen hominem me esse? Erravi: in porticum rursum redi:
sane hac multo propius ibis, et minor est erratio.

Scin Cratini huius ditis aedes? DE. Scio. SY. Ubi eas praeterieris
ad sinistram hac recta platea; ubi ad Dianae veneris,
ito ad dextram: prius quam ad portam venias, apud ipsum lacum
est *pistrilla*, exadvorsum fabrica: ibi est. DE. Quid ibi facit?
SY. Lectulos *in sole* ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit.
DE. Ubi potetis vos: bene sane. Sed cesso ad eum pergere?
SY. I sane: ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, silicernium.
Aeschinus odiose cessat; prandium corrumpitur:
Ctesipho autem in amore est totus. Ego iam prospiciam mihi:
nam iam adibo, atque unum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum,
carpam, et cyathos sorbilans paulatim hunc *producam diem*.

6. (*a*) Write short explanatory and critical notes on the words in Italics in extract (D). (*b*) Explain the following:—(1) Discrucior animi. (2) Ad Dianæ. (3) Ruri agere vitam. (4) Clanculum patres quæ alii faciunt. (5) Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? (6) Cupide accipiat faxo.

7. Give the meaning, composition, and derivation of the following words:—scrupulum, prolubium, maceriam, villi, mastigia, pultare, cedo, bellissimum, silicernium, oppido, edepol, sæclum.

8. (*a*) State the general rules for the sequence of Tenses in Latin. (*b*) Mention the impersonal verbs that take the construction of *ut* with the subjunctive. (*c*) Illustrate the various modes of construction with the Gerundive Participle.

9. (*a*) Illustrate the use of the Infinitive mood as a verbal substantive, and state in what cases it may be used. How are the other cases supplied? (*b*) In what Participles is the Latin verb deficient? With what class of verbs is the Perfect Participle found? (*c*) How are such expressions and constructions as the following to be explained? Patrem tam placidum reddo quam ovem. Galeam induitur. Vir cetera egregius. Mutat quadrata rotundis.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH :—3 TO 5 P.M.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) Translate into Greek :—

(*a*) The general of the Persians led his army into the country of the Athenians, and laid waste the greater part of it.

(*b*) The king himself said that it was a praiseworthy thing to speak well of all men.

(*c*) Never flatter those who do injury to their country and their friends.

(*d*) Treat well those who manage well the affairs of the state.

(*e*) Socrates, the philosopher, was both wise and good.

(*f*) Some spoke well of the king, whilst others spoke ill of him.

(*g*) The army came in order to ravage the greater part of the Peloponnesus.

(*h*) Whensoever he saw any doing what they ought, he praised them.

(B) Translate into Latin :—

(*a*) It is the duty of all men to obey the laws, and to be mindful of the benefits they receive from the commonwealth.

(*b*) Brutus pretended to be mad in order the more easily to deceive his enemies, and to serve his country.

(*c*) He said that he had slept a good sleep, but had dreamed a very strange dream.

(*d*) He was a man of a good disposition, and one whom no man excelled in valour and love to his country.

(*e*) He was born at Rome, educated at Athens, married a wife at Corinth, and died at Carthage.

(*f*) He acquired little wealth for himself, but left much for others.

(*g*) We ought to put confidence in those only who are the slaves of no vices.

(*h*) Cæsar made answer that his plan had been long formed.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH :—3 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

Cleobis and Bito were Argives by birth, and they had a fortune sufficient for their wants. Moreover, they were endowed with such bodily strength that they had both won prizes at the Games. This tale, in particular, is told of them. When the Argives were holding a festival in honour of the Goddess Hera, it was absolutely necessary that their mother should be taken to the temple in a car. Now the oxen did not return home from the field in time, and so the young men putting the yoke about their own necks, drew the car on which their mother was borne, and after they had drawn her five and thirty stadia they arrived at the temple. When they had performed this exploit, and had been the observed of the whole assembled multitude, a most happy end was given to their life. And in their case the deity clearly showed, how much better a thing for man is death than life. For the men of Argos, who were standing around, extolled the strength of the youths, and the women of Argos extolled the mother, in that she had obtained such children; whilst the mother herself, overjoyed at the exploit and at the renown that attended it, stood forth before the image and prayed that the Goddess would bestow upon Cleobis and Bito the greatest blessing that could befall mortals. And after this prayer, when they had offered sacrifice and had partaken of the feast, the young men fell asleep in the temple and never again awoke, but met with such an end of life.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH :—3 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

The next summer, Alcibiades sailed to Argos with twenty ships, and seized three hundred men, who were still thought to be suspicious characters, and to favour the cause of the Lacedæmonians; and these the Athenians deposited in the neighbouring Islands within their dominions. The Athenians also undertook an expedition against the island of Melos, with thirty ships of their own, six of the Chians, two of the Lesbians, sixteen hundred of their own heavy-armed, three hundred bowmen, twenty mounted archers, and about five thousand five hundred heavy-armed of the allies and the islanders. Now the Melians are a colony of the Lacedæmonians, and would not submit to the Athenians, like the rest of the islanders, but at first remained quiet as neutrals, and then, when the Athenians tried to compel them by devastating their land, went openly to war with them. The generals, therefore, Cleomedes, son of Lycomedes, and Tisias, son of Tisimachus, having gone and encamped in their territory with this armament, before injuring any part of the land, first sent ambassadors to hold a conference with them. These the Melians did not introduce to their popular assembly, but desired them to state the objects of their mission before the magistrates and the few.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH :—3 TO 5 P. M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

(A) Damon and Phintias had formed so strong a friendship for each other, that they were ready to die one for the other. When one of them had been condemned to death by Dionysius, the tyrant, and had obtained time in which to go home and arrange his affairs, the other did not hesitate to offer himself to the tyrant, as a surety for his friend's return, on the understanding that if his friend had not returned by the appointed day, he would have to die in his stead. Accordingly all, and especially Dionysius, eagerly awaited the issue of this strange affair. As the appointed day at length drew near, and he did not return, everybody began to blame the other's rashness in becoming bondsman; but he asserted that he had no fears for the good faith of his friend, and upon the stated day he returned. The tyrant, admiring their faithfulness, begged that he might be admitted as a third in their friendship, and released from punishment the man whom he had determined to put to death.

(B) Upon Socrates being asked whether he did not consider King Archelaus, the son of Perdiccas, who was held to be the most fortunate man of his time, a happy man, "I do not know," he replied, "for I have never conversed with him." "Can you not then say, even of the great king of the Persians, whether he is happy?" "How can I," he replied, "when I do not know how good a man he is, or how learned?" "What! do you consider that a happy life consists in such qualities?" "Yes, I fully believe that the good are happy; the wicked miserable." "Is Archelaus then miserable?" "Certainly, if he is not a good man."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—3 TO 5 P.M.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Write, with dates, a sketch of the life of Sophocles, and mention the most famous of his contemporaries in literature, art, and politics.

2. (*a*) At what date was the suit of Æschines against Ctesiphon instituted? How long time elapsed before the trial took place? (*b*) State definitely the accusation with Æschines brought against Ctesiphon, and also the three distinct grounds on which he based it. Point out the strong points which he succeeded in establishing. (*c*) Before what court was this cause tried? How was it constituted, and what was its mode of procedure?

3. (*a*) Define the meaning of the following terms used in legal proceedings at Athens:—*ὁ διώκων, ὁ φεύγων, ὁ ἑλών, ὁ ἅλους, γραφή, εἰσαγγελία, ἐπιτιμία.* (*b*) State the difference in meaning between:—*λόγου τυχεῖν* and *λόγον διδόναι. θεῖναι νόμους* and *θέσθαι νόμους. γράφειν παράνομα* and *γράφεσθαι παρανόμων. εὐθύνας ἀπαιτεῖν* and *εὐθύνας ὑπέχειν.*

4. Give a short account of the leading events in the reign of Philip, together with the dates of his accession and death.

5. Give an account of the object and origin and constitution of the Amphictyonic Council. Was its existence a benefit, or not, to the aggregate of the Grecian States? Give the reasons for your opinion.

6. Give an account of the peculiarities of the style of Tacitus, and point out what appear to you to be his peculiar excellences and defects. What Greek historian does he most resemble?

7. Give an account of the Administration of affairs under Augustus, and also of the powers and prerogatives of the Imperial office.

8. Give the extent of the empire, naming the principal cities, at the date of the accession of Tiberius.

McGILL COLLEGE MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—3 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY.—HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. *a.* Name the three peninsulas of Southern Europe, and give a general description of them. *b.* Give the latitude, and names, of the mountains which form the northern boundary of Greece. *c.* By what names did the Greeks designate themselves and their country? *d.* Name the islands on the W. of Greece, and give their modern names.

2. Write a sketch of the Government and popular institutions of the Spartans. Who were the Helots?

3. What political faction existed in Attica prior to the legislation of Solon? Give a summary of the changes and improvements that were effected by his legislation.

4. Name the principal colonies that were founded by the Greeks:— on the west coast of Asia Minor, in Sicily, and in Southern Italy. What famous city did the Phocæans found? Give its modern name. Distinguish between the *Phocæans* and the *Phocians*.

5. *a.* What was the origin and chief cause of the PERSIAN WARS? *b.* Give the dates of the battles of:—MARATHON, THERMOPYLÆ, ARTEMISIUM, SALAMIS, PLATÆA, aud MYCALE.

6. *a.* Give the dates of the beginning and ending of the Peloponnesian war. *b.* The principal battles that took place during the same. *c.* The Generals on both sides. *d.* The most disastrous expedition, to the Athenians; and the name of the decisive battle of the War.

7. *a.* Give the dates of the establishment and overthrow of the monarchy at Rome. *b.* Write down the names of the kings in the order of their succession, and mention the important wars and political changes that took place during the reigns of any of them.

8. *a.* When, and under what circumstances, was the office of the *Tribunus Plebis* instituted? *b.* Give an account of its functions and powers.

9. Give a short account, with dates, of the following events:—(1) The invasion of Italy by the Gauls; (2) Establishment of the *Decemvirate*; (3) The war with Pyrrhus.

10. Give an account of the sources from which the revenue of Rome was derived, and the mode of collecting it, during the period of the Republic.

11. Write a short account, with dates, of the principal events and leaders of the three Punic Wars.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR—*Ordinary Examination.*

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If one side of a triangle be produced, the external angle is equal to the sum of the two internal and opposite angles, and, the three internal angles are together equal to two right angles.

a. The sum of the external angles of any polygon is equal to four right angles.

2. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares of the whole line and one part is equal to twice the rectangle under the whole line and that part together with the square of the other part.

a. The square of the difference of two lines is equal to the difference between the sum of their squares and twice their rectangle.

3. One circle cannot touch another either externally or internally in more points than one.

4. In equal circles the angles which stand upon equal arcs are equal, whether they are at the centres or at the circumferences.

a. In equal circles, sectors standing on equal arcs are equal.

5. In a circle inscribe a regular pentagon.

6. From a given straight line cut off any required submultiple.

7. If four right lines be proportional, the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.

a. The rectangle under two sides of a triangle is equal to the rectangle under the perpendicular on the base and the diameter of the circumscribing circle.

8. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

9. The area of a circle being πr^2, find the area of a circular ring, the radius of the outer circle being .0345 feet, and of the inner .00021 feet.

10. The ratio of the weights of equal volumes of ice and water is as 0.918 to 1, find the weight of a mass of ice equal in volume to a gallon of water (which contains 277.274 cubic inches,) assuming the weight of a cubic foot of water to be 62½ pounds.

11. Find the interest on £297 3s. 1d. sterling for 91 days at 4½ per cent., and convert the result into dollars and cents. (£1 = $4.866′.)

12. Multiply .00265 by 3.000124, and divide the product by half the difference between 1½ and 1.4998.

13. Calculate the length of the Hamburg foot in English inches from the following data:—The Hamburg foot = 126.9667 Paris lines and 10 lines = $\frac{3}{9}$ of an English inch.

14. The earth revolves on its axis in 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds; find through what space a person at the equator is carried in 1 hour 15 minutes, the length of the equator being 24,900 miles.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR—*Ordinary Examination.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Reduce 18° to circular measure.

2. Prove cosec. $^2A = 1 + \cot.\ ^2A$; $\cot.\ A = \frac{\cos.\ A}{\sin.\ A}$; $\text{cosec.}\ A = \frac{1}{\sin.\ A}$.

a. Hence deduce an expression for cos. A in terms of cosec. A.

3. Calculate the value of sin. 60° and tan. 60° to three places of decimals.

4. Prove $\sin.(A + B) = \sin.\ A \cos.\ B + \cos.\ A \sin.\ B$, and hence deduce the value of sin. $2A$.

a. Given sin. $2A = 0.5$ find sin. A.

5. Prove $\tan.\ (A + B) = \frac{\tan.\ A + \tan.\ B}{1 - \tan.\ A \tan B}$.

a. If the vertical angle of a triangle be 45°, and the perpendicular from it on the base divide the base into two parts which are respectively 5 feet and 3 feet long, find the length of the perpendicular.

6. In any triangle prove $\sin.\ A = \frac{2\sqrt{s(s-a)\ (s-b)\ (s-c)}}{bc}$.

7. State and prove the rules for the solution of right-angled triangles.

8. Resolve into elementary factors $a^3 - 8b^3$, $9m^2 - 4n^2$, and $3x^2 + 4x - 4$.

9. Find the greatest common measure of $x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3$, and $x^4 + x^3y + xy^3 - y^4$.

10. Solve the equations

$$\tfrac{1}{3}\{4a(1 + x) - \tfrac{9}{4}(a - x)\} = \tfrac{1}{4}\{3a(1 - x) - \tfrac{16}{3}(a + x\};$$

$$\frac{1}{ab - ax} + \frac{1}{bc - bx} = \frac{1}{ac - ax};$$

$$5x + 4y = 58,\ 3x + 7y = 67.$$

11. Solve the equations

$$a + x - \sqrt{2a^2 + x^2} = b;$$

$$\frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{x + 3} = \frac{1}{35}.$$

12. Prove $a^0 = 1$, $a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$; $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m$.

13. Multiply $a^{\frac{3}{4}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{4}}\ b + b^{\frac{3}{2}}$ by $a^{\frac{1}{4}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

14. What two numbers make up 14, so that the quotient of the less divided by the greater is $\frac{9}{16}$ of the quotient of the greater divided by the less.

15. A man could reap a field by himself in 20 hours, but with help from his son for 6 hours, he could do it in 16 hours; how long would the son be in reaping the field by himself.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The distance of any point inside the parabola from the focus is less than its distance from the directrix; and the distance of any point outside the parabola from the focus is greater than its distance from the directrix.

2. The latus rectum of the parabola is four times the distance of the focus from the vertex.

3. If two chords of a parabola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords.

4. The tangent at any point of an ellipse makes equal angles with the lines joining that point to the foci.

5. Similar polygons inscribed in circles are to one another as the squares of the diameters.

6. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

7. If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they are be parallel to one another.

8. If two planes cut one another, their common intersection is a straight line.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If a right line be bisected and produced, the rectangle under the whole line thus produced, and the produced part together with the square of half the line is equal to the square of the line made up of the half and part produced.

a. If a right line be drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to cut the base produced, the rectangle under the whole produced line and produced part is equal to the difference of the squares of the cutting line and one of the sides.

2. Construct a square equal to a given rectilinear figure.

3. If one circle touch another internally in any point the straight line which joins their centres being produced, must pass through that point.

4. In equal circles, equal angles stand upon equal arcs, whether they are at the centres or at the circumferences.

a. In any circle two parallel chords intercept equal arcs.

5. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the base angles double the vertical.

a. Calculate the length of the base if the length of the sides be unity.

6. State Euclid's definition of proportion, and show its application in proving that triangles having equal altitudes are to one another as their bases.

7. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

8. Construct a figure of given area and similar to a given irregular pentagon.

9. Assuming that the number of beats of a pendulum in any fixed time is inversely proportional to the square root of its length, and that the length of a pendulum which beats once in a second is 39.14 inches, find the length of a pendulum beating once in four seconds.

10. If a sphere having a radius of 2 inches be immersed in a vessel of water full to the brim, and holding exactly a gallon (10 lbs.), what will be the weight of the water left in the vessel after the displacement of some caused by the sphere. (A cubic inch of water weighs 252.5 grs., and the volume of a sphere is $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$).

11. Divide the sum of $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{9}$ by the difference of $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{7}$, and multiply half the quotient by three times the square of $\frac{1}{2}$.

12. Find the square root of .00245.

13. Find the interest on $2245.76 for 127 days at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and convert the result into sterling money (£1 stg. = $4.866′).

14. If the rent of 345 acres, 2 roods, 15 sq. perches, be £57 12s. 7d., what will be the rent of 37 acres, 1 rood, 12 sq. perches at same rate.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1891.

[illegible], April [illegible], [illegible] A.M. to [illegible] P.M.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

Examiner ..... Professor Johnson, LL.D.

1. If a right line be bisected and produced, the rectangle under the whole line thus produced, and the produced part, together with the square on the half line, is equal to the square on the line made up of the half and part produced.

2. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and one of the parts together, are equal to the rectangle under the whole line and the other part, together with the square on the other part.

3. Describe a square equivalent to a given rectilineal figure.

4. If one angle of a triangle be equal to the sum of the other two, the triangle is right angled.

5. In equal circles, equal angles stand upon equal arcs, whether they are at the centres or at the circumferences.

6. In any triangle two sides taken together are greater than the third side.

7. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the base angles double of the vertical.

8. Calculate the length of the base of the triangle of the ridge in mm.

9. State Pythagoras' theorem of triangles, and show its application in proving that the square on the equal sides is equal to the square on the base.

10. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

11. Describe a triangle similar to a given triangle and equal to a given rectilineal figure.

12. Assuming that the volume of a sphere of radius r is $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, find the volume in inches of a cannon ball of 4 inches diameter.

13. Assuming that the volume of a cone is $\frac{1}{3}$ area of base × height, find the volume in cubic inches of a cannon ball of 4 inches diameter, and the length of a cannon which length once in a second is 3 inches, and the length of a cannon that lasts one second in four seconds.

14. If a square be cut off at one corner of a triangular field of 100 yards, what will be the area of the remaining portion, each side of the triangle being 100 yards?

15. Define the sine and tangent of an angle. Prove that the sine of an angle is equal to the tangent of the complement of the angle.

16. Find the sine of 30°, and the tangent of 45°, to three places of decimals.

17. The diagonal of a square is 10 yards. Find the length of the side to the nearest yard.

18. Find the tangent of 30° to three places of decimals.

19. Find the sine of 45° to three places of decimals.

20. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

21. Find the sine of 30°, and the tangent of 45°, to three places of decimals.

22. Find the tangent of 30° to three places of decimals.

23. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

24. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

25. Find the sine of 30°, and the tangent of 45°, to three places of decimals.

26. Find the tangent of 30° to three places of decimals.

27. Find the sine of 45° to three places of decimals.

28. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

29. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

30. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

31. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

32. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

33. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

34. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

35. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

36. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

37. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

38. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

39. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

40. If the sides of a triangle be 3, 4, and 5 yards, what will be the area of the triangle?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1867.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove $\text{cosec.}\,A = \dfrac{1}{\sin.\,A}$, $\sin.^2 A + \cos.^2 A = 1$ and $\tan.\,A = \dfrac{\sin.\,A}{\cos.\,A}$.

a. From the above find the value of cosec. A in terms of tan. A.

2. Find the numerical value of sin. 18° to four places of decimals.

3. Prove $\dfrac{\sin.\,A + \sin.\,B}{\sin.\,A - \sin.\,B} = \dfrac{\tan.\,\frac{1}{2}\,(A+B)}{\tan.\,\frac{1}{2}\,(A-B)}$, $1 + \cos.\,A = 2\cos.^2 \tfrac{1}{2}\,A$.

4. Assuming the values of sin. $\frac{1}{2}\,A$ and cos. $\frac{1}{2}\,A$ in terms of the sides of a triangle, prove that the area $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$.

5. The three sides of a triangle are $a = 27$, $b = 32$, $c = 9$, find the value of C.

6. If a, b, C, are the two sides and included angle of any triangle, and we assume an angle ϕ such that $\cos.^2\phi = \dfrac{4ab\cos.^2\frac{1}{2}C}{(a+b)^2}$, prove

$$c = (a+b)\sin.\,\phi$$

and state the use of the formula.

7. If the height of a hill be 700 feet, find at what distance the top of it will just be visible to a man whose eye is 6 feet above the ground.

8. To ascertain the distance between two redans in an enemy's works, a base line of 500 yards is measured, and the angles which each redan makes with the base line are observed to be 118° 20′, and 46° 14′ at one extremity, and 88° 48′ and 33° 12′ at the other; what is their distance?

9. Divide 1 by $1 - 2x + x^2$ to 4 terms and verify the result by multiplication, taking the remainder into account.

10. Simplify $\dfrac{\dfrac{a+x}{a-x} + \dfrac{a-x}{a+x}}{\dfrac{a+x}{a-x} - \dfrac{a-x}{a+x}}$.

11. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x}{a+x} = \frac{a+x}{x} - \frac{2a-b}{2x},\quad \frac{2(4x+3)}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x+1} = 8\,;$$

$$\tfrac{1}{4}(2x-y) + 1 = \tfrac{1}{5}(7+x),\ \tfrac{1}{6}(3-4x) + 3 = \tfrac{1}{2}(5y-7)\,;$$

$$xy = x + y\,;\ xz = 2(x+z)\,;\ yz = 3(y+z).$$

12. Solve the equations $a + x + \sqrt{a^2 + bx + x^2} = b$; $\dfrac{x}{x+1} + \dfrac{x+1}{x} = \dfrac{13}{6}$.

13. Find the dimensions of a rectangular field whose area is 960 square yards, and whose length exceeds its breadth by 16 yards.

14. Find a number such that if $\frac{3}{8}$ of it be subtracted from 20, and $\frac{5}{11}$ of the remainder from $\frac{1}{4}$ of the original number, 12 times the second remainder shall be half of the original number.

15. Find the least common multiple of $6(x^2 + xy)$, $8(xy - y^2)$, and $10\,(x^2 - y^2)$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

THIRD YEAR—*Ordinary Examination.*

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State the most striking celestial phenomena due to the Annual Revolution of the Earth, and show how this revolution accounts for them. In what other way might they be accounted for?

2. Define for the celestial sphere—Equator, Ecliptic, Latitude, Longitude, Right Ascension, Declination, Altitude, Azimuth, Zenith Distance, North Polar Distance.

a. Draw a diagram illustrating these definitions for a star whose altitude and azimuth are each 45° at Montreal (lat. = 45° 31′) when the first point of Aries is on the meridian. (In representing the ecliptic, state why you draw the line on one side of the equator in preference to the other.)

3. State and prove the proposition by the aid of which the exact figure and size of the Earth are determined, and explain its application.

4. State the effects of parallax, refraction, and aberration respectively, as regards the apparent places of heavenly bodies, and find a formula for determining the amount of parallax.

5. Investigate a method for finding the distance of the Moon from the Earth.

6. State and account for the phenomena of the Tides. What is a tidal day?

7. Find the angle subtended at the Earth by a section of her shadow at the distance of the Moon, and find the distances of the centres of the Moon and Earth's shadow at the commencement and end of an eclipse, and of the total part of an eclipse respectively.

8. How can the distance of Mercury from the Sun be found by his greatest and least apparent diameters?

9. If a ray of light proceeding from a point Q on the axis of a spherical concave mirror be reflected from it so as to meet the axis again at a point q, the distances of Q and q from the surface are to each other in the ratio of their distances from the centre.

10. The focal length of a spherical mirror is a mean proportional between the distances of the conjugate foci of a reflected pencil from the principal focus.

11. A straight rod is dipped into water ($\mu = \frac{4}{3}$) making with the surface an angle of 30°, what is the angle made with the surface by the image of the portion of the rod under water?

12. Give a geometrical construction for the path of a ray passing through a thin lens.

13. Find the focal length of a water lens which will achromatize a lens of fluor spar of 10 inch focal length. (The dispersive powers of water and fluor spar are .035 and .022 respectively.)

14. Describe the magic lantern, explaining fully the optical principles employed.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR—*Ordinary Examination.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. What is the subject of the science of Statics? Explain fully the manner in which questions of Statics are reduced to questions of Geometry, giving an experimental illustration of the fundamental proposition.

2. If two forces, P and Q, act upon the same point of a body, and make with each other an angle ϕ, prove that their resultant R is given by the equation,

$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos. \phi,$$

a. The component forces are 26 lbs. and 127 lbs., and the angle between them 76°. Find the resultant.

3. Find the centre of gravity of the perimeter of a triangle.

a. Prove it is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle formed by joining the middle points of the sides.

4. State the principle of equilibrium of the pulley, and apply it to find the ratio of the power to the resistance in the first kind of Burton.

5. If a force of 3 lbs. produce in one second a velocity of 0.317 feet in a given body; find the quantity of matter in the body.

6. A horse drawing a waggon at the rate of 2 miles per hour, exerts a traction of 154 lbs.; what is the work done per minute?

7. The spaces described by a falling body in successive seconds are proportional to the series of odd numbers.

8. Find the time of oscillation of the simple pendulum.

9. A stone is thrown vertically down a cliff 300 feet in height, and is observed to reach the base of the cliff in 4 seconds; what was the velocity of projection?

10. State the principle of the Bramah press, and explain how the practical difficulty in its application was overcome.

11. Describe fully the construction of the mercurial barometer, and show how the height of the mercury is due to the pressure of the atmosphere.

12. If a cubic foot of gas, whose temperature is 100°, and elastic force $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches, be cooled down to 40°, and compressed by a force equivalent to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; calculate its volume.

13. Describe Nicholson's hydrometer, and the mode of using it to determine specific gravity.

a. If the standard weight be 130.5 grs., and the first and second weights be 20.20 grs. and 47.60 grs.; required the specific gravity.

14. A brass weight of 1 lb. is suspended by a string in a vessel of water weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; it is found that the whole then weighs 4 lbs. $9\frac{13}{16}$ oz.; if the weight of the vessel be $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., find the sp. gr. of the brass.

15. Describe the construction and action of the pipette.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. On Jan. 1st 1850, the sun's apparent diameter was 32′ 34″.6, and on July 1st it was 31′ 30″.2. Find the relative distances of the sun at these two periods.

a. How may the truth of Kepler's first law be shown in the case of the Earth?

2. Show the connection between the variation of the Seasons and the non-coincidence of the plane of the Earth's orbit with the plane of her rotation on her axis.

3. The Zenith distance of the Pole seen from any place on the Earth's surface is equal to the co-latitude of the place.

4. Explain fully the methods of ascertaining in an observatory the right ascensions and declinations of celestial objects, describing briefly the instruments employed.

5. Account for the variation in the relative lengths of day and night at different parts of the earth and at different seasons of the year.

6. Assuming the distance of the Sun and Moon to be 91,500,000 miles, the diameter of the Sun 850,000 miles, diameter of Moon 2,153 miles, find the length of the Moon's shadow. Why is it sometimes greater and sometimes less than her distance from the Earth?

7. Investigate a method for determining the ratio of the mass of the Sun to the mass of the Earth.

8. Describe the lunar method of finding the longitude of a place on the Earth.

9. Find the deviation of a ray of light incident nearly perpendicularly upon a prism of small angle.

a. Find the angle of a water prism which will produce a deviation equal to that produced by a glass prism whose angle is 34′ (for water $\mu = \frac{4}{3}$, for glass $\mu = \frac{3}{2}$).

10. For a concave lens show that

$$\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{f}$$

11. The distance of the incident focus from a lens is a mean proportional between the distances of the incident focus from the conjugate focus, and from the principal focus of rays coming in the opposite direction.

12. Explain the principle on which an achromatic combination of lenses is formed.

13. Describe the Camera Obscura, detailing the optical principles involved.

14. Describe the Gregorian telescope, and find approximately its magnifying power.

a. If the focal length of the speculum be 4 feet, of the eye glass be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and of the secondary speculum 3 inches, find the magnifying power.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1867.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If three forces P, Q, R, meeting in a point O equilibrate each other, prove that if QOR, ROP, POQ, denote the angles between the respective forces,

$$P : Q : R = \sin. QOR : \sin. ROP : \sin. POQ.$$

2. Find in magnitude and direction the resultant of two parallel forces, acting in opposite directions.

α. At one extremity of a bar a weight of 126 lbs. is suspended, at a point of the bar 16.53 inches from this a force of 326 lbs. is applied vertically upwards. Find the magnitude of the force that will equilibrate these, and at what point it should be applied.

3. Find the magnitude of the power parallel to the length of the plane which will keep in equilibrium a given weight on a smooth inclined plane.

4. Describe Smeaton's pulley, and find the ratio of the power to the resistance in it.

5. Apply the principle of constancy of work done to determine the ratio of the power to the vertical resistance in the case of the screw.

6. If a particle starting from a state of rest with a motion uniformly accelerated attain the velocity v in the time t, prove that $s = \frac{vt}{2}$.

7. Assuming that $f = \frac{v^2}{r}$ find the ratio of the centrifugal force at the equator to the attraction of the earth uninfluenced by rotation ; the earth's equatorial radius being 2,093,596 feet, the sidereal day 23h. 56m. 4sec., and $g = 32{,}088$ ft.

8. A stone in falling describes the nth part of the height in the last second ; find the time of falling.

9. State Dalton & Gay Lussac's law, and from it deduce the following formula connecting the elastic forces p and p', and the corresponding temperatures t and t' of a given mass of gas :—

$$p' = p. \frac{460 + t'}{460 + t}.$$

10. If a homogeneous body float in liquid, its whole volume will be to the part immersed in the inverse ratio of the specific gravities of the body and the liquid.

11. Explain how the specific gravity bottle is used to determine the sp. gr. of a substance consisting of small fragments, and find a formula for determining it.

12. Describe the suction pump, and find the effective pressure on the piston when it is working. What is the theoretical limit to its power of raising water?

13. Calculate the pressure that will just open a safety-valve of one square inch area, if a weight of 4 lbs. be placed at the end of the lever, whose total length is 7 inches, and which projects 5 inches beyond the point where the valve presses on it.

14. If the side of a vessel be a triangle, having its base at the bottom of the vessel, find the ratio of the pressures on the side when the vessel is full and half full.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1866 :—10 A.M. TO 12.30 P.M.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Allconfocal conics have four imaginary common tangents.

2. State the definition of a focus that may be obtained from the previous proposition, and thence find by the method of projections the theorem corresponding to the following property :—"The locus of the centre of a circle touching two given circles is an hyperbola having the centres of the given circles for foci."

3. If $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = o$, $\gamma = o$ be the equations of the sides of a triangle, and we take the equation of a conic circumscribing it, viz. :

$$\frac{\mu}{\alpha} + \frac{\mu'}{\beta} + \frac{\mu''}{\gamma} = 0:$$

prove that if the constants $\mu\ \mu'\ \mu''$ be connected by the relation—

$$\sqrt{\mu a} + \sqrt{\mu' b} + \sqrt{\mu'' c} = 0.$$

The conic will touch the right line—

$$a\alpha + b\beta + c\gamma = 0.$$

4. The base of a triangle touches a given conic, its extremities move on two fixed tangents to the conic, and the other two sides of the triangle pass through fixed points, find the locus of the vertex (using trilinear co-ordinates).

5. Find the condition that the curve represented by the equation in trilinear co-ordinates.

$$\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m\beta} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0,$$

should be a parabola.

(*a*) What is the relation between the above curve and the sides of the triangle $\alpha = o$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$.

6. Find the equation of the reciprocal, with regard to any point of the conic.

$$ax^2 + a'y^2 + a''z^2 + 2byz + 2b'zx + 2b''xy = 0.$$

7. Find what is denoted by the trilinear equation.

$$\alpha \sin. A + \beta \sin. B + \gamma \sin. C = 0.$$

8. If we have a system of circles having a common radical axis, and from any point on the radical axis we draw tangents to all the circles, find the equation of the locus of the points of contact. What property will the loci have when we vary the point on the radical axis ?

9. Transform the equation of the conic—

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = F,$$

to its axes, when the axes of co-ordinates are oblique.

10. The evolute of the ellipse may be represented by

$$\frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{A^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{y^{\frac{2}{3}}}{B^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 1.$$

where A and B are constants.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1866—2 TO 4 P.M.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

Examiner..... .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree should represent two right lines.

2. Given two triangles A B C and A′ B′ C′, such that any vertex of one is the pole of a corresponding side in the other (A of B′ C′, A′ of B C, &c) with regard to a given circle, prove that the lines AA′, BB′, CC′ will all pass through the same point.

3. Given any number of points, if a right line be such that m' times the perpendicular on it from the first point + m'' times the perpendicular from the second + &c, be constant, the line will always touch a circle.

4. Find the locus of the centre of a conic passing through four given points.

5. Find the locus of the foot of the perpendicular let fall from either focus on the tangent to an ellipse.

6. Given a triangle, such that any vertex is the pole of the opposite side with respect to an equilateral hyperbola, prove that the circle circumscribing the triangle passes through the centre of the curve.

7. If in the equation of any conic, the co-ordinates of any point be substituted, the result will be proportional to the rectangle under the segments of a chord drawn through the point parallel to a given line.

8. If through a given point on a conic any two right lines at right angles to each other be drawn to meet the curve, the line joining their extremities will pass through a fixed point on the normal.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

FIRST YEAR—*Honour Examination.*

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. For every two polygons, reciprocal polars to each other with regard to a circle, the product of the distances of any point on the circle from the n sides of either is to the product of the distances of the tangent at the point from the n vertices of the other, in the constant ratio of the nth power of the radius of the circle to the product of the distances of the n vertices from its centre.

2. Show that in the construction for inscribing a polygon in a given circle, so that each side shall pass through a given point, there is an indeterminate case when the number of points is even.

3. The arithmetic, geometric, and harmonic means between two given right lines are in geometrical progression.

a. Define the reciprocal of a given line, and show that the reciprocals of three lines in harmonical progression are in arithmetical progression.

4. If a revolving right line which constantly passes through a fixed point cut any number of circles and right lines, and on it a point be taken, the reciprocal of whose distance from the fixed point is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of the distances of the fixed point from the points where the circles and lines are cut, show that the locus of this point is a right line.

5. Describe a circle such that the radical axes determined by it, and three given circles shall pass respectively through three given points.

6. From a given point (O) in the produced diameter (AB) of a given circle, draw a secant, cutting the circle in two points (P and Q) such that the rectangle ($AP.BQ$) under their distances from the adjacent extremities of the diameter shall be given.

7. If a triangle be inscribed in a circle, tangents at the angles intersect the opposite sides in three points in one right line.

8. Given any three legs of an anharmonic pencil, with the relative position of the fourth leg and the anharmonic ratio, construct the pencil.

9. If a line AB be divided at a point M into $m + n$ equal parts, and if m parts lie next A and n parts next B, and if from the points A, B, and M perpendiculars AP, BQ, and MN be let fall on any indefinite right line, prove that $(m + n)$ MN $= n$ AP $+ m$ BQ.

10. Define the centre of mean position of any number of points, prove its principal property, and show that there can be only one such point.

11. If two triangles stand on the same base, and on the same side of it, and if the middle points of the sides be joined, prove that a parallelogram will be formed by the joining lines, equal in area to half the difference of the triangles.

12. Given the difference of sides of a triangle, the vertical angle, and the difference of the segments of the base made by the perpendicular let fall from the vertical angle, construct the triangle.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD :—9 A.M. TO 1 P. M.

ASTRONOMY.

THIRD YEAR—*Honor Examination.*

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the aberration of a given star in longitude and latitude.

a. Prove that the apparent place of a fixed star, as affected by aberration, describes in the course of a year, an ellipse about the true place.

2. Form the general differential equation for the refraction of a heavenly body in zenith distance.

3. If D and D' be the lengths of two degrees of the meridian, whose middle points are in latitudes l and l' respectively, prove that the compression of the earth's figure is

$$\frac{D - D'}{2(D - D') + 3(D' \text{ sen. } {}^2l - D \text{ sen. } {}^2l')}$$

4. Prove the following formula for the logarithm of the earth's radius, at a place whose latitude is l

$$\log. r = \log. \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a + b} + M\left[\left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{a - b}{a + b}\right) \cos. 2l\right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a - b}{a + b}\right)^2\right\} \cos. 4l + \frac{1}{3}\left\{\left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{a - b}{a + b}\right)^3\right\} \cos. 6l - \&c.\right]$$

where M is the modulus of the common system of logarithms ($M = \cdot 43429448$)

5. Assuming the compression to be $\frac{1}{300}$, calculate the numerical value of the co-efficients in the above formula, and hence deduce the logarithm of the earth's radius for Montreal, ($l = 45°31'$)

6. Investigate a formula for determining the parallax of the moon by observations of meridian zenith distances, at two observatories nearly on the same meridian, (considering the earth as a spheroid).

7. Prove the following equation between the true and the eccentric anomalies :—

$$\tan. \tfrac{1}{2} v = \sqrt{\frac{1 + e}{1 - e}} \tan. \tfrac{1}{2} u.$$

8. If λ be the moon's latitude at opposition, g the horary motion in latitude, m' the relative horary motion in longitude of sun and moon, $\tan. \theta = \frac{g}{m'}$ and c the distance of the centres of the sun and moon at a time t from opposition, prove

$$t = \frac{1}{g}\left(- \lambda \sin. {}^2\theta + \sqrt{c^2 - \lambda^2 \cos. {}^2\theta} \sin. \theta\right)$$

9. Investigate a formula for determining the azimuthal deviation of a transit instrument from the meridian, from the observed superior and inferior transits of the same circumpolar star.

10. Convert 2 h. 21 m. 13.08 s., mean solar time, on the 2nd of January, 1854, at Greenwich, into the corresponding sidereal time; the sidereal time at mean noon being 18 h. 47 m. 10.92 s.

11. At a place in north latitude when the sun's declination was 6° 47′ 50″ S, his true altitude was 33° 20′ at 8 h. 46 m. A. M. Find the latitude.

11. The equation of time vanishes four times a year.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR—*Honour Examination.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the equations of equilibrium of a flexible and inextensible string acted on at every point by forces in any direction.

a. Apply them to find the equation of the common catenary.

2. State and prove the conditions of equilibrium of the forces acting on a rigid body.

a. Find the condition that the forces may have a single resultant.

3. A uniform and straight plank rests with its middle point upon a rough horizontal cylinder, their directions being perpendicular to each other ; find the greatest weight which can be suspended from one end of the plank without its sliding off the cylinder.

4. Find the centre of gravity of the area of part of an ellipse bounded by the curve and two conjugate semi-diameters.

5. If a particle projected in any direction be acted on by a force which always tends to a fixed centre, show that the differential equation of its orbit is given by the equation

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2}$$

a. A particle describes a conic section about a centre of force in one of the foci; find the intensity of the force at any point of the orbit.

6. If two particles be projected from the same point, at the same instant, with velocities v', v', and at angles of elevation a', a' ; find the time which elapses before their transit through the other point which is common to both their paths.

7. A particle descends from an infinite distance towards a centre of force, which varies inversely as the square of the distance; find the velocity at a given distance from the centre of force.

8. If z', z', are the heights of two stations, h', h', the observed heights of the barometer at them, τ', τ', the temperatures of the mercury, and if the variation of gravity be taken into account, prove the following formula for the height of the atmospheric column (temp. = t) between them

$$z - z' = \frac{k\ (1 + at)\ (r + z)\ (r + z')}{\mu g r^2} \left\{ \log. \frac{h'}{h} + 2 \log. \frac{r + z}{r + z'} - u\theta\ (\tau' - \tau) \right.$$

where μ = .4342945 log. e.

9. Investigate formulae for the determination of the centre of pressure.

10. A cylindrical vessel is closed at the top, and very nearly filled with incompressible fluid, which rotates uniformly about the axis of the cylinder; find the whole pressure on the curved surface and on the top of the cylinder

11. A cylinder, with axis vertical, is filled with fluid, the density of which varies directly as the depth; find the whole pressure on the concave surface of the cylinder.

12. Four balls A B C D, perfectly elastic, are placed in a straight line, and A is put in motion. Find the ratio of their masses, so that the quantity of motion in A may be equally divided among the four balls after the shock.

13. A weight P, after falling freely through h feet, begins to pull up a heavier body Q, by means of a cord passing over a pulley, as in Atwood's machine. Find the height through which it will lift it.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR.—*Honour Examinations.*

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the value of y in terms of x, from

$$x = ay + by^2 + cy^3 + \&c.$$

2. Extract the square root of $1 + x$, by the method of indeterminate coefficients, and also by the binomial theorem.

3. Find the present value (the rate of interest being r per cent.) of an annuity of £1, to be paid during the life of a person whose age is $86 - n$, assuming that out of 86 persons born, one dies every year, till they are all extinct.

4. If 6 white and 5 black balls be thrown promiscuously into a bag, what is the probability of drawing out first a white ball, and then two black balls in succession?

5. The continued product of any r consecutive numbers is divisible by $1.2.3 \ldots r$.

6. If m be any prime number, and N a number not divisible by m, then $N^{m-1} - 1$ is divisible by m.

7. Prove that for any base

$$\log. (1 + y) = A \{y - \tfrac{1}{2} y^2 + \tfrac{1}{3} y^3 - \&c.\}$$

where A is undetermined.

a. If A be made equal to 1, find the base.

8. Find the number of combinations of n things taken r together.

a. Show that it is equal to that of n things taken $n - r$ together.

9. The population of a country increases annually in geometrical progression, and in 4 years was raised from 10,000 to 14,641 souls; by what part of itself was it annually increased.

10. Solve the equations $x^3 + y^3 = 189$, $x^2y + xy^2 = 180$.

11. If a oxen in m weeks eat b acres of grass, and c oxen eat d acres in n weeks, how many will eat e acres in p weeks, supposing the grass to grow uniformly.

12. Find the limit of the sum of the series $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9}$, &c., ad inf.

13. A speaks truth 3 times out of 4. B 4 times out of 5, C 6 times out of 7; if A and B agree in asserting what C denies, show that the probability of its truth is 2 to 1.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH :—2 TO 4 P.M.

ELECTRICITY—MAGNETISM—ACOUSTICS.

THIRD YEAR.—*Ordinary Examination.*

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL. D.

1. Describe the reflecting galvanometer, giving a full account of the electrical principles employed, and stating the special advantages of the instrument.

2. What is meant by the electrical "unit of resistance," and "resistance coils"?

3. If a "fault" occur in laying a submarine cable, what is the method of ascertaining its distance from the ship, if it be in the part of the cable overboard.

4. How would you magnetize a needle by the voltaic current?

5. When a voltaic current is passing along a wire, it may be made to produce a momentary current in another wire by induction. Detail the circumstances connected with this. Describe any instrument in which the principle is employed.

6. State Ohm's law, and give a formula expressing the intensity of a current obtained from n couples.

7. Describe the method of charging an electric battery by cascade.

8. Show the complete analogy of the earth to a magnet.

9. What experiments are necessary to determine the length of a wave of sound?

10. How is it shown that sound is refracted like light?

11. Describe an experiment in which two sounds destroy one another, and account for the fact.

12. Describe an experiment showing the relative velocities of sound through air and metal.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

FIRST YEAR.

LOGIC.

MONDAY, APRIL 15TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What are laws of thought?—Enumerate them.

2. Distinguish between Logic and Metaphysics.

3. What is meant by Logic as an art and as a science?

4. Explain the assertion "Quod in naturâ naturatâ lex, in naturâ naturante idea dicitur."

5. Distinguish between the formal and the material part of a representation.

6. Upon what principles may the growth of languages be accounted for?—explain them.

7. Why is Logic called an a priori science?

8. Distinguish between Intuitions and Conceptions.

9. Explain what we mean by Higher and Lower Conceptions.

10. Show that Conceptions have the capacities of Intension and Extension, and explain.

11. Explain the processes of Division and Definition of Conceptions.

12. Give the principal divisions of Nouns.

13. Give the signification of the predicable classes genus, property, definition, accident.

14. Give a short exposition of the doctrines of quantity and quality.

15. Explain how it is that ambiguity may attach to the terms "all" and "some." What is the logical postulate with regard to this subject?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1867.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiners..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. Write out a synopsis of the inflections of Anglo-Saxon:—(1) Nouns, (2) Adjectives, (3) Verbs, and give the remnants of those inflections in the English of the present day.

2. Describe the style of Anglo-Saxon poetry; give an account of its versification, and mention the source whence its characteristic features were derived.

3. Enumerate the principal prose works in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, and give some account of their subject-matter and their authors.

4. Give an account of the regular Latin Literature in England from the middle of the eleventh till the beginning of the fourteenth century.

5. Give an account of the origin of the Norman-French Language and Literature, and of the English authors with their works through whom chiefly our language and literature were thence affected.

6. Give the substance of the historical sketch of the origin of the Old English Drama.

7. Who were the principal philosophical writers in England in the fourteenth century, and show the nature and important bearings of the problem they discussed.

8. Give an account of the poem "The Visions of Piers Plowman," its matter, language and manner.

9. Mention the principal productions of Gower, and give some critical account of them.

10. Give an account of the personal history of Chancer, of his language, versification, productions; and state the considerations that determine his rank as a poet.

11. Which are the principal compositions of Lydgate, and state what you recollect concerning them.

12. Enumerate the chief metrical productions of Scottish writers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and give some critical notices of them.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1867.

MONDAY, APRIL 15TH :—1 P.M. TO 3 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiners..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. Show the distinction between Formal and Applied Logic, and give some instances in which the common treatment of the former part deviates from scientific accuracy.

2. What is the nature of the unfigured Syllogism? and give an example.

3. Enumerate the valid moods according to the old analysis of judgments.

4. Enumerate the legitimate affirmative moods in the first Figure, according to Sir W. Hamilton's analysis, and the legitimate negative moods in the second Figure.

5. As to the question of the possibility of a philosophical Criterion of Truth, give the substance of what is stated.

6. Explain the four logical laws or principles.

7. Distinguish between formal and material Truth.

8. When is the cause of any phenomenon said to be truly assigned?

9. Show the main distinction between the Inductive and Deductive Methods.

10. What is meant by Anticipation in the discovery of the causes of phenomena.

11. Give the substance of what is said on the subject of Complete and Incomplete Induction.

12. Enumerate and explain the principles from which the inductive and deductive processes commence.

13. Explain what is meant by Method.

14. State the principle of Descartes with respect to the classification of the sciences, and give the classification made in accordance with it.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THIRD YEAR.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

MONDAY, APRIL 15TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show that States in relation to other States are moral agents.

2. How are International Laws determined?

3. Give an account of the provisions which the Romans had for regulating international intercourse.

4. Show the invalidity of the argument of Grotius intended to prove that, *jure naturæ*, subjects are not bound by nor responsible for the acts of the Sovereign, but that they *are*, *jure gentium*.

5. Explain the two classes of truths founded on the distinction between "jus naturæ" and "jus gentium."

6. Say why the influence of moral principle is necessarily more obscure in International than in National Law, and show that International Law in its rudest form implies a recognition of the moral nature of man.

7. Give, (1) the definition of War, in the jural sense;—(2) state the principal rights and obligations that belong mutually to the belligerent parties;—(3) and show that the right conception of war mitigates the calamities that attend it.

8. In what ways have nations come into possession of their present territories?—by what kind of right do they hold them?

9. Explain the nature of the right founded on discovery and the limitations of the right now recognised.

10. (1) In what light does International Jus regard the bare right of conquest?—(2) and a conquest made in a just war?

11. Give an account of the exclusive jurisdictions, generally and in the exceptional cases, which States claim as belonging to their maritime territories.

12. State the argument as to the foundation of the jurisdiction which States exercise over their own subjects when on the High Seas.

13. State the two leading maxims of International Law as regards a State's jurisdiction over individuals within the limits of its government.

14. In what respects do States allow foreigners to continue affected by their own (foreign) laws?—(2) and what offices exempt individuals from the ordinary local jurisdiction of the States in which they reside?

15. With regard to criminals become resident in *another* State, what is the pronounce of International Law?—How may their extradition become obligatory?—What is the conclusion of the moralist as to the refusal of States to deliver up criminals?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

MONDAY, APRIL 15TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiners..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. How is it shown that no wide range of Linguistic learning is necessary to the attainment of a good knowledge of English Etymology?

2. State the principal relations between Anglo-Saxon and the Modern English that indicate the value of the former as part of a complete English education.

3. What are the characteristics of Latin Grammar that make it eminently fitted for scientific grammatical instruction generally?

4. Upon what grounds is the study of the Icelandic language represented as singularly useful to the English student?

5. State the questions that have been raised as to the influence of the Norman invasion upon the general structure of English.

6. Show how Etymology alone is not a sure guide to the exactmeaning of words, and what special means in addition may be employed.

7. Give an account, historical and philological, of the Mæso-Gothic dialect.

8. With what European languages has the Sanscrit an affinity?—and give evidence of their relationship to that language.

9. Show that the systematic cultivation of the modern continental languages began at an earlier date than that of English.

10. What importance, in philological respects, attaches to Tyndale's translation of the New Testament?

11. Give the substance of the historical account of the changes which, in the fourteenth century, distinguished the English of that time from the Anglo-Saxon.

12. Enumerate some of the principal words received into English in consequence of the commercial relations of England with foreign countries and some of those that have in like manner been communicated.

13. With regard to the relation alleged to be apparent between the language and moral character of a people, state the substance of what has been said on that subject, and the conditions under which the inference of similarity may be warrantable.

14. How has our language been affected by the demands for more exact expression occasioned by the cultivation of science, speculative and physical?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, APRIL 15TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiners..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. From what two different points of view may the attempt be made to develop the conception of real existence?

2. What was the method of Aristotle with respect to the solution of the problem?—that of Plato?—that of Locke?

3. Give the substance of the 11th Book of the Metaphysics of Aristotle.

4. How has the question as to consciousness being a particular faculty, or the universal condition of intelligence been argued by Sir W. Hamilton?

5. Give the distinction between Psychology and Ontology.

6. What foundation for Ontology have the German Metaphysicians generally since Kant, sought?—and state the two objections that lie against their method.

7. Which are the constituent elements of presentative consciousness?—those of representative consciousness?

8. Show that the general notion cannot be depicted to sense, and that it requires to be fixed in a representative sign.

9. Which are the three successive representations in a complete act of thought?

10. Distinguish between phenomena and things *in themselves*.

11. Why is space regarded as an *a priori* law or condition of the conscious mind?—Can it be properly described as an innate idea?

12. What does the matter of intuitive consciousness, in its widest sense, denote? Explain the two principal sources of experience.

13. How are sensation and perception defined?

14. Show that sensation and the object are often confounded.

15. State the opposite opinions on the relation of attention and sensible impressions—give Stewart's argument on the subject, and mention the objection that lies against it.

16. What was Reid's notion of imagination as distinguished from conception?—Descartes'?—Stewart's?—Give the substance of Mansel's critical remarks on the subjects.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, APRIL 15TH:—1 P.M. TO 3 P.M.

Examiners..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK. D.D.

1. What is meant by the History of Philosophy?—Why is it not governed by any regularly returning law?

2. Why is Thales usually placed at the beginning of philosophy, and what is he alleged to have done for the advancement of it?

3. State the special philosophical doctrines of Anaximander and Anaximenes.

4. Give an account of the personal history of Pythagoras, of his leading doctrines, and of the practical tendency of his system.

5. The doctrine of the Eleatics is described both as Monism and Dualism. Explain this.

6. State the two propositions of Heraclitus, and give some account of the principle to which they refer.

7. How is the position of the Atomistic philosophy characterized by Hegel?

8. The Sophistic philosophy is described as the "clearing up reflection." What is the significance of the description?

9. Give a short historical account of the principal individuals denominated Sophists.

10. What were the general characteristics and tendencies of the Sophistic philosophy?

11. Give an outline of the personal history of Socrates.

12. How is Aristophanes' culpable misunderstanding of Socrates accounted for?

13. Give the substance of Schwegler's remarks on the genius of Socrates.

14. Give the substance of what is said concerning the Socratic method.

15. Who were the principal Cynics and Cyrenians, and what were their distinguishing views and practice?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, APRIL 15TH:—1 P.M. TO 3 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—MORALITY.

Examiners ..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. Show that, besides subordinate rules, there must be a Supreme Law of human action.

2. Give the successive steps by which, according to Whewell, the Supreme Law of human action is attained, and state it fully.

3. Show that the Will is concerned in the character of external actions as right or wrong.

4. Why is it said that Reason is the Faculty by which we conceive actions as right or wrong?

5. Show that moral rules must be expressed, in their first and general form at least, in terms of positive rights.

6. What are the legal obligations corresponding to rights of person—What are we morally bound to in this behalf—What is the corresponding duty—What the corresponding moral precepts?

7. How does it happen that the precepts of morality admit of a distribution corresponding to the classification of rights?

8. Explain the distinction between the Higher and Lower Nature of Man.

9. Explain the meaning of the terms "Rights," "Obligations," "Responsibility," "Duty," "Virtue," "Justice," "Veracity," "Integrity," "Purity," "Order," "Benevolence," "Wisdom," "Fortitude," "Gratitude."

10. What are moral principles and which are the two classes into which they are divided?—Give the grounds of this division.

11. Enumerate and explain the special kinds of Benevolent affections.

12. What answer may be given to the objection that human character cannot be formed by rule?

13. May cases occur when an act being moral is not a justification of it? Explain.

14. What is the definition of conscience given? Is it satisfactory or defective?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the different significations of the term thought—explain it in both of its uses and say which of them has Logic for its object.

2. State the points of analogy between Logic and Mathematics.

3. In an act of thinking, which are the three things we can discriminate in consciousness?

4. How does Hamilton classify the fundamental laws of thought and what are the grounds of his classification?

5. How is it argued that the conceivable in thought, cannot be the measure of the possible in existence?

6. Show that Concepts, Reasonings and Judgments are reducible to the last of these.

7. What important deductions may be made from the circumstance of the Concept necessarily expressing a relation?

8. Show that Language is indispensable in almost all mental operations.

9. Explain the different kinds of quantity of Concepts.

10. As dependent upon extension, which and what are the mutual relations in which Concepts stand to each other?

11. Give the substance of Hamilton's exposition of the various possible wholes.

12. Upon what grounds has it been maintained that the Negation belongs to the predicate?—State the reasons for the opposite doctrine.

13. Give the substance of the criticism on the division of propositions into pure and Modal.

14. State the distinction between the Matter and Form of the Syllogism.

15. State and explain the three laws by which an extensive Categorical Syllogism is governed.

16. What is meant by Real truth?—Give its divisions, the different applications of the term truth—and its criterion.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

SATURDAY APRIL 13TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Explain what is meant by all Intuition being direct and presentative, and all thought being indirect and representative.

2. Give the principal different significations in which the term Perception has been used in modern times.

3. What are the limits within which, according to Mansel, thought is operative ? State the criterion of positive thinking.

4. Give the substance of Mansel's criticism on the opinions of Berkeley and Locke, regarding abstraction.

5. Answer the question—Which and how many are the presentative faculties ?

6. Show that the reality of all presentations, as such cannot be held consistently by the advocates of a representative theory of perception.

7. State the question as to the limits of Definition.

8. State the grounds of objection to popular systems of Logical Notation.

9. Trace the distinction between Judgment Psychological and Judgment Logical, as to the question of priority.

10. In what respect is Locke's definition of knowledge correct or incorrect ?

11. In what respect is Kant's definition of judgment incorrect ?

12. Supposing the fundamental principles of pure thinking to be identical judgment, show that Logic is not therefore determined to be futile or false.

13. Upon what grounds may it be argued that the principle of Sufficient Reason ought to be excluded from the Laws of Logic ?

14. Give the form in which the only hypothetical judgment, that can be used as a real major premise, may be expressed.

15. Explain the form of Judgment, Limitation.

16. Trace the distinction between Logic and Psychology, and give the reasons why they ought to be studied in connection.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

LOGIC.

TUESDAY, 16TH APRIL :—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the significations of the terms Analytic and Dialectic.

2. Explain the method denominated πειραστική and those ascribed to Plato, συναγωγὴ and διαίρεσις.

3. Give some account of the works of the Greek Commentators and of their Abridgments.

4. Give the names and dates of the early Mediæval Logicians and some account of the works of the Arabian Commentators.

5. Mention the principal scholastic writers on Logic and the early reformers of Logic in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries ;—Give an account of the works of Ramus and Melancthon.

6. Mention Hamilton's rules for determining the Formal Legitimacy of a Probation.

7. How does Mill show the necessity of the study of Fallacies ?

8. What sources of Error are to be excluded from the treatment of the Subject of Fallacies ?—State the proper limitation of the Subject ?

9. Show what is meant by Fallacies of Confusion and the grounds for distinguishing such a class ;—give those which are to be referred to it, according to Whately's analysis.

10. Give the substance of Mill's remarks on *a priori* Fallacies, and, in particular, on the two maxims which have been assumed as axiomatic truths.

11. Give the substance of the remarks on the principle of the Sufficient Reason.

12. Explain and illustrate the Fallacy which entered into the physical inquiries of the ancient philosophers.

13. What is the great defect in Bacon's analysis of the Inductive process ?

14. Explain and illustrate the following Fallacies—Illicit Major, and Minor—Ambiguous Middle—Accidens—Non Causa pro Causa.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

LOGIC.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY (MORAL).

THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. How is it to be accounted for that the ethical element is so little apparent in the early philosophy of Greece, and predominant in that of Socrates?

2. Give some of the leading features of the Socratic teachings and state the objections made to them, with Ritter's refutation.

3. What were the nature and extent of the self-knowledge that Socrates sought to attain, and which he inculcated?

4. Give some of the principal ethical apothegms of Socrates.

5. What were the objections made by the strict Socraticists against Aristippus?

6. Into what parts does Ritter divide the doctrines of the Cyrenaics? Give some explanation of their doctrines, and trace their connection with the Socratic teachings.

7. Name the principal individuals who enlarged the Cyrenaic doctrines, and state some of their prominent tenets.

8. Give an account of the Platonic theory of Virtue in its fourfold division.

9. State the principal philosophemes which Plato adopted from his predecessors, with the new form he gave them and the advantage his system derived from them.

10. Give some account of Aristotle's doctrines on moral good and virtue, with the substance of the criticism on the latter of these subjects.

11. What were Aristotle's opinions on the relative uses of peace and war?

12. Give an account of the system he recommended for the education of the young.

13. State the Epicurean notion of the Supreme good, and show in what particulars the views of Aristotle and Epicurus agree, and in what they differ on the question of human happiness.

14. Describe the character of a Sage, according to the Stoical Conception, and state the characteristic actions and duties he was expected to practice.

15. Give an account of the doctrines of Seneca, and point out some of the inconsistencies that mark them.

16. State the Moral theory of Epictetus, and show how in his system, he maintains and limits the notion of human liberty.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—MODERN.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner,..... ..VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. State the grounds for the assertion, that the moral nature of man differs essentially from the intellectual or logical.

2. How are the different estimations of the moral character of particular actions made in different ages and nations to be accounted for?

3. Show the necessity of preserving the distinction between the two following questions—1. What is the nature of the distinction between right and wrong? 2. What is the nature of those feelings with which right and wrong are contemplated?

4. Give the substance of Mackintosh's remarks on the Ethical works of St. Thomas Aquinas.

5. Mention the authors, who in the sixteenth century treated of moral subjects, and describe the particular character of their works.

6. What, according to Grotius is the foundation of moral distinctions and the mode of the formation of moral rules?

7. Give an account of the ethical system of Cumberland, and the substance of the critical remarks upon it.

8. State summarily the moral doctrine of Clarke. Point out the leading fallacy involved in it, and state the reasons assigned for the common but erroneous extension of the term reason to the moral faculties.

9. State the two different methods of studying Moral Philosophy Speculatively, and trace the general influence of sensational principles upon both methods.

10. Show that Paley's definition of virtue involves a *petitio principii.*

11. How may it be argued that utility cannot be the universal rule of human action?

12. Give an account of the Deontology of Bentham, and the substance of Morell's critical remarks upon the subject.

13. State the question of the Liberty or Necessity of the Human Will, as apprehended in differeut systems of Philosophy.

14. Give the substance of Morell's criticism on the term Motive.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY (SPECULATIVE).

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND :—1 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show the principal points of diversity as to general character and Method between the philosophy of Plato and that of Aristotle.

2. Give an outline of the Psycological doctrine of Plato.

3. Give the Substance of the Aristotelian criticism of the Platonic doctrine of Ideas.

4. What are the points of the distinction which Aristotle draws between motion and energy?

5. State and explain Aristotle's four Species of Causes.

6. Give Aristotle's division of the Faculties of the Soul.

7. Give some amount of the Special doctrines of the Sceptics, and state the contradictions they involve.

8. State the theory of Epicurus concerning human knowledge.

9. Show that the doctrines of Epicurus and the Stoics were anticipated by some of the earlier philosophers.

10. State some of the special doctrines of the philosophy of India of which traces are observable in the philosophy of Greece, and the general estimate of Ritter with respect to the obligations of Greek to Indian philosophy.

11. Describe the general character of the works of Philo Judæns and state the sources of his philosophical tenets, with the object he proposed.

12. Describe the special mode by which alone the knowledge of truth, according to Philo, can be attained.

13. Give some account of the emanation theory as taught by Philo.

14. Describe the general character of the writings of Plotinus.

15. What were the particular notions of Plotinus with regard to perception and conception in relation to the possibility of true science or knowledge;—and how true knowledge is to be attained?

16. Give an outline of the history of Neo-Platonism till its close.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY.

TUESDAY APRIL 23RD:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Mention the different senses in which "Scholastic Philosophy" has been taken, and its more exact siguification.

2. Give some account of the "School of the Palace," and of the kind of instructions given in it.

3. How did the study of Logic become connected with that of Metaphysics in the Middle Ages, and how is the sudden discredit into which Logic fell in the latter part of that period accounted for?

4. Give the substance of Haureau's statement of the chief problem of Scholastic Philosophy, and the reasons assigued by Cousin for its relative importance.

5. State Anselm's demonstration of the existence of a Supreme Perfect Being, and trace the fortunes of the arguments through the Great Schools of the Middle Ages.

6. Give some account of the Arabian Doctors with their works who exercised the greatest influence on the schools of the thirteenth century, in particular of the theorems in the Liber de Causis.

7. Give a sketch of the life of Albert the Great, and the substance of the remarks made to determine the school of philosophy to which he belonged.

8. State Descartes' argument for the certainty of knowledge—the two contradictions in his philosophy, in what previous work is his primary position found expressly stated?

9. Show in what respects the philosophical views of Descartes, Malebranche, and Spinoza correspond.

10. Give the substance of Morell's exposition of Mill's doctrine on the subjects of Consciousness, Conception, Imagination, Memory, Ratiocination.

11. State the principal improvements in Speculative Philosophy due to Locke.

12. State the chief positions of Kant now generally held, and point out the principal infirmities of his system.

13. Explain the one common error that pervades the theories of modern German Philosophy.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. EXAMINATIONS IN LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH:—1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

PLATO REPUB. VI VII.—BUTLER'S SERMONS.—MANSEL'S METAPH. (ONTOLOGY.)

Examiner..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. State the special qualifications noted as required in the guardians of states.

2. Mention the characteristics of the philosophic disposition and the causes of the inutility and corruption of the then teachers of Philosophy.

3. Whence arises the similarity between the true philosopher and the objects of his contemplation?—And state the objects and aims of his legislation.

4. State the argument for the connection between science and a well-ordered government.

5. State and explain the psychological doctrine of Plato as given at the end of the sixth book.

6. How does Plato illustrate his opinion in opposition to those who announce the totally empirical nature of knowledge?

7. State and explain the two ways in which, accordiug to Butler, the subject of Morals may be treated.

8. What is Butler's exposition of the notion that "Virtue consists in following Nature" as held by some of the ancient philosophers?

9. In what terms does Butler speak of the Authority of Conscience as necessary to a complete account of man's nature?—Give some of his special determinations concerning that Faculty, and compare them with Whewell's definition of conscience.

10. Give the substance of Butler's reply to the assertion that it is malice and not goodness that can made us afraid.

11. What answer is to be given to the assertion that benevolence is no more disinterested than any of the common particular passions?

12. State the argument to prove that there are as real and the same kind of indications in human nature that men are made for society and to do good to one another as that each is intended to take care of his own good.

13. State the argument to prove that there are inward principles superior to others in man's nature.

14. State the problem of Ontology, and show that Deductive Ontology from the nature of its fundamental assumption yields no truth.

15. Explain what is meant by Rational Psychology—Rational Cosmology—Rational Theology, and the error that necessarily underlies the deductive mode of treating them.

16. Give the substance of Mansel's criticism on Bishop Berkeley's hypothesis.

17. How may philosophy vindicate itself, while failing to solve certain problems or refusing to entertain them?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH :—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR. ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Give a short sketch of Molière's life. Name his principal comedies. What did he aim at in his comedies?

II. What sort of character did Molière wish to turn into ridicule in *le Bourgeois gentilhomme* and *le Misanthrope?*

III. What does Molière show us in Alceste, Célimène, Philinte, Eliante, Oronte, and Bélise?

IV. Translate into English:

ALCESTE. Non vous avez beau faire (1) et beau me raisonner, (1)
Rien de ce que je dis (2) ne me peut (2) détourner;
Trop de perversité règne au siècle où nous sommes,
Et je veux (2) me tirer du commerce des hommes.
Quoi! contre ma partie on voit (2) tout à la fois
L'honneur, la probité, la pudeur et les lois;
On publie en tous lieux l'équité de ma cause;
Sur la foi de mon droit mon âme se repose,
Cependant je me vois trompé par le succès. (3)
J'ai pour moi la justice, et je perds mon procès!

(1) How do you call the expressions *beau faire* ou *beau raisonner?*
(2) Write one person of all the simple tenses of these verbs, and also of the verbs *pleuvoir*, *venir* and *s'en aller*.
(3) What is the usual meaning of that word? What does it mean here? In the sense of what Latin word does it stand.

V. Translate:—On dresse un artifice pour avoir vos biens. Les démangeaisons qui nous prennent d'écrire. Vous me parlez bien ferme; et cette suffisance.... Ma complaisance est sur tous épanchée. Messieurs les Maréchaux vous mandent de venir. Vider nos débats. Il faut plier bagage. Que veut dire cet air effaré?

VI. Translate:—*Do you know the lady I am writing to?* What are the two words by which the verb *to know* is translated into French? To what Latin words do they correspond? What relative pronoun is understood in English in the above sentence? Are relative pronouns thus governed by prepositions understood in French?

VII. Translate:—Show me your books, and I will see whether I have read any of them. I have read the books my brother Edward has sent me. Explain how you write the French of the words *read* and *sent* in the above sentences.

VIII. State when the French word *quelque*, is to be written in one word and invariable, in one word with an *s*, and in two words (*quel que*). Give examples of each case, and in this last case with what word does *quel* agree.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR. ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. Laquelle des deux comédies de Molière, les *Femmes savantes* et le *Tartufe*, préférez-vous? Donnez les raisons sur lesquelles vous fondez cette préférence.

II. Qu'est-ce que Molière nous montre dans Tartufe, Orgon, Valère, et Elmire? Quelle est la morale de la comédie du *Tartufe?*

III. Traduisez en anglais :—

Car Madame à jaser tient le dé tout le jour.
Mon frère, ce discours sent le libertinage.
Vous en êtes un peu dans votre âme entiché.
Et si je ne fais pas quelque coup de ma tête.
J'ai voulu vous parler en secret d'une affaire,
Et je suis bien aise, ici, qu'aucun ne nous éclaire.
Vous nous payez ici d'excuses coloriées ;
Et toutes vos raisons, monsieur, sont trop tirées.

IV. Traduisez: Cléante à Orgon.

Ne vous y fiez pas: il aura des ressorts
Pour donner contre vous raison à ses efforts;
Et sur moins que cela le poids d'une cabale
Embarrasse les gens dans un fâchenx dédale.
Je vous le dis encore: armé de ce qu'il a,
Vous ne deviez jamais le pousser jusque là.

V. Qu'est-ce qu'on appelle temps primitifs? Quels sont-ils? Le participe présent et le présent du subjonctif, sont-ils primitifs ou dérivés? S'ils sont primitifs, quels temps forment-ils? S'ils sont dérivés, de quels temps sont-ils formés et comment?

VI. Quelles sont les terminaisons des trois personnes singulières du présent de l'indicatif des quatre conjugaisons. Donnez les exceptions.

VII. Dans quels cas le verbe *ressortir* est-il régulier? Que signifie-t-il lorsqu'il est irrégulier? Donnez des exemples des deux cas. Quels sont les deux participes passés du verbe *bénir?* Donnez des exemples de l'un et de l'autre.

VIII. Ecrivez les participes présent et passé et l'impératif des verbes: *acquérir*, *coudre*, *croître*, *naître*, *surseoir*, *absoudre* et *luire*.

IX. Quand le mot *en* est-il préposition et quand est-il pronom personnel? Donnez des exemples.

X. Traduisez en français :

PARSIMONY.

An English admiral, who was extremely parsimonious, having fallen overboard, a sailor immediately leaped from the deck into the sea, and at the risk of his own life, saved that of his officer. When the admiral was brought on board his vessel, he took sixpence from his pocket and gave it to his preserver as a recompense. The sailor, surprised and discontented, complained to one of his shipmates, and showing him the sixpence, said: Look what the shabby fellow has given me for saving his life." "Well," said his shipmate, "don't you think he knows the value of his own life better than you do?"

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR. ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner..... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Translate into French: *They have seen each other, and have spoken to each other.* Give the rule how to write the past participles *seen* and *spoken.*

II. When is the verb *to be* expressed by the verb *faire;* when by *devoir?* Give four examples.

III. Translate into French: Politeness is like running water which makes the hardest pebbles even and smooth. She is a woman of a good disposition, obliging her friends whenever an occasion presents itself. State the rules according to which the two words *running* and *obliging* must be written.

IV. What mood do you use after an adjective in the superlative degree followed by a relative pronoun? Give three examples.

V. Translate into French: To think much of, to get clear, to succeed in, to fail satisfying, to be at stake, by handfuls, to talk at random; and into English: Prendre la parole, sans coup férir, il est comme chien de jardinier, s'en rapporter à, en vouloir à quelqu'un.

VI. Write a short sketch of the tragedy d'*Esther.*

VII. Translate the following extracts:

Votre vie n'est-elle, Esther, au sang dont vous êtes issue? Prévenu contre nous par cette bouche impure, il (le roi) nous croit en horreur à toute la nature. Va d'un roi redoutable affronter la présence. Ainsi donc, sans cet avis fidèle, deux traitres dans son lit assassinaient leur roi? Elle tombe évanouie? Comment ce courroux si terrible, en un moment s'est-il évanoui. Que vous semble, mes sœurs, de l'état où nous sommes? D'Esther, d'Aman, qui le doit emporter?

VIII. Translate into English:

Chères sœurs, suspendez (1) la douleur qui vous presse.
Chantons, on nous l'ordonne (2); et que puissent nos chants
Du cœur d'Assuérus adoucir la rudesse,
Comme autrefois David, par ses accords touchants,
Calmait d'un roi jaloux (3) la sauvage tristesse.

(1) In what tense is this verb? Is it a regular or an irregular verb? Give all the regular and the irregular verbs in the above extract.
(2) Why is ordonne in the singular? What part of speech is *l'*.
(3) What *roi jaloux* is spoken of here?

IX. Translate into French:

SINGULAR FUNERAL.

Attila, king of the Huns, who ravaged Gaul, and was defeated at the battle of Chalons, died in 453, and was buried in the midst of a vast plain, in three coffins, the first of which was of gold, the second of silver, and the third of iron. With the body were buried the spoils of his enemies, harnesses enriched with gold and precious stones, rich stuffs and the most valuable articles taken from the palaces which he had pillaged; and, that the place of his interment might not be known, the Huns put to death without exception all those who had assisted in digging the grave.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 to 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR. ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. Racontez les circonstances qui portèrent Racine à écrire sa comédie, *Les Plaideurs*. Quelle pièce ancienne a-t-il imitée dans plusieurs passages de cette comédie ?

2. Traduisez en anglais :

Du repos! Ah! sur toi tu veux régler ton père ?
Crois-tu qu'un juge n'ait qu'à faire bonne chère,
Qu'à battre le pavé comme un tas de galants,
Courir le bal la nuit, et le jour les brelans !
L'argent ne nous vient pas si vite qu'on pense.
Chacun de ces rubans me coûte une sentence.
Ma robe vous fait honte. Un fils de juge ! Ah! fi !
Tu fais le gentilhomme : hé ! Dandin mon ami
Regarde dans ma chambre et dans ma garde-robe
Les portraits des Dandins : tous ont porté la robe,
Et c'est le bon parti. Compare prix pour prix
Les étrennes d'un juge et celles d'un marquis :
Attends que nous soyons à la fin de Décembre.

3. Traduisez en anglais ces extraits des *Plaideurs* :

Ne tenir compte de quelque chose. Graisser la patte à un animal. Voilà mes guichetiers en défaut. Main-forte ! Des gentilshommes des plus huppés. Rapports d'experts. Faire assigner quelqu'un. Cette bonne comtesse qui donnant dans le panneau me charge d'un exploit. Je les mets pis à faire.

4. A quelle époque la Renaissance a-t-elle eu lieu ? Comment s'appelait le roi de France qui régnait alors ? Comment a-t-il été surnommé ? Pourquoi ? Quel fut le plus grand poëte de son règne ?

5. Nommez les principaux littérateurs, les jurisconsultes les plus remarquables, les architectes les plus fameux du 16me siècle.

6. Qu'est-ce que c'était que la *Ligue ?* Qui était à la tête ? Par quoi est-elle remarquable sous le rapport littéraire, politique et historique ?

7. Quels ouvrages Calvin, Agrippa d'Aubigné, Ronsard ont-ils publiés ?

8. Quels sont les deux grands poëtes tragiques de la France ? Citez leurs tragédies. Faites connaître la différence qui existe entre ces deux écrivains célèbres.

9. Nommez les grands prédicateurs, les philosophes, le grand critique le fabuliste et le grand poëte comique du siècle de Louis XIV. Donnez un court aperçu des ouvrages de ces grands écrivains.

10. Quels sont les quatre littérateurs les plus distingués du dix-huitième siècle ? Faites connaître dans quel genre de littérature chacun de ces auteurs s'est illustré.

11. Traduisez en français :

PERSEVERANCE.

Few things are really impracticable ; some are indeed more difficult than others ; but it is more frequently through want of application than want of means, that men fail of success. By unwearied application, almost every man may become respectable, if not eminent, in his station ; but few are possessed with a genius sufficiently elevated to render exertion unnecessary. How frequently do we see men who, with very moderate talents, arrive at eminence by continual application and unremitting perseverance ! They are not discouraged by difficulties, because they know that few obstacles are insurmountable : though failed once, twice, thrice, they renew their attempts, redouble their efforts, which nine times in ten are crowned with success.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR. ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner,..... C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into German :—

The reading of many foreign works is (a) good exercise in the language. *There* (it) stands a very large lime-tree before the villages church. The king put the crown on his son's head. He has told this important news only to his best friends. I lived since my fifth year always in a large town. The sorrowful mother will seek her lost child. The nephews of our rich neighbor departed (perf.) last Monday at half past twelve. What is the price of good, black silk, and of fine, dark cloth? Your physician is just coming from the street; he has already asked twice after you this morning.

2. Decline 'the highest tower,' and 'a tender plant' (plur. tender plants) in the 4 cases sing. and plural.

3. *a.* Which nouns (or classes of nouns) modify the radical vowel in the Plural; and which do not? *b.* Which case, and of what number, must end alike in *all* nouns?

4. What are auxiliary verbs of mood in German, and which are they?

5. *a.* When is „werden" used for 'will', when „wollen"? *b.* Which are the *only two* verbs in German, requiring both *person* and *thing* in the Accusative? *c.* Which persons of the Present and Imperfect Indicative of *all* Verbs are *invariably* alike?

6. Give the Present Infinitives of gewußt, verdorben, gekannt, wieder-gebracht, zerrissen, abgenommen, verboten, gerathen, angezogen;—and state which of them are *simple*, or *compound*, or *derived* verbs?

7. Give the 3rd person singular of all Tenses of the Indicative Mood of „aussuchen."

8. *a.* When is the English preposition '*to*' expressed by the Dative in German, when by a preposition? Give examples. *b.* Mention the case (or cases) governed by the following prepositions: für, seit, vor, durch, zu, nach, ohne, mit, auf, gegen, aus.

9. Translate into English:—„Sokrates und der Jüngling;" by Ramler. (This poem will be dictated.)

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR. ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner, ...C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into German:—

The host received his guests at the door and led them in. In a month at the latest we shall travel to the Black Forest. The noble prince gave back (the) peace to his country, notwithstanding the great losses which he sustained by it. Those who will not forget an offence, will always live in enmity with their fellow-creatures. We crossed the river, although it was covered with ice. I hope you have been mistaken in this man; I believe certainly that he will endeavor to fulfil his duty better in future. A good man opposes *a* (every) wrong, wherever he sees it. I could not prevent the misfortune, it had already happened when I arrived.

2. Decline „derjenige Mensch, welcher" in the 4 cases singular and plural.

3. Show the different forms (giving the Nom. sing. and plural for the three genders) of the *possessive* pronouns, when they are used as *definite* words.

4. State the difference in meaning between begegnen and treffen; ein Paar and ein paar; gegenwärtig and anwesend; umgehen and umgehen; heraus, außerhalb and draußen; höchstens and am höchsten.

5. *a.* Give the 1st pers. sing. of the Imperfect Indicative and Subjunctive, and the Past Participle of senden, denken, sitzen, spinnen, aufhalten, sterben, werfen, empfehlen, widersprechen. *b.* Parse, and convert into Present Infinitives: ging unter, brach, läufst, wusch, bätest, befiehlt, traf, geflossen, hülfe, iß, hieb, stößt.

6. *a.* Can any compound verbs be used both separably and inseparably? *b.* What is meant by *proper* and *improper* reflective verbs?—Give examples.

7. Write down the 1st pers. sing. of all Tenses of the Indicative of „sich vornehmen",—and the same person, Indicative passive, of all Tenses of „erziehen."

8. *a.* When must „es sind" be rendered by 'there are,' when by 'they are'? *b.* When is 'there are' translated by „da sind", when by „es giebt"?—Illustrate the various cases by short examples.

9. *a.* When is a principal sentence *inverted?* *b.* What kind of sentences are *always* inverted?

10. Mention *nine* conjunctions which form dependent clauses.

11. Mention *six* prepositions which govern the Genitive; *six*, which govern the Dative; *four*, which govern the Dat. and Accus.; and *four*, which govern the Accusative only.

12. Translation into English:—A fragment of „der doppelte Schwur der Besserung" by J. P. Richter will be dictated.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESAY, APRIL 17TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GERMAN.

FOURTH YEAR. VOLUNTARY COURSE.

Examiner..... C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—
Wilhelm Tell, Act II., Scene I., Pages 38–39.

2. Describe briefly the character of Tell, and give a short account of the principal action and real history of this drama.—Was Tell impelled by a political motive to the destruction of Gessler's life ?

3. Give the dates of Schiller's birth and death ; and mention the titles of his principal dramas.

4. State what Verbs form an exception to the rule for the formation of the 2nd pers. sing of the Imperative.

5. Give the 3rd pers. sing. of all Tenses of the Indicative Mood, active and passive, of „vorziehen."

6. When may the Verb be placed immediately after its subject in a *dependent* clause ? Offer one or two examples.

7. How is the Present Participle used in German ? When may it be used adverbially ? Give examples. Mention some words, which have lost the nature of pres. participles, and are used as adjectives only.

8. Give two different versions of each of the following sentences : the merchandise sells well. I have made his acquaintance. Be on your guard. I consent to it. However rich he may be. He is accustomed to it.

9. *a.* How is the Imperfect of the Subjunctive formed in *irregular* Verbs ? What exceptions are there to the rule ?—*b.* Mention instances where the Imperfect of the Subjunctive may be used.

10. Give the corresponding English and German idioms of the following phrases :

It depends on circumstances.	Sich mit brodlosen Künsten abgeben.
To turn a thing to profit.	Ich bin gut davon gekommen.
He has not his equal.	Es ist darum geschehen.
To gather fruit.	Das läßt sich hören.
To put one's self out of the way.	Sich auf etwas verstehen.

11. Translate and parse the following sentence : Ich würde mich über das, was er gethan hat, nicht beklagt haben, wenn es nur mir geschadet hätte ; aber er hat viele Familien dadurch ins Elend gestürzt.

12. Translate into German :—
The greater our pleasures, the more we feel how transitory they are. He granted my request, because he found it just. As he did not come, I sent for him. I had done reading when they entered. Let us enter this cottage, in order to be sheltered from the storm. He will have finished his studies in three months. He came with a book under his arm. To avoid death, with which he was threatened, he took to flight. We reached the shore by means of a boat. The general took the field against the enemy.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner, ...REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Write the past and future tenses of the verb למד in the *kal* form.

2. Describe the segholates; and give some general rules which affect the formation of the construct cases of masculine nouns in the singular number.

3. Analyze the following in Exodus xx. 2—17; in v. 2 הוצאתיך; 3. יהיה, על פני. 5. תשתחוה (account for the transposition of ת, and give the verb in the *kal* form) תעבדם (explain the use of short *kamets*) שלשים רבעים (whence derived ?); 7. תשא (give the root, and indicate its form ינקה; 10, מלאכה, ונרך (show what is to be understood by נר); 11. ברך, ויקדשהו; 12. יארכו, האדמה (why the change in the definite article?; הרצח (give the correct rendering of this term.)

4. Give a literal translation of Genesis 1, 2–15.

5. Give the rules affecting the punctuation of the definite article, its compensation, and write out a noun with the contracted forms of the prepositions ם, ל, כ, ב prefixed.

6. Write in full, the absolute and fragmentary forms of the pronouns, and add the latter to a noun and adjective e. g. אשה טובה in the feminine gender, singular and plural numbers.

7. Describe the uses of ו conversive, give the rules for its punctuation, and show its influence on accentuation.

8. Give the terminations for the construct forms of nouns in the singular ending in ה; for the nominatives plural, masculine and feminine; and for the dual nominative.

9. Translate literally into Hebrew:—Socrates used to say "All I know is that I do not know." It came to pass when he was old, and the day of his death drew near, that he said: "I am exceedingly sorry, for now I was commencing to learn the way of life."

10. Translate into English:—

הוא קטן והיא גדולה· אנכי בעיר ואתה בשדה· מגדל גבוה בעיר קטנה· הגן אשד בשדה קטן והגן אשר בעיר גדול· הוא היה בעיר והיא היתה בשדה· הבית אשר לאבי ולאמי גדול· בארץ בבל היה מגדל גבוה בני ובתי היו בגן הגדול אשר לי:

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Translate from the book of Job, the whole of the fourth chapter and first half of the fifth.

2. Write out the irregular verb חסר in the *kal* form.

3. Give a literal translation of Jeremiah ch. iii., first six verses; ch. iv., first six verses; and ch. v., last six verses.

4. What are the main characteristics of verbs *Pe* guttural, and write one (עמד) in the *kal* form.

5. Give some general rules under which may be included the various changes masculine nouns undergo, to form their construct cases singular.

6. Write out the plural of the irregular noun בית adding the pronominal suffixes, singular and plural.

7. What have you to say respecting ו׳ההפוך? show its use in the past and future tenses of verbs, and give the rules for its punctuation.

8. Show the effect of the tonic accents on syllabication; and explain what is to be observed respecting them as they occur respectively in the prose and poetic portions of Scripture.

9. Translate into Hebrew:—King Munbaz opened in a year of scarcity the storehouses which he and his fathers had filled, and sustained from them every one needing assistance (כל נפש רעבה). His courtiers reproved him, but he said: "My fathers collected perishable treasures, and I collect treasures for eternity; they treasured up (אצר) for this world, but I treasure up for the world to come."

10. Translate into English:—

פילוסוף ראה בחור מרבה דברים אמר לו בני הזהר הלא אלקים
עשה לנו שתי אזנים ופה אחד למען נשמע הרבה ונדבר מעט:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHALDEE.

Examiner, ...REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Add the pronominal suffixes to the noun *ketab* in both singular and plural numbers.

2. Translate from the Chaldaic portion of Ezra, fifteen verses commencing ch. v., v. 2.

3. Analyze the following in v. 2. ועמהון נביאיה; v. 3. בה, עליהון, יכנותהון v. 4. מן אנו שמהת גברא, כנמה. In v. 7 פתגמא שלחו עלוהי.

4. Give a brief sketch of the origin and character of the Targums more especially that of Onkelos; state what you know of the history of Onkelos, and show what are the views of Winer and most moderns with reference to the linguistic character of his Targum.

5. Write with proper characters and vowel points the following from the Targ. Onk. (Gen. ii. 20), "*Ookra adam shemaan lechol be'ira ool'ofa dishmaya oolchol chevat bara ooladam lo ashchoch semach kekivleh. Oorma A shinta 'al adam oodmooch, oonseb chod me'el'ohi oomlay bisra techota.*"

6. Write the pronouns in their absolute forms, in all persons and both numbers.

7. Decline a noun ending in *Aleph Kamets*, and show what changes take place in consequence of the addition of the definite article.

MODERN HEBREW POETRY.

1. Write a brief sketch of the history of Modern Hebrew Poetry dwelling more particnlarly on its origin and character.

2. What kind of verse is that called בית, what is the meaning of דלת and סונר.

3. Describe the יתד and תנועה and show what kind of verse is produced by the use of the former when alone, and also when combined with the latter.

4. Is the יתד alternating with common syllables to be found in the poetry of the Scriptures, and if so, where?

5. What is complete rhyme, and incomplete rhyme? what do you mean by masculine and feminine verses?

6. Point and scan the poem of Ibn Ezra, on the difference between correct and false rhyme, commencing

לא תחרז בשור ובחמור
נהג השור בארץ המישור
ולך עם החמור בהר המור:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D. F.R.S.

1. State the properties of Oxygen, and mention its principal compounds with Hydrogen and Nitrogen.

2. Name the principal compound of Carbon with Oxygen. State its composition and properties.

3. State the composition of Atmospheric Air, and explain ordinary combustion and the structure of flame.

4. State the composition of Silica, and the principal forms in which it occurs in nature and in the arts.

5. State the formula, mode of preparation, and properties of commercial Sulphuric Acid.

6. How is Coal Gas made, and how purified ?

7. What are the properties and what the uses of Chlorine ?

8. Describe Phosphorus and Phosphuretted Hydrogen.

9. What are Salt-radicles, and how may their compounds be explained in connection with Salts in general ?

10. Describe one of the metals of the alkalis, with its oxide.

11. State the composition of the ordinary ores of iron, the chemical principles involved in their reduction, and the composition of cast-iron and steel.

12. State the composition and formulæ of Starch, the Sugars and one of the Vegetable Acids.

13. What changes are indicated by the following formulæ:

$$H3N, HCl + CaO = CaCl, HO + H3N.$$
$$3Cu + 4NO5 = 3CuO, NO5 + NO2.$$

14. State the tests for Sulphuric Acid, Silver, Iodine and Iron, in solutions.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, MARCH 4TH:—10 A.M.

BOTANY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Define Indefinite inflorescence, and describe its principal varieties.

2. Name the circles of organs in a perfect flower, and describe fully the structures of the Anther and Pollen.

3. Describe the Ovary and its contained ovules, and state the changes which the latter undergo in fertilization and ripening.

4. Describe the organs of fructification in Ferns, Lycopodiaceæ, or Mosses.

5. What is the position of the Stamens when Epigynous and Perigynous.

6. Explain the terms Monadelphous, Syngenesious, and Gynandrous, as applied to the stamens.

7. In what do Albuminous and Exalbuminous seeds differ?

8. Explain the terms Raphe, Plumule, Achenium, Endocarp.

9. State the division of the Phaenogamous series into classes, and give the characters of the classes.

10. State the distinctive characters of the Acrogens and Anophytes, with examples.

11. In what natural families of Plants do we find the Silique, the Cremocarp, or Didynamous Stamens?

12. State the place in the natural system of the genera *Polypodium*, *Ranunculus*, *Sphagnum* and *Linnæa*.

13. Describe the specimens exhibited, in relation to the forms of their leaves, and their inflorescence; and refer two of them to their series, classes, and orders.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR..

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LLD.. F.R.S.

1. Describe the highest class of the *Mollusca*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

2. Name the orders of the *Annulata* proper, and characterize one of them, with examples.

3. How is respiration performed in Insects, Tube-dwelling Worms, Lamellibranchiates, and Hydroid Polyps.

4. Name and state the place in the classification, of the animals producing Sponge, Coral, Mother-of-pearl, Silk.

5. State the distinctive characters of the class *Brachiopoda*, and name its principal families.

6. Give the characters of the *Reptilia*, and the distinction between the Batrachians and Reptiles Proper.

7. State the characters and classification of the *Entozoa*, with examples.

8. Name the classes of the *Articulata*, and characterize two of them, with examples.

9. State the characters of the class *Pisces*, and describe one of the orders, with Canadian examples.

10. State the characters of the class *Hydrozoa*, with examples.

11. Describe the oral appendages of *Clio*, *Actinia* or *Homarus*.

12. What animals are indicated by the terms *Marsupialia*, *Myriapoda*, *Rodentia*, *Nudibranchiata*, *Echinoidea*; state their characters, and give examples.

13. Describe the Specimens exhibited, referring them to their place in the System.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Post-pliocene deposits of Canada and Western Europe, and explain the various theoretical views as to the climate which they indicate.

2. State the subdivisions of the Eocene Tertiary in the Paris Basin, and their supposed equivalents in England and America.

3. Describe the Muschelkalk and Lias, and state their geological relations.

4. State the geological relations of the following formations: Zechstein, Ludlow, Trenton, Niagara,—and describe one of them.

5. State in order the portions of the geological scale of chronology represented in British America, with their general geographical distribution.

6. What are the leading botanical characters of the Flora of the Coal formation?

7. Give a detailed account of any genus of vertebrate animals of the Mesozoic period.

8. Explain the nature and origin of slaty structure and volcanic dykes.

9. Explain dip, strike, anticlinal and synclinal arrangements, and unconformability.

10. Explain denudation, and some of the results which it produces in horizontal and inclined strata.

11. State the data for the determination of the relative ages of stratified rocks, and the manner of applying them.

12. Explain the nature and mode of occurrence of faults, verticality, and contortions of beds.

13. Describe the mode of occurrence and geological relations of Coal, Gold or Rock Salt.

14. State the names and geological relations of the Specimens exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(*First Paper.*)

MONDAY, MARCH 4TH:—10 A.M. TO 1½ P.M.

Examiner, ...J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the chemical and crystallographic differences of the felspars, and their geological relations.

2. Describe the more important ores of Iron, and explain their relative values and geological distribution.

3. State the composition of Serpentine and Talc, and explain their geological relations.

4. Describe the characters, composition, and mode of occurrence of Apatite, Rock-salt, and Petroleum.

5. Name the principal Haloid minerals containing Phosphoric Acid, Fluorine or Magnesia, and describe one of them.

6. State the composition and crystalline form of Hornblende, and the characters of its principal varieties.

7. Name the gems which consist of Alumina uncombined, and of Alumina with Silica and Fluorine, and with Silica and Glucina.

8. Describe two species of the Zeolite family.

9. How would you most readily distinguish the following minerals:

Calc-spar from Arragonite.
Iron Pyrites from Copper Pyrites.
Tin-ore, Blende, and Galena from other metallic minerals.
Ores of Manganese from ores of Iron.
Talc and Chlorite from Mica.

10. State the characters and mode of occurrence of Native Gold.

11. Describe the minerals which enter into the composition of Granite and of Dolerite.

12. State what you know of any of the specimens exhibited, and describe two of them, in regard to their crystalline forms and external characters.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1867.

(Second Paper.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD :—9 A.M. TO 1½ P.M.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Define the province or class *Protozoa* and its sub-divisions, with examples.

2. State the characters of the corallum in *Zoantharia*, and describe one of the Silurian or Devonian genera.

3. State the distinctive characters of the *Brachiopoda*, and describe one modern and one Palæozoic genus.

4. Describe Homarus and Calymene, and state their zoological and geological relations.

5. State the characters and geological distribution of *Dinosauria*, *Labyrinthodontia* and *Pachydermata*, with examples.

6. State the geological and zoological relations of any five of the following genera :

(*a.*) *Nummulites.*	(*f.*) *Comatula.*
(*b.*) *Leptæna.*	(*g.*) *Ichthyosaurus.*
(*c.*) *Limulus.*	(*h.*) *Orthoceras.*
(*d.*) *Favosites.*	(*i.*) *Megatherium.*
(*e.*) *Cypris.*	(*j.*) *Spirorbis.*

7. State the distinction between *Hydroida* and *Discophora*, and describe an Atlantic species of either.

8. Describe the organs of digestion and locomotion in *Echinus* and *Uraster*.

9. Describe a modern Tetrabranchiate Cephalopod, and mention some of its fossil allies.

10. Characterize the *Plagiostomi* and *Ganoidei*, and give examples.

11. How are *Crustacea* distinguished from *Arachnida*, and the *Batrachia* from the *Reptilia*.

12. Describe any family of siphonide Lamellibranchiates.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(*Third Paper.*)

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH, 9 A.M.

Examiner, ...J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Laurentian rocks of Canada, with their distribution, economic products and fossils.

2. What are the most important rocks and minerals of the Huronian system, and what its probable age.

3. Describe the Lower Silurian of Eastern America, from the Trenton limestone to the Utica shale inclusive, with some of its characteristic fossils, and the probable European equivalents of its formations.

4. Give in a tabular form the series of Upper Silurian rocks in Eastern America, with their European equivalents, and describe one of the formations, naming some of its fossils.

5. Describe the Carboniferous system, with some of its characteristic fossil plants, and its distribution in America and Great Britain.

6. Describe the following formations, and state their geological position—Oriskany, Corniferous Limestone, Zechstein, Anticosti group.

7. What formations in Canada would be indicated by the prevalence of the following genera—*Graptolithus*, *Leptæna*, *Pentamerus*, *Spirifer*, *Zaphrentis*.

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8. Describe the formations of the first period of the Mesozoic in Europe and America, with their useful minerals and characteristic fossils.

9. Name the characteristic reptilian and cephalopodous genera of the Jurassic period, and describe one of the formations of this period in Europe.

10. State the geographical distribution of the Cretaceous in America, and its subdivisions in Europe.

11. Explain the structure and geological age of the Calcaire Grossier, Faluns and Coralline Crag.

12. Describe the Post-pliocene formation as it occurs in Canada, with its equivalents elsewhere, and its principal fossils.

13. Mention the facts to be observed and noted in examining a natural section or exposure of rocks, and the methods of ascertaining and recording them.

14. State the Botanical and Geological relations of the following genera—*Lepidodendron*, *Psilophyton*, *Sigillaria*, *Walchia*, *Pterophyllum*.

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15. Examination on specimens—on a separate day.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH :—9 A.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Describe the vegetable cell, stating its parts, manner of growth and modifications.

2. Describe the various kinds of vascular tissue, with their mode of formation and uses.

3. Explain the law of Phyllotaxis.

4. Describe the structure and functions of the Leaf, and mention the chemical processes involved in the formation of Mucilage and Albumen.

5. Describe the structure and mode of growth of the Endogenous and Exogenous stems.

6. State the distinction between Definite and Indefinite Inflorescence, and give examples of the latter.

7. Explain the structure and functions of the Stamens and Pistils.

8. Describe the organs of fructification in the Mosses.

9. Define the terms, Prosenchyma, Sporangium, Rhizoma, Stipule.

10. Describe the Ovule, its positions, and the relation of its parts to those of the seed.

11. Explain Coalescence and Adnation of the parts of the flower, with examples.

12. Explain fertilization in Phænogams, and state the distinction between albuminous and exalbuminous seeds.

13. Explain the gradation of groups in the natural system, with an example of each.

14. State the characters of Monocotyledones, Gymnosperms, Anophytes.

15. Explain the terms Achenium, Cremocarp, Monœcious, Diadelphous.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH :—2 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Explain the primary subdivision of the animal kingdom into Provinces, giving the characters of one of them in full.

2. Define the Species and Genus in zoology, and state the grounds for the formation of Families, Orders, and Classes, with examples.

3. Name the classes of the *Mollusca*, and characterize two of them, with examples.

4. Describe the highest class of the *Radiata*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

5. Name the orders of the *Annulata* proper, and characterise one of them, with examples.

6. Describe the Respiratory Organs of Nudibranchiate Mollusks, Crustacea, or Insects.

7. State the external structures of Insects, and the stages of their metamorphosis.

8. Give the characters of the *Reptilia*, and the distinction between the batrachians and reptiles proper.

9. State the characters and classification of the *Entozoa*, with examples.

10. State the characters of the *Protozoa*, with examples.

11. State the characters of the *Polyzoa* or *Anthozoa*, with examples.

12. What animals are indicated by the terms—*Asteroidea, Cephalopoda, Arachnida, Ganoidea.* State their characters, and give examples.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D. C.M. PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866-67.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH:—4.30 TO 6 P.M.

ANATOMY.

Examiner,.....PROF. W. SCOTT, M.D.

1. What Muscles arise from, and what are inserted into the Humerus?

2. Name the branches of the Cœliac Axis and the arteries with which they inosculate.

3. Give the boundaries, and state what is found in the Maxillo-Pharyngeal space.

4. Name the Cranial Ganglia of the Sympathetic, giving the situation of each Ganglion and its branches.

5. What Muscles of the Larynx are supplied by the Superior Laryngeal Nerve, aud what by the Inferior or Recurrent Nerve?

6. Name the bones entering into the formation of the Orbit, and mention the Foramina opening into it.

Subsequent Oral Examination on the above subject.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D. C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866-67.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH :—10 TO 11½ A.M.

CLINICAL MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner,.....PROF. D. C. MACCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L., ETC.

1. Give the symptoms of Typhoid Fever; mention the diseases with which it may be confounded, aud the diagnostic points between it and each separate disease.

2. Describe the essential characters of the different Endocardial Murmurs having their seat at the orifices of the left side of the heart, and mention in each case the causes which may operate in the production of the Murmur.

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3. State the circumstances which will assist you in determining whether a body found dead in water has been drowned; and mention the objections, if any, to which each is open.

4. How would you distinguish a homicidal from a suicidal wound?

5. Describe the characteristic features of Dementia; give its varieties and legal relations.

6. Mention the diseases liable to be mistaken for irritant poisoning, and give the points of distinction between each disease and poisoning.

Subsequent Oral Examination on the above subjects.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866-67.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH:—11.50 TO 1 P.M.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner.....PROF. R. P. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., ETC.

1. Point out the diagnostic considerations which distinguish Acute-Peritonitis from Muco-Enteritis and Colic, anb detail its appropriate treatment.

2. What affections may be confounded with Pneumonia in its first stage, and how would you distinguish between them during life and after death?

3. Describe the symptoms, morbid appearances and treatment of Tuberculous Meningitis.

4. Enumerate the several forms of Morbid Kidney included under the term "Bright's Disease"; describe the Anatomical characters of the Cirrhotic form and its diagnostic symptoms.

5. Mention the characters of the eruption of Small Pox, Scarlet Fever and Measles, the sequelæ of Scarlatina and the measures you would employ in their treatment.

6. Give briefly the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, and the prophylactic means adopted to prevent its propagation?

Subsequent Oral Examination on the above subjects.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866-67.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH :—3 TO 4¾ P.M.

SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

Examiners..... { PROF. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D., ETC.
G. E. FENWICK, M.D.

1. Enumerate the principal classes of Ulcers. What is the best treatment for the Simple? What for the Indolent? And what for the Irritable?

2. Give the symptoms of Morbus Coxarius in its different stages, and the treatment applicable to each stage of the disease?

3. In what cases would you perform Syme's Amputation, and how should the operation be performed to prevent sloughing of the flap?

4. Describe the symptoms of Simple and Phlegmonous Erysipelas and the treatment of each.

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5. Describe the operations most commonly employed in the removal of parts by amputation; the advantages of the flap, and the reasons advanced by Surgeons for preferring the skin flap.

6. What is Cataract; at what age is it common; describe the various forms and method of treatment?

Subsequent Oral Examination on the above subjects.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866–67.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH :—4.30 TO 6 P.M.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Examiner, ... PROF. A. HALL, M.D., L.R.C.S., ETC.

1. What are the distinguishing traits between Amenorrhœa Suppressionis and Pregnancy? What is the most common cause inductive of the former disease, and what are the common principles of its treatment?

2. What is the peculiar condition of the blood in the highest type of Amenorrhœa Emansionis, and what peculiar line of treatment does that condition suggest?

3. What is the earliest period in which the impregnated Ovule has been observed in the Uterus, and what peculiar changes take place in the lining membrane of the latter, to adapt the Ovule to its new conditions?

4. Is Hysteralgia, or After-pains, frequent after first accouchements; and, if not, upon what peculiar condition of the Uterus in this comparative exemption dependent?

5. What important serious consequences are extremely apt to follow Atony, or Torpor, of the Uterus in pluriparous women?

6. Does the danger accruing relate to the mother or the child, or to both; and, if the mother, what treatment would you pursue to obviate it.

Subsequent Oral Examination on the above subjects.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866-67.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH :—3 TO 4.30 P.M.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Examiner,.....PROF. W. FRASER, M.D.

1. Enumerate the organic elements entering into the formation of the human body, and classify them according to their Histogenetic and Colorifacient properties.

2. Give the structural and chemical composition of Bone: its modes of formation, growth and reparation.

3. State the *nervous centres* by which *reflex*,—*sensori-motor*,—*ideo-motor*, and *emotional reflex* acts are effected, and give examples of each.

4. What are the active agents in Gastric and Intestinal Digestion, and the channels through which chyle and fluids of less sp. gr. enter the circulation?

5. Explain the minute structure of the Kidney, and the manner in which the solid and fluid portions of the Urine are secreted.

6. What is the daily amount of Urine in health—its reaetion—sp. gr. chemical composition and the physiological origin of its constituents?

Subsequent Oral Examination on the above subjects.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1886-67.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH:—10 TO 11.30 A.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,..... .....PROF. W. WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. Prove that radical Nitric Acid, or Nitric Anhydride, contains five equivalents of Oxygen.

2. Creasote: the way of making it,—how is it known to be pure, and how does it differ from Carbonic Acid?

3. Describe the mode of examining Cod Liver Oil for Iodine,—when the latter is present *firstly* as a proper constituent, and *secondly* as an adulteration.

4. What are the appearances of the tongue and of the stools that commonly indicate the need of Cathartics?

5. The uses of Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia, with its doses and modes of administration in different cases.

6. State the difference in actions between the Carbonates of Soda, Potassa and Lithia. Give the formula of each. Name such preparations as they enter into, their composition and doses.

Subsequent Oral Examination on the above subjects.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866-67.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH:—11.30 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,.....PROF. R. CRAIK, M.D.

1. What is meant by specific heat? Give illustrations.

2. Explain the laws of "definite proportions,"—"multiple proportions" and "equivalent proportions."

3. What is Ozone? How is it produced, and what are the physical and chemical differences between it and Oxygen?

4. Descride Olifiant Gas and the effects of Chlorine upon it.

5. Describe Marsh's test for Arsenic, with its modifications and fallacies.

6. Describe the nature and properties ol Pyroxylin.

Subsequent Oral Examination on the above subjects.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

MD., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866-67.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1867.

NOTE.—This Medal, founded by the Medical Faculty, is open for competition to those members of the Graduating Class who have undergone successfully their Final Examinations, and whose Inaugural Theses are deemed respectively worthy of 100 marks or more, the maximum number of marks for any thesis being 200. Complete answers to all the questions are equal to 400 marks (50 for each branch) making the total number obtained 600. Six hours is the time allowed to answer the questions in all the branches.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR SCOTT, M.D.

1. Enumerate all the muscles of both the Superior and Inferior Extremity; also, the arteries distributed to each, with their relations and branches.

2. Describe the anatomy of the Perineum in the male, stating what parts must be divided in the operation of Lithotomy and what avoided.

3. Give the relations of the arch of the Aorta, and state the situation of both the superficial and deep Cardiac Plexuses, and the nerves entering into the formation of each.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR FRASER, M.D.

1. Describe the functions of the Sympathetic nerve.

2. What are the purposes served by the fibrine of the blood, and the diseases caused by its being deficient, excessive or perverted : that is, cacoplastic or aplastic ?

3. Give the most reliable tests for Albumen, Sugar and Bile in the Urine, and explain the pathological causes of these abnormities.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866-67.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1867.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. Give the way of preparing K I according to the British Pharmacopœia and explain the various steps of the process.

2. Describe the actions of Tartar Emetic in the various doses in which it may be prescribed and in overdoses.

3. Mention the uses of Ipecacuanha, explain its modus operandi in Dysentery, Hemorrhages, Asthma, &c., and name the combinations in which it might be taken, with their doses.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR CRAIK, M.D.

1. Describe the properties of Hydrogen, the methods of preparing it, and state the reasons for regarding it as a metal.

2. Describe the different varieties of Phosphoric Acid, their modes of preparation, and the tests for each.

3. Describe Urea and some of its derivatives.

SURGERY.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.

1. Describe the symptoms of Calculus Vesicæ and the principal operations for its relief.

2. Give the symptoms, causes and treatment of External Aneurism.

CLINICAL SURGERY,

Examiner,.....G. E. FENWICK, M.D.

What portions of the vertebræ are most liable to injury from indirect violence ?—Describe the lesions of the cord or its envelopes most usually met with on post mortem examinations in these cases.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1866–67.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1867.

MIDWIFERY, &c.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR HALL, M.D.

1. What are the physical differences between the Corpus Luteum of Menstruation, and that of Pregnancy?

2. After delivery of the fœtus in Sacro Iliac presentations, is the Placenta usually found attached or detached from the uterine wall? What reason can you advance why the latter should be the more common condition, and is *post partum* hæmorrhage likely to supervene under these conditions?

3. What is the earliest symptom indicative of Inflammation of the Womb after labour? How would you distinguish between a threatened attack of this disease, and Hysteralgia or after pains? And what treatment would you adopt in either case if presented?

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. Point out the leading features of the following diseases of childhood,—Inherited Syphilis, Rickets and Scrofulosis.

2. What are the pathological conditions productive of "Non-inflammatory softening" of the brain, and what the circumstances that would strongly indicate the existence of that disease during life?

3. Mention some of the more important arguments illustrative of the mode in which cholera poison is reproduced and propagated, and enumerate briefly the "localizing causes" and personal conditions which favour its effective operation.

CLINICAL MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR MACCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

1. Describe separately a case of squamous and vesicular skin disease, and mention the points of distinction between the two forms.

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2. Give the symptoms, causes and modes of termination of General Mania.

3. Mention the symptoms indicating that wound of the lung has taken place, and describe fully the various consequences that may result therefrom.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. ABBOTT.

1. What are the circumstances which are essential to the existence of an obligation?

2. From what causes do obligations arise?

3. How many, and what things are necessary to the validity of a contract?

4. What persons are incapable of contracting? Classify such persons into those absolutely incapable of contracting, and those whose incapacity is only relative or conditional. State also any distinction which exists as to the right of opposing such incapacity as a defence.

5. Define and describe the nature of the constraint that will make a contract defective. State also to what extent a contract is affected by the existence of such constraint.

6. What is lesion, and how does it affect contracts? What relation has its operation to the age or capacity of the person complaining of it? What change (if any) has been made in our law in this respect by the code?

7. How far is delivery requisite to perfect the alienation of a determinate thing? In what way does delivery operate, when it is made to one of two different purchasers of the same thing? State any distinctions which exist in this respect between movable and immovable property.

8. To what extent and under what circumstance can a person validly stipulate for third persons? Give, in detail, the various distinctions applicable to this subject.

9. State the leading features which characterize contracts made in fraud of creditors. What are the effects respectively, of ignorance, and of knowledge, on the part of the person who has contracted with an insolvent, of the incapacity of the insolvent to meet his liabilities?

10. Is there any and what limit as to time for the bringing of actions to rescind contracts made in fraud of creditors? And who may bring such actions?

11. What are the duties and rights of a *negotiorum gestor?*

12. In what cases will an action lie for the repetition of a thing paid? What distinctions exist in the liability of him who receives a thing which is not due, as to his good or bad faith in the reception of it?

13. What persons are responsible for the consequences of offences and quasi-offences? Define specially the positions in that respect of minors, married women, lunatics, and interdicts for prodigality.

14. What is the distinction between the responsibility of persons for injuries committed by their servants, and for those committed by animals belonging to them?

15. What constitutes default on the part of a debtor? State any distinctions arising from the nature or from the object of the obligation.

16. What is the measure of the damage caused by the non-performance of an obligation? State any distinction arising from the nature of the thing due: and if the obligation results from a contract, from the provisions of such contract.

17. In what respect does the Code change the existing law with regard to damages for the non-performance of a contract?

18. Define a conditional obligation, and the two leading classes of conditions. What is the difference between a condition and a term?

19. In what cases does joint and several liability result from the operation of law? How may it be created, where the law is silent?

20. State the various modes in which obligations may be extinguished, and give a short definition of each.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

PARTNERSHIP.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. ABBOTT.

1. What is essential to the contract of partnership? What is the effect of an agreement to exclude one partner from a share in the profits? What of an agreement that he shall be exempt from liability for the losses.

2. In what modes may actions be brought against partners, in cases where the names of the partners have not been registered? What is the effect of a judgment against a portion only of the partners under similar circumstances?

3. When a partner, being himself a creditor of a person who is also a debtor to the partnership, receives money from such person, how is it imputed? And state what will be the effect in such a case of an imputation made by the partner, by the receipt granted for the money?

4. How far may a person charged with the management of the partnership affairs, act in such affairs without the consent, or contrary to the will of his copartners? What is the distinction as to the power of putting an end to his authority in cases where it is conferred by the articles—and in those in which it is created by a subsequent instrument?

5. Where none of the partners has received exclusive authority to conduct the partnership business, what are the powers of each partner with regard to it?

6. What is the rule as to the power of the individual partners to use the partnership effects?

7. Is there any and what distinction between the right of a partner to associate with himself a partner in his share of the profits, and his right to associate him in the partnership?

8. What is the nature of the liability of partners towards third persons? State any distinction in this respect which is caused by the object or character of the co-partnership.

9. State the leading divisions of partnership, and define each shortly.

10. Into how many classes are commercial partnership divided? define each shortly.

11. Describe the difference between general and special partners, in partnerships *en commandite*. How may the immunity granted to special partners be forfeited or destroyed?

12. What is the effect upon a partnership *en commandite* of a change in the name of any of the general partners? Of a change in the name of any special partner? Of a change in the nature of the business carried on?

13. In what modes may joint stock companies be formed? What is requisite to create any limitation in the liability of the members of such companies? State what distinction, if any, exists between the liability of an unincorporated joint stock company, and that of partners in an ordinary partnership.

14. In what modes may a partnership be dissolved?

15. Is it possible for the partnership to be continued, after one of the partners has ceased to live?

16. What partnerships, if any, may be dissolved by the will of any partner, and under what circumstances?

17. Under what circumstances may the forced dissolution of a partnership be demanded by a member of it?

18. What are the rights of the partners as regards each other, in the event of a dissolution of the firm?

19. By what rules is the division of the property of the partnership governed?

20. Under what circumstances may third parties acquire rights against partners, after the firm has been actually dissolved?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH:—4 TO 6 P.M. FOR DEGREE; 4 TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

ROMAN LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. TORRANCE.

1. Give the chief divisions of the Institutes, and briefly state the subject matter of each division.

2. Give the definition and origin of the *libertini* and of manumission and the modes in which manumission was effected.

3. How many kinds of adoption were there, and in how many ways was it effected?

4. Define *capitis deminutio*, and enumerate and explain its different kinds.

5. Define *Tutela* and enumerate and explain the different kinds of *Tutela*.

6. Explain the *satisdatio tutorum et curatorum*.

7. Give the chief divisions of *res*, and briefly explain each division.

8. Define *usucapio* and *præscriptio*. When did they take place? What things were excluded from *usucapio* and *præscriptio*?

9. Enumerate and explain the ancient modes of making wills. According to the Institutes, who could be witnesses to wills? Could they use the same seal? What was the opinion of Papinian?

10. What were the rules as to the exhœredation of children before Justinian, and to what extent did he alter the law on this subject?

11. Explain the divisions of heirs. Explain *Testamenti factio*;—*jus deliberandi*;—*beneficium inventarii*.

12. How many modes of making legacies were there before Justinian? Explain each mode. Did an error in the name of the legatee, or "*falsa demonstratio*," or "*falsa causa adjecta*" affect a legacy? What was the old law before Justinian as to legacies to uncertain persons? What was the rule by his institutes?

HONOUR EXAMINATION.—MAINE.

13. What were the importance and advantages of Codes to ancient Societies?

14. What is the difference between legal fictions and equity, and between legal fictions and legislation?

15. Mention two features which English and Roman Equity have in common.

16. Describe the part played by jurists in French history, and the sphere of jural conceptions in French thought.

17. Give some of the indications that society in primitive times was not a collection of individuals, but in fact and in the view of the men who composed it, an aggregation of families.

N.B.—The first twelve questions are put for the ordinary examination. The whole 17 are put for the HONOUR examination.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH:—4 TO 6 P.M. FOR DEGREE; 4 TO 7 P.M. FOR HONORS.

ROMAN LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ... PROF. TORRANCE.

1. Give the chief divisions of *res*, and briefly explain each division.
2. Define *usucapio* and *præscriptio*. When did they take place? What things were excluded from *usucapio* and *præscriptio?*
3. Enunciate and explain the ancient modes of making wills. According to the Institutes, who could be witnesses to wills. Could the witnesses use the same seal? What was the opinion of Papinian?
4. What were the rules as to the exhœredation of children before Justinian, and to what extent did he alter the law on the subject?
5. Explain the divisions of heirs. Explain *testamenti factio;—jus deliberandi;—beneficium inventarii.*
6. How many modes of making legacies were there before Justinian? Explain each mode. Did an error in the name of the legatee, or "*falsa demonstratio*," or "falsa causa adjecta," affect a legacy? What was the old law before Justinian, as to legacies to uncertain persons? What was the rule by his Institutes?
7. Give some account of the rules as to succession *ab intestato* mentioned in the Institutes, and the changes made by the 118th and 127th novels.
8. Explain bonorum possessio.
9. Give the first division of obligations by the Institutes into *two genera*, and the second division into *four species*, and briefly explain each kind.
10. How were verbal obligations contracted? Give the divisions of stipulations, and briefly explain each kind.
11. Define a *fidejussor*, and explain the *beneficia*, which he could invoke; give their origin and history.
12. In how many different ways were obligations dissolved? Briefly explain each mode.

HONOUR EXAMINATIONS.—MAINE.

13. State some of the reasons why it seems impossible to dispute that Intestate Inheritance is a more ancient institution than Testamentary Succession.
14. Note several remarkable points in which the Mancipatory Testament differed in its primitive form from a modern will.
15. Mention some points of difference between ancient and modern ideas on the subject of wills and successions.
16. Illustrate the historical difficulty of Primogeniture.
17. What are the peculiarities from which springs the universally unmalleable character of the ancient forms of property.

NOTA.—First 12 questions for ordinary examination, 17 questions for Honours.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH :—4 TO 6 P.M. FOR DEGREE ; 4 TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

ROMAN LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. TORRANCE.

1. Give a first division of obligations by the Institutes into *two genera*, and asecond division into *four species*, and briefly explain each kind.

2. How were verbal obligations contracted? Give the divisions of stipulations, and briefly explain each kind.

3. Define "*fidejussor:*"—explain the *beneficia* which he could invoke :—give their origin and history.

4. In how many different ways were obligations dissolved? Briefly explain each mode,

5. Specify the causes of obligation *ex maleficio* as given in the Institutes. Briefly explain the different kinds of *furtum*.

6. State the two heads of *Lex Aquilia* explained in the Institutes.

7. Enumerate the several divisions of actions given in the Institutes B. IV. Tit. 6.

EVIDENCE—LOWER CANADA.

8. Give illustrations of the rules that "*the party who claims the performance of an obligation must prove it;*" and that "*the proof produced must be the best of which the case in its nature is susceptible.*"

9. What are the exceptions to the rule that *all persons are legally competent to give testimony?*

10. In what cases may proof be made by testimony?

11. In commercial matters, in which the sum of money or value in question exceeds $50, in what cases can no action or exception be maintained against any party or his representatives, unless there is a writing signed by the former?

12. In an action for the recovery of a sum which does not exceed $50, in what case can proof by testimony be received?

13. If in the same action several sums be demanded, which united form a sum exceeding $50, in what cases may proof by testimony be received?

(I) MAINE.

14. Describe the nature of the historical alliance between contracts and conveyances.

15. State the difference which exists between the ancient and modern view of penal law, and give the evidence on which it rests.

(2) KENT.

16. What exception does Bynkershœck make to the general inviolability of neutral territory? Give the reasons and authorities for and against his opinion.

17. State the doctrine of visitation and search. In what English case has it been ably discussed?

(3) WESTLAKE.

18. What is the history of the doctrine of Allegiance in England and France?

19. Give the rules for ascertaining domicile.

Nota.—The first 13 questions are for the ordinary examination. The 19 questions comprise the HONOUR examinations.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD:—4 TO 6 P.M.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,..... PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Définissez le contrat de vente, et expliquez comment la vente est parfaite?

2. Qu'entendez-vous par une promesse de vente qui vaut vente?

3. Quelles sont les personnes qui sont frappées de l'incapacité d'acheter, aux termes de l'article 1484 du Code?

4. Expliquez le droit de résolution d'une vente d'immeuble, faute de paiement du prix, sous l'empire des dispositions du Code?

5. Qu'entendez-vous par la faculté de réméré et quel en est son effet?

6. Définissez la licitation?

7. Donnez les principales dispositions du Code sur la vente des créances et droits d'action? Art. 1570–1578.

8. Définissez le contrat d'échange?

9. Quelle est la différence entre le louage des choses et le louage d'ouvrage?

10. Quel est le privilége du locateur pour le paiement de son loyer?

11. En quoi consiste le droit d'action du locateur aux termes de l'article 1624 du Code, pour résilier le bail?

12. La vente de la chose louée a-t-elle pour effet de casser le bail? Expliquez les nouvelles dispositions du Code sur cette matière. Art. 1663–1664.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD:—4 TO 6 P.M.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Définissez le contrat de mandat.

2. Quelles sont les principales obligations du mandataire envers le mandant? Art. 1709–1714.

3. Quelles sont les obligations du mandataire envers les tiers? Art. 1715–1719.

4. Quelles sont les obligations du mandataire envers les tiers? Art. 1727–1731.

5. Qu'entendez-vous par Courtiers et Facteurs, et quelles sont les principales opérations de commerce dont ils se mêlent? Art. 1735, etc.

6. Définissez le prêt de consommation et expliquez ses dispositions générales. Art. 1777 etc.

7. Qu'entendez-vous par le contrat de constitution de rente? Art. 1787.

8. Quelle est la différence entre le dépôt volontaire et le dépôt nécessaire?

9. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du Code sur les transactions? Art. 1918–1926.

10. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le jeu et le pari? Art. 1927–1928.

11. Définissez le contrat de cautionnement et expliquez ses dispositions générales.

12. Rapportez les différentes causes de l'extinction du cautionnement.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD:—4 TO 6 P.M.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Enumérez les priviléges qui existent sur les meubles sous l'empire des dispositions du Code? Art. 1993–1994.

2. Quels sont les priviléges qui existent sur les immeubles? Art. 2009, etc.

3. Qu'est-ce qu'une hypothèque et quel en est son effet? Art. 2016, etc.

4. Expliquez la constitution de l'hypothèque sur des immeubles possédés en franc et commun soccage, conformément à l'article 2041 du Code?

5. Quel est l'effet de l'action hypothécaire? Art. 2058, etc.

6. Qu'entendez-vous par l'exception de discussion? Art. 2066.

7. Définissez l'exception de garantie? Art. 2068–2069.

8. Quels sont les priviléges exemptés de la formalité de l'enrégistrement? Art. 2084.

8. Quelles sont les formalités indiquées par les dispositions du Code (art. 2098) quant à l'enrégistrement de la transmission par succession, et du droit au douaire coutumier? Art. 2116.

10. Quelles sont les conditions voulues par le Code pour la prescription de dix ans par les tiers acquéreurs?

11. Donnez un exposé de quelques courtes prescriptions? Art. 2260, etc.

12. Quelles sont les personnes qui sont contraignables par corps? Art. 2272.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, APRIL 1st:—4 TO 6 P.M.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ... PROF. LAFLAMME.

1. Quelles sont les conditions voulues pour la jouissance des droits, civils, et comment en est-on privé ?

2. Comment se prouve l'état civil des personnes, et quelles sont les formalités exigées par la loi pour constituer la preuve des naissances, mariage ou décès ?

3. Quelles sont les formalités prescrites pour la validité d'un mariage ?

4. Quels sont les vices que peuvent entraîner la nullité d'un mariage, qui peut s'en prévaloir et quand peut-on les faire ?

5. Qu'est-ce que l'absence et quels sont les procédés auxquels donne lieu l'absence d'un individu ?

6. Quels sont les droits et les devoirs de ceux qui entrent en possession des biens d'un absent ?

7. Pour quelles causes s'obtient la séparation de corps, et quelles sont les formalités requises pour lui donner effet ?

8. Dans quel cas peut-on obtenir la légitimation des enfans naturels ?

9. Qu'est-ce que la tutelle, comment est-elle déférée ?

10. Pour quelles causes peut-on destituer un tuteur, et quelles sont les raisons qui peuvent permettre d'excuser de la tutelle ?

11. Quelles sont les obligations du tuteur relativement à l'aliénation des biens du mineur ?

12. Qu'est-ce que la curatelle, en quel cas a-t-elle lieu ?

13. Quels sont les droits et les priviléges des corporations ? Comment s'éteignent-elles ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, APRIL 1ST:—4 TO 6 P.M.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner,.....PROF. LAFLAMME.

1. Qu'est-ce que la communauté de biens, comment est-elle établie, et de quoi est-elle composée ?

2. Quelles sont les clauses les plus ordinaires apposées dans la communauté conventionnelle ?

3. Quel est l'effet de la convention de séparation de dettes, tant à l'égard des conjoints que vis-à-vis de leurs créanciers ?

4. Quand a lieu la reprise de l'appert, sous quelles conditions, et en faveur de qui ?

5. Quelles sont les manières dont se dissout la communauté ?

6. Comment la femme reste-t-elle obligée vis-à-vis des créanciers de la communauté après sa dissolution ?

7. Dans quelles circonstances et sous quelles conditions la femme peut-elle s'affranchir des obligations de la communauté.

8. Dans quel cas y a-t-il lieu à récompense en faveur d'un des conjoints ou de ses héritiers après la dissolution de la communauté ?

9. Qu'est-ce que la continuation de communauté, quand a-t-elle lieu, et de quoi se compose-t-elle ?

10. Qu'est-ce que la communauté tripartite ?

11. De quoi se compose le douaire coutumier pour la femme et les enfants, et sur quels biens se prend-il ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

MONDAY, APRIL 1ST:—4 TO 6 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR EDW. CARTER.

1. By what law are we governed in Criminal matters, and by what authority was it first introduced?

2. Into how many clauses were offences at common law divided, and describe them?

3. What is meant by common law, and does it form any part of our criminal jurisprudence?

4. What is the distinction between a felony and a misdemeanor? Describe them both.

5. What persons are deemed incapable of committing crimes? and state, also, the rules applicable to criminal responsibility.

6. Can the party injured exercise his civil remedy when a felony has been committed? State what the rule in England is, and whether the same rule exists in Canada?

7. Will satisfaction to the party injured prevent or in any way restrain the prosecution of the offenders in all cases of misdemeanor? State the rule.

8. Give the legal definition of the crime of murder.

9. Describe what is meant by manslaughter.

10. What constitutes *justifiable homicide*, and mention each kind?

11. What constitutes *excusable homicide*, and mention each kind?

12. Will proof of intoxication be admitted on the part of the defence in cases of homicide; and for what purpose?