

(No. 19.)



1871.

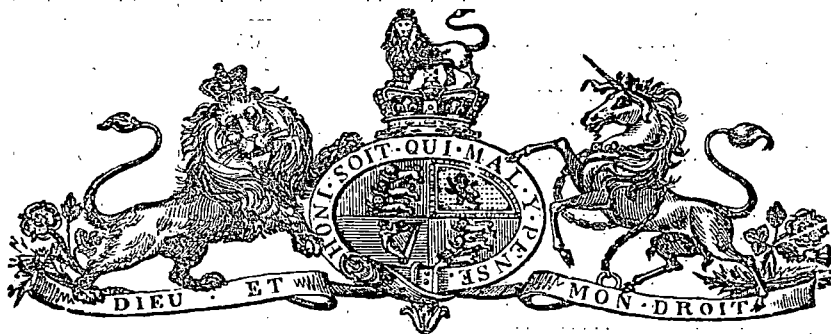
TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

REPORT FOR 1870.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, November 8, 1871.



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1870.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Report of the Examiner upon the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the Year 1870.

By Order of the Council,

Hobart Town, 6th October, 1870.

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

THE Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships was commenced on Friday, 30th September, and continued for five days, with about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours of paper work each day.

Three Candidates presented themselves.

The total number of marks is 3750 : 1500 apportioned to Mathematics, 1500 to Classics, and 750 to Modern Languages and History. It is essential to success that a Candidate gain at least 1650 marks, of which 900 shall have been for Classics or 750 for Mathematics.

No Candidate succeeded in satisfying any one of these conditions.

The best obtained in all 1393 marks : 400 for Mathematics, 744 for Classics, and 249 for History and Modern Languages ; the second 1258 : 217 for Mathematics, 799 for Classics, and 242 for History and Modern Languages ; the third had in all 1066 : 346 for Mathematics, 561 for Classics, and 159 for the remaining subjects.

No Scholarship therefore can be awarded this year.

I may however remark that the marks obtained by the first and the second Candidate are higher respectively than those gained by Hope and Garrett in 1861, the only other year in which there has been a contest without an award.

Like Hope and Garrett then the three Competitors now are, I understand, Associates of but one year's standing, and it is scarcely to be expected that such should achieve success, for the additional knowledge and the style of work demanded from a Candidate to be worthy of the Scholarship are more than any but a youth of extraordinary ability can hope to attain in the space of one year from the Degree of Associate of Arts.

A full table of the marks obtained on each paper is appended.

Hobart Town, 6th October, 1870.

M. H. IRVING, *M.A., Examiner.*

TABLE OF MARKS.

	VALUE.	Fides I.	Fides II.	Spes.
MATHEMATICS.				
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	375	64	102	105
II. Geometry and Trigonometry	375	188	20	180
III. Analytical Geometry and Conics	375	16	25	28
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy	375	78	70	87
<i>Total</i>	1500	346	217	400
CLASSICS.				
I. Greek Authors	300	136	156	162
II. Latin Authors	300	148	195	192
III. Greek Composition	200	59	96	80
IV. Latin Composition	250	56	142	101
V. General Questions	250	48	94	98
VI. Ancient History	200	114	116	111
<i>Total</i>	1500	561	799	744
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.				
I. The English Language	250	70	117	85
II. The French Language	250	77	77	104
III. Constitutional History	250	12	48	60
<i>Total</i>	750	159	242	249
GRAND TOTAL	3750	1066	1258	1393

M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Mathematics.—I.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Three Hours and a half.

1. A train runs 120 miles in 2h. 40m., and every $\frac{1}{375}$ of a second passes a Telegraph Post. How many posts are passed in all, and what is the interval between the posts?
2. A cent being $\frac{1}{10}$ of a florin, and a mil $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent, how many florins, cents, and mils are there in the cost of 1 ton 2 cwt. 3 qrs. of sugar at $4\frac{7}{8}$ d. per lb.?
3. The surface of a reservoir is 3 square miles and its average depth 16 feet. In what time will it be emptied by two pipes each 1 foot in diameter, supposing the water to flow through them at a uniform speed of 5 miles an hour. (Take $\pi = 3.1416$.)
4. Extract the cube root of 7.22 to two places of decimals. Explain the reason of every step you take. Verify your result by logarithms.
5. Four persons live together, three only contributing to the expenses, and in the proportion of 8, 7, 6. At the end of one year the fourth person pays £100. How is this sum to be divided among the other three, the cost of living having been the same for each of the four?
6. Simplify $\{(a^{-5} \times b^{-4})^2 \times a^{16}b^{12} \times a^{-4}b^{-3} \times a^{-2}b^3\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$,

$$\frac{x}{x-a} - \frac{x}{x+a} = \frac{x+a}{x-a} - \frac{x-a}{x+a},$$

$$\text{and } \frac{(3 + \sqrt{3})(3 + \sqrt{5})(2 - \sqrt{5})}{(5 - \sqrt{5})(1 + \sqrt{5})}$$

7. Prove that $(20 + \sqrt{392})^{\frac{1}{2}} + (20 - \sqrt{392})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$, and find the fourth root of $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + 3\frac{1}{2}$.
8. Calculate a formula for the sum to infinity of a Geometrical Series, r being < 1 .
Hence find the Vulgar Fraction equal to $\cdot 756543$.
9. Expand by the Binomial Theorem $(1 - x)^{-2}$, and calculate a formula for the remainder after taking r terms.
10. Sum $2n$ terms of the series $1^2 + 2 + 3^2 + 4 + 5^2 + 6 + 7^2 + \&c.$
11. Calculate a general formula for the number of years in which a sum of money will double itself at compound interest accruing yearly.
Find to the nearest farthing the rate at which a sum will double itself in 8 years.
12. Transform 1870 to the Senary and to the Duodenary Scale.
13. Prove that if $\frac{p}{q}, \frac{p_1}{q_1}$ be successive convergents $pq_1 - p_1q = 1$.
Express $\sqrt{7}$ as a continued fraction, and find the first four convergents.
14. Prove that the sum of the squares of any two consecutive numbers each greater than and prime to 3 is divisible by 36 without remainder.
15. In a bag are 3 white balls, 5 red and 7 black. Calculate the chance of drawing in three successive draws (1) a white (2) a black (3) a red ball, supposing each ball drawn to be (a) replaced, (b) not replaced. Which chance is the greater and by how much?
16. Solve these equations—
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(a) $x(y + z) = 26$
 $y(x + z) = 50$
 $z(y + x) = 56$</p> <p>(b) $x^4 - 2x^3 + x = 132$</p> | <p>(c) $x^2 + xy + 4y^2 = 6$
 $3x^2 + 8y^2 = 14$</p> <p>(d) $9x - 4x^2 + \sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 11} = 5$</p> <p>(e) $11x + 17y = 248$ for all positive integral values of x and y.</p> |
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Mathematics.—II.

GEOMETRY. GEOMETRICAL CONICS. TRIGONOMETRY.

1. State and prove the relation which subsists in every triangle between the square of the side subtending, and the squares of the sides containing one of the acute angles.
Deduce immediately from this a trigonometrical formula for the cosine of the acute angle.
State the proposition whence can be similarly deduced a formula for an obtuse angle, and shew how the same formula applies in both cases.
2. If the diameter of a circle be one of the equal sides of an isosceles triangle, then the base is bisected by the circumference.
3. Inscribe in a circle a regular pentagon.
4. Given three concentric circles of radius $a, 2a, 3a$ respectively. How many circles can be described with radius a having their centres on the circumference of the intermediate circle, touching one another and the interior and the exterior circle.
5. Prove that in right-angled triangles the rectilinear figure described upon the side opposite to the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described figures on the sides containing the right angle.
6. Planes to which the same straight line is perpendicular are parallel.
7. Prove from the definition of the parabola that any straight line parallel to the axis meets the curve in one point only.
8. Prove that if a right cone is cut by a plane parallel to a line in its surface and perpendicular to the plane containing that line and the axis, the section is a parabola.

9. Prove that the tangent at any point in the ellipse makes equal angles with the focal distances.
10. Assuming that the rectangle under the lines intercepted between the centre and the intersections of the axis with the ordinate and tangent respectively is equal to the square of the semiaxis minor ($CN \cdot CT = AC^2$), prove the two corollaries that follow.
11. Shew that a parabola may be considered as an ellipse with its centre at an infinite distance.
12. Define an asymptote. Prove that if tangents be drawn at the vertices of the hyperbola and of the conjugate hyperbola, the diagonals of the rectangle so formed are asymptotes to the hyperbola.
13. Given a radius of 6 feet calculate to the nearest inch the length of an arc which subtends $\frac{7}{8}$ of a right angle.
14. Prove that the chord of any arc of a circle is equal to twice the radius multiplied by the sine of half the angle subtended by the arc.
Hence find chord 60° and $\sin 30^\circ$.
15. Prove that $\tan A = \cot A - 2 \cot 2A$.
$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{2 \sin 2A + 2 \cos 2A}{\cos A - \sin A - \cos 3A + \sin 3A}.$$
16. If $\cos x = \frac{\cos A}{\sin C}$, and $\cos(90 - x) = \frac{\cos B}{\sin C}$, prove that $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2$;
and if $\sin A = \sqrt{2} \sin B$, and $\tan A = \sqrt{3} \tan B$, find A and B .

Mathematics.—III.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

1. Find the angles of a triangle whose sides are 25, 36, 45.
2. Find the area of a rhomboidal field each side being 220 yards and one angle $75^\circ 30'$.
3. Prove that the square on the side of a regular pentagon inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides of the regular inscribed hexagon and decagon.
4. Prove that in general the change on the Tabular Logarithmic Sine of an angle is approximately proportional to the change of the angle.
5. Assuming De Moivre's Theorem, deduce series for $\sin n\theta$, $\cos n\theta$, and $\tan n\theta$.
If n is odd what is in each case the last term of the series?
6. Sum $2n$ terms of the series $\sin a + \sin(a + b) + \sin(a + 2b) + \sin(a + 3b) + \&c.$
7. Determine the conditions that the two lines $Ax + By + C = 0$, $A_1x + B_1y + C_1 = 0$ shall be (a) parallel, (b) perpendicular, (c) inclined at an angle ϕ to one another.
8. Construct the equation to the straight line which passes through the point x, y , and bisects the line joining the points $3a, b$, and $a, 3b$.
9. Write down a formula for the area of a triangle in terms of the co-ordinates of its angular points. Find the area of the triangle formed by the lines $x = 0$, $y = -x + 20$, $y = x + 4$.
10. The equation to a circle is $x^2 + y^2 = 6x$, and the co-ordinates of a point without it are 7, 2; find the co-ordinates of the two points to which tangents may be drawn from the given point.
11. Taking one of the angles of an equilateral triangle as origin and one of the sides as the axis of x , find the rectangular and deduce the polar equation to the circumscribing circle.
12. Define the parabola. Construct its equation from the definition. Simplify this equation and thence fully trace the form of the curve.

13. In the parabola find the length of the perpendicular from the foot of the directrix on the tangent at the point x, y .
14. Using the ordinary letters determine for the ellipse the values of $CG, CG', PG,$ and PG' , for the point x, y , in terms of its co-ordinates and of its focal distances.
15. What is represented by each of the following :—
- $$y^2 - 10xy + x^2 + y + x + 1 = 0. \quad 4y^2 + 4x^2 + 16y - 8x + 19 = 0.$$
- $$2y^2 + x^2 + 4y - 2x - 6 = 0. \quad y^2 - 2xy + x^2 - 2y + 2x = 0.$$
16. A and B are two intersecting circles of radius a . Find the distance between their centres if the line joining the extremities of two radii at right angles to each other passes through one of the points of intersection.

Mathematics.—IV.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Three Hours and a half.

- Define clearly the meaning of the term 'limit,' and assuming the Binomial Theorem for positive integral exponents, prove that when x increases indefinitely $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ approaches a limit between 2 and 3. Give approximately the value of this limit and write down a series whence it may be calculated.
- Define a Differential Coefficient. Determine from first principles the differential coefficients (a) of the quotient of two functions, (b) of $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, (c) of $\cos x$, and (d) of $\cot x$.
- Differentiate $\sec^{-1} x, y^z, x^{e^x}, \cos^{-1} \frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^{2n} + 1}, \log \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}, e^x \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \sin(\sin x), x^{\sin^{-1} x}$.
- Calculate the 3rd differential coefficient of $\log x$ and that of $\frac{1-x}{1+x}$, and write down a formula for the n th in each case.
- Shew that the direction of the Normal in the Ellipse may be deduced from the consideration of the equilibrium of three forces acting at one point.
- Find the centre of gravity of the figure made up of an isosceles triangle and the squares described on its equal sides: having given h height of the triangle and a a base angle.
What does your formula become if the triangle be equilateral?
- Given $ABCD$ a square and forces acting thus, 3 lbs. from A to B , 4 lbs. from B to C , 6 lbs. from D to C , 5 lbs. from A to D , find the position and magnitude of the resultant.
- A beam free to move round one end is drawn up by a string fastened to the other end till the angles made with the horizon by the direction of the beam and that of the string are severally 60° and 120° . Compare the tension of the string with the weight of the beam.
- Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo would be a parabola: determine the focus and the latus rectum of the parabola: the greatest height attained by the projectile, its range and velocity at any point.
- A ball whose elasticity is $\frac{1}{2}$ falls upon a hard plane from a height of 50 feet and rebounds. Find the height of the first rebound, and calculate the time before it ceases to rebound.
- Prove that if two particles are projected from the same point, at the same time, but with different velocities, the line joining them moves parallel to itself.
- Describe the common Air Pump and its mode of action: calculate the density of the air in the receiver after n turns of the wheel.

13. The sides of a hollow pyramid are isosceles triangles: the height of the pyramid is 2 feet and its base 1 foot \times 2 feet. If the pyramid stands with its base horizontal find the pressures on each side, having given 1 cubic foot of water = 1000 ounces.
14. Find the weight of an Hydrometer which floats as deep in alcohol unloaded as it does in water when loaded with 90 grains, having given the specific gravity of alcohol .813.

Classics.—I.

Two Hours and a half.

GREEK AUTHORS.

HOMER—*Iliad*, Book VII. HERODOTUS—Book III. THUCYDIDES—Book II. SOPHOCLES—*Antigone*.

1. Translate—

- (a) Ὡς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοί
 Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ παρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἀστεροπητῇ
 Θεῦντο μεγά ἔργον Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
 Τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἤρχε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
 “Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ ῥά τις ἔστι βροτῶν ἐπ’ ἀπίρονα γαῖαν
 Ὅς τις ἔτ’ ἀθανάτοισι νόον καὶ μῆτιν ἐνίψει;
 Οὐχ ὁράας ὅτι δ’ αὐτε καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
 Τείχος ἐτειχίσσαντο νεῶν ὑπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον
 Ἥλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοῖσι δόσαν κλειτὰς ἐκατόμβας;
 Τοῦ δ’ ἦτοι κλέος ἔσται ὅσον τ’ ἐπικίδναται ἠώς
 Τοῦ δ’ ἐπιλήσονται τὸ ἐγὼ καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
 Ἥρω Λαομέδοντι πολίσσαμεν ἀθλήσαντες.”

(b) Λέγει Ἀτσοσσα τάδε: “Ὅρα νυν, ἐς Σκύθας μὲν τὴν πρώτην ἵνα ἔασον οὔτοι γὰρ, ἐπεὶ σὺ βούλη, ἔσονται τοι. σὺ δὲ μοι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατεύεσθαι ἐπιθυμῶ γὰρ, λόγῳ πυνθανομένη, Λακείνας τέ μοι γενέσθαι θεραπαίνας καὶ Ἀργείας καὶ Ἀττικὰς καὶ Κορινθίας. ἔχεις δὲ ἄνδρα ἐπιτηδεύτατον ἀνδρῶν πάντων δέξαι τε ἕκαστα τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ κατηγήσασθαι, τοῦτον ὅς σευ τὸν πόδα ἐξήσατο.” Ἀμείβεται Δαρεῖος: ὦ γύναι, ἐπεὶ τοίνυν τοι δοκεῖ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡμέας πρῶτα ἀποπειρᾶσθαι, κατασκόπους μοι δοκεῖ Περσέων πρῶτον ἄμεινον εἶναι, ὁμοῦ τούτῳ τῷ σὺ λέγεις, πέμψαι ἐς αὐτούς: οἱ μαθόντες καὶ ἰδόντες ἕκαστα αὐτῶν, ἐξαγγελέουσι ἡμῖν, καὶ ἔπειτα, ἐξεπιστάμενος, ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς τρέφομαι.” Ταῦτα εἶπε καὶ ἅμα ἔπος τε, καὶ ἔργον ἐποίησε. ἐπεὶ τε γὰρ τάχιστα ἡμέρη ἐπέλαμψε, καλέσας Περσέων ἄνδρας δοκίμους πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐνετέλλετο σφι, ἐπομένους Δημοκίδεϊ, διεξελθεῖν τὰ παραθαλάσσια τῆς Ἑλλάδος: ὅπως τε μὴ διαδρήσεται σφας ὁ Δημοκίδης, ἀλλὰ μιν πάντως ὀπίσω ἀπάξουσι.

(c) πρότερον δὲ πυρὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πειρᾶσαι εἰ δύναιντο πνεύματος γενομένου ἐπιφλέξει τὴν πόλιν οὖσαν οὐ μεγάλην· πᾶσαν γὰρ δὴ ἰδεῖν ἐπενόουν, εἴ πως σφίσιν ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας προσαχθείη. φοροῦντες δὲ ὕλης φακέλλους παρέβαλλον ἀπὸ τοῦ χώματος ἐς τὸ μεταξὺ πρῶτον τοῦ τείχους καὶ τῆς προσχώσεως, ταχὺ δὲ πλήρους γενομένου διὰ πολυχειρίαν ἐπιπαρένησαν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως ὅσον ἐδύνατο ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου πλεῖστον ἐπισχεῖν, ἐμβαλόντες δὲ πῦρ ξὺν θείῳ καὶ πίσση ἦσαν τὴν ὕλην. καὶ ἐγένετο φλόξ τοσαύτη ὅσην οὐδεὶς πω ἔς γε ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον χειροποίητον εἶδεν· ἦδη γὰρ ἐν ὄρεσιν ὕλη τριφθεῖσα ὑπ’ ἀνέμων πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου πῦρ καὶ φλόγα ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ ἀνῆκε. τοῦτο δὲ μέγα τε ἦν καὶ τοῦς Πλαταιέας τᾶλλα· διαφυγόντας ἐλαχίστου ἐδέσσε διαφθεῖραι· ἐντὸς γὰρ πολλοῦ χωρίου τῆς πόλεως οὐκ ἦν πελάσαι, πνευμά τε εἰ ἐπεγένετο αὐτῇ ἐπίφορον, ὅπερ καὶ ἠλπίζον οἱ ἐναντίοι, οὐκ ἂν διέφυγον. νῦν δὲ καὶ τότε λέγεται ξυμβῆναι, ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ πολὺ καὶ βροντὰς γενομένας σβέσαι τὴν φλόγα καὶ οὕτω παυθῆναι τὸν κίνδυνον.

- (d) μή νυν ἐν ἦθος μῶνον ἐν σαυτῷ φόρει,
 ὡς φῆς σὺ, κούδεν ἄλλο, τοῦτ’ ὀρθῶς ἔχειν.
 ὅστις γὰρ αὐτὸς ἢ φρονεῖν μόνος δοκεῖ,
 ἢ γλῶσσαν, ἢ οὐκ ἄλλος, ἢ ψυχὴν ἔχειν,
 οὔτοι διαπτύχθεντες ὠφθησαν κενοί.
 ἀλλ’ ἄνδρα, κεί τις ἢ σοφός, τὸ μανθάνειν
 πόλλ’ αἰσχρὸν οὐδὲν καὶ τὸ μὴ τείνειν ἄγαν.
 ὄρῃς παρὰ ρείθροισι χεμιάρροις ὕσα

δένδρων ὑπέκει, κλῶνας ὡς ἐκσώζεται
 τὰ δ' ἀντιτείνοντ' αὐτόπρεμν' ἀπόλλυται.
 αὐτως δὲ ναὸς ὅστις ἐγκρατῆ πόδα
 τείνας ὑπέκει μηδὲν, ὑπτιοῖς κάτω
 στρέψας τὸ λοιπὸν σέλμασιν ναυτίλλεται.
 ἀλλ' εἶκε θυμοῦ καὶ μετάστασιν δίδου.

2. Translate, explain, and refer to the context,—

- (a) ἡμὲν ἐμαρνάσθην ξιρίδος πέρι θυμοβόροιο
 ἢ δ' αὐτ' ἐν φιλότῃ διέτμαγεν ἀρθμήσαντε.
- (b) πίστι λαβόντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι ἢ μὴν ἕξιν παρ' ἐωντῶ μῆδ' ἐξοίσειν μηδενὶ ἀνθρώπων
 τὴν ἀπὸ σφέων ἀπάτην ἐς Πέρσας γεγонуῖαν ὑπισχνεύμενοι τὰ πάντα οἱ μυρία
 δώσειν.
- (c) περὶ δὲ αὐτὴν καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνλίζεταί κου θηρία πτερωτὰ τῆσι νυκτερίσι προσείκελα
 μάλιστα καὶ τέτριγε δεινὸν καὶ ἐς ἀλκὴν ἄλκιμα.
- (d) αὕτη περίπλους ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ τὰ ξυνομώματα, ἣν αἰεὶ κατὰ πρύμναν ἰσθῆται τὸ πνεῦμα
 νηὶ στρογγύλῃ τεσσάρων ἡμερῶν καὶ ἴσων νυκτῶν ὄδῳ δὲ τὰ ξυνομώματα ἀνὴρ
 εὐζωνος ἐνδεκαταῖος τελεῖ.
- (e) ἔτυχε δὲ ὀλκάς ὀρμοῦσα μετέωρος, περὶ ἣν ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναῦς φθάσασα καὶ περιπλεύσασα
 τῇ Λευκαδίᾳ διωκοῦση ἐμβάλλει μέση καὶ καταδύει.
- (f) ἄρ' οἶσθ' ὅτι Ζεὺς τῶν ἀπ' Οἰδίπου κακῶν
 ὁποῖον οὐχὶ νῶν ἔτι ζώσαιν τελεῖ.
- (g) λεπτὴ δ' ἄγος φεύγοντος ὡς ἐπῆν κόνις.
- (h) κρατεῖ δὲ μηχαναῖς ἀγραύλου θηρὸς ὀρессиβάτα, λασιαύχενά θ' ἵππον ἀέξεταί
 ἀμφίλοφον ζυγὸν οὔρειόν τ' ἀκμητὰ ταῦρον.

3. Derive fully and give the meaning of ἀγρυπνία, αἰόλος, ἀκροτελεύτιον, ἀνασκοποῦν, ἀνανταγώνιστος, ἀτάλαντος, ἐκαστέρω, ἐπίχειρα, μεσημβρία, ὑπίλλειν, χαμάδις, χρησθεῖς.

4. Write brief notes on Ἀιδόσθε, ἀνάσπαστος, ἄραντες, ἔρκειος, λυκόεργος, Μοσύνοικοι.

5. Give a brief account of Democedes, Jason, Tantalus, Zopyrus.

6. Where and what were Acarnania, Chios, Eleusis, Eridanus, Oasis, Olympia, Paralus, Parnassus, Poseideum, Tegea.

Classics II.

LATIN AUTHORS.

Two Hours and a half.

CICERO—De Senectute. LIVY—Book XXI. HORACE—Odes. VIRGIL—Third Georgic.

1. Translate—

(a) Hinc patriæ proditiones, hinc rerumpublicarum eversiones, hinc cum hostibus clandestina colloquia nasci; nullum denique scelus, nullum malum facinus esse, ad quod suscipiendum non libido voluptatis impelleret; stupra vero et adulteria et omne tale flagitium nullis aliis illecebris excitari, nisi voluptatis. Quumque homini sive natura sive quis deus nihil mente præstabilius dedisset; huic divino muneri ac dono nihil esse tam inimicum, quam voluptatem. Nec enim libidine dominante temperantiæ locum esse, neque omnino in voluptatis regno virtutem posse consistere. Quod quo magis intelligi posset, fingere animo jubebat tanta incitatum aliquem voluptate corporis, quanta percipi posset maxima: nemini censebat fore dubium, quin tamdiu, dum ita gauderet, nihil agitare mente, nihil ratione, nihil cogitatione consequi posset. Quocirca nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum, quam voluptatem: si quidem ea, quum major esset atque longior, omne animi lumen exstingueret.

(b) Tandem nequicquam jumentis atque hominibus fatigatis, castra in jugo posita, ægerrime ad id ipsum loco purgato: tantum nivis fodiendum atque egerendum fuit. Inde ad rupem muniendam, per quam unam via esse poterat, milites ducti, cum cædendum esset

saxum, arboribus circa immanibus dejectis detruncatisque struem ingentem lignorum faciunt, eamque, cum et vis venti apta faciendo igni cōorta esset, succendunt, ardentiaque saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt. Ita torridam incendio rupem ferro pandunt, molliuntque anfractibus modicis elivos, ut non jumenta solum, sed elephantum etiam deduci possent. Quatriduum circa rupem consumptum, jumentis prope fame absumptis: nuda enim fere cacumina sunt, et si quid est pabuli obruunt nives. Inferiora valles et apricos quosdam colles habent, rivosque prope silvas, et jam humano cultu digniora loca. Ibi jumenta in pabulum missa, et quies muniendo fessis hominibus data triduo. Inde ad planum descendunt, et jam locis mollioribus et accolarum ingenis.

- either (c) *Icei, beatis nunc Arabum invides
Gazis et acrem militiam paras
Non ante devictis Sabææ
Regibus horribilique Medo
Nectis catenas? Quæ tibi virginum
Sponso necato barbara serviet?
Puer quis ex aula capillis
Ad cyathum statuatur unctis,
Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
Arcu paterno? Quis neget arduis
Pronos relabi posse rivos
Montibus et Tiberim reverti,
Quum tu cōemptos undique nobilis
Libros Panætii, Socraticam et domum
Mutare loricis Iberis,
Pollicitus meliora, tendis?*
- or (d) *Miserarum est neque amoris dare ludum neque dulci
Mala vino lavere aut exanimari metuentes
Patruæ verbera linguæ.
Tibi qualum Cythereæ puer ales, tibi telas
Operosæque Minervæ studium aufert, Neobule,
Liparæi nitor Hebri,
Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis,
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
Neque segni pede victus;
Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato
Grege cervos jaculari et celer alto latitantem
Fruticeto excipere aprum.*
- (e) *Non umbræ aliorum nemorum, non mollia possunt
Prata movere animum, non qui per saxa volutus
Purior electro campum petit amnis: at ima
Solvuntur latera, atque oculos stupor urget inertes,
Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix.
Quid labor aut benefacta juvant? quid vomere terras
Invertisse graves? atqui non Massica Bacchi
Munera, non illis epulæ nocere repostæ:
Frondebundis et victu pascuntur simplicibus herbæ;
Pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu
Flumina; nec somnos abrumpit cura salubres.*

2. Translate, explain fully, and refer to the context—

- (1.) Vellem equidem illud, discabant enim fidibus antiqui sed in literis certe elaboravi.
- (2.) Delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine quæ sibi nullo exemplo privatus sumpserat.
- (3.) Ita forsitan decuit, deos sine ulla humana ope committere et profligare bellum: nos qui secundum deos violati sumus commissum ac profligatum conficere.
- (4.) Exponit, grande periculum Lilybæo maritimisque civitatibus esse et quibusdam volentibus res novas fore.
 - (5.) Sed ne relictis Musa procax jocis
Cææ retractes munera næniæ.
 - (6.) Velox amœnum sæpe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycæo Faunus.
 - (7.) Porta tonat cœli et scopulis illisa reclamant
Æquora, nec miseri possunt revocare parentis
Nec moritura super crudeli funere virgo.

(8.) *Immunis aram si tetigit manus
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
Mollivit aversos Penates
Farre pio et saliente mica.*

3. Derive fully and give the meaning of *æstuosus, cæmenta, desiderium, excidium, flamma, interpres, paullum, pertinax, quadrigæ, sublimis, ultro, vietus.*
4. Write brief notes on *carcer, dedicatus Apollo, lacunar, plectrum, prærogativa, propago, quincunx, supplicatio.*
5. Give a brief account of *Archytas, Hylas, Penelope, Pirithous.*
6. Where and what are *Alpheus, Calabria, Epirus, Garganus, Liris, Numantia, Pelion, Seriphus, Tarentum, Tigris?*

Classics III.

Two Hours and a half.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into Greek Iambics—

PROMETHEUS. I know it all—
All ye would ask. But ne'er shall hope be mine
Till the dread secret works its fatal will
In daylight visible with wrath and scorn,
And ceaseless memory of forgotten things.
Then Jove shall learn what all his sulphurous bolts,
Soul-piercing torments, earthquakes, fiery plagues,
Disease, and loathsome black deformity,
And all confounding shame shall ne'er persuade
My voice to utter.

2. Translate into Greek Prose—

The Corinthians when they arrived at home were so much reproached by their own old citizens for not having vanquished the refuse of the Athenian military force, that they returned at the end of twelve days, and erected a trophy on their side, laying claim to a victory in the past battle. The Athenians marching out of Megara attacked them a second time, and gained on this occasion a decisive victory. The defeated Corinthians were still more unfortunate in their retreat: for a body of them missing their road became entangled in a space of private ground enclosed on every side by a deep ditch and having only one narrow entrance. Myronides detecting this fatal mistake planted his Hoplites at the entrance to prevent their escape, and then surrounded the enclosure with his light-armed troops, who with their missile weapons slew all the Corinthian Hoplites without possibility either of flight or of resistance. The bulk of the Corinthian army effected its retreat, but the destruction of this detachment was a sad blow to the city.

3. Translate—

*Ἄγε δὴ φύσιν ἄνδρες ἀμανρόβιοι, φύλλων γενεᾷ προσόμοιοι,
Ὀλιγοδράνες, πλάσματα πηλοῦ, σκιοειδέα φύλ' ἀμενηνά,
Ἀπτήνες ἐφημέριοι, ταλαοὶ βροτοὶ, ἀνέρες εἰκελόγειροι
Προσχέτε τὸν νοῦν τοῖς ἀθανάτοις ἡμῖν, τοῖς αἰὲν ἑοῦσι,
Τοῖς αἰθερίοις, τοῖσιν ἀγήρως, τοῖς ἄφθιτα μηδομένοισιν
Ἴν' ἀκούσαντες πάντα παρ' ἡμῶν ὀρθῶς περὶ τῶν μετεώρων,
Φύσιν οἰωνῶν, γένεσιν τε θεῶν ποταμῶν τ' Ἐρέβους τε Χάους τε
Εἰδότες ὀρθῶς παρ' ἐμοῦ, Προδίκῳ κλάειν εἴπητε τὸ λοιπόν.*

Classics.—IV.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

Two Hours and a half.

1. Translate into Latin Hexameters—

Therefore with joy they shouted when once more
 They felt great Argo move, and saw the shore
 Keep changing as they swept on to the sea,
 With cheerful hearts still rowing steadily.
 For now the ashen oars could they thrust forth
 Into the wider stream; that toward the North
 Ran swiftly, and thenceforward day by day
 Toiling, they made full many a league of way.
 Nor did they see great hills on either hand,
 When they had fairly past the woody land
 Where they abode the winter, neither heard
 The sound of falls to make their hearts afeard,
 But through great woods the gentle river ran.

Or into Elegiacs—

Whether this portion of the world were rent
 By the rude ocean from the continent
 Or thus created :—it was sure designed
 To be the sacred refuge of mankind.

Lords of the world's great waste, the ocean, we
 Whole forests send to reign upon the sea ;
 And every coast may trouble or relieve,
 But none may visit us without your leave.

Our little world, the image of the great,
 Like that amid the boundless ocean set,
 Of her own growth hath all that Nature craves,
 And all that's rare as tribute from the waves.

2. Translate into Latin Prose—

But as no great progress was being made, the army now advancing, now halting, and as night was just coming on, Scipio gathers his troops and leads them up to a certain knoll, not indeed strong enough, specially for a beaten army, but still higher than the rest of the ground about. Afterwards when three generals were drawing near with three regular armies, and it was plain that they could not prevail to defend the spot with arms without fortifications; the Roman leader began to consider and look about if by any means he could throw a rampart around them. But the knoll was so bare, and the ground so hard, that no bushes could be found for cutting palisades, or earth fit for cutting a turf, or digging a ditch, or any other work: nor was any part of the hill so steep or precipitous as to make the approach or ascent hard to the foe: all parts rose with an easy slope. However to oppose some appearance of a rampart they put round pack-saddles with their loads bound on them, as though they were building up to the usual height:—piling up heaps of baggage of every kind where pack-saddles failed for building. The Carthaginians marched up—wondered and mocked: but it was not easy either to leap over or to remove the burdens piled up against them, or to chop in pieces the well-packed saddles buried under the heaps of baggage.

3. Translate—

O mihi post nullos Juli memorande sodales,
 Si quid longa fides canaque jura valent :
 Bis jam pœne tibi consul trigesimus instat,
 Et numerat paucos vix tua vita dies.
 Non bene distuleris, videas quæ posse negari ;
 Et solum hoc ducas quod fuit esse tuum.
 Expectant curæque catenatique labores ;
 Gaudia non remanent, sed fugitiva volant.
 Hæc utraque manu complexuque assere toto,
 Sæpe fluunt imo sic quoque lapsa sinu.
 Non est, crede mihi, sapientis dicere Vivam :
 Sera nimis vita est crastina, Vive hodie !

Classics.—V.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Two Hours and a half.

1. Οὐτ' ἂν δυνάμην, μήτ' ἐπιστάμην λέγειν.
Translate, explain the construction fully : and contrast generally the employment of οὐ with that of μή.
2. Point out and explain all apparent anomalies in the conjugation of πάσχω and in that of ἔχω.
3. What is meant by (1) Attic Reduplication, (2) σχῆμα κατὰ σύνεσιν, (3) Pregnant Construction?
4. Συνελέγετο τάλαντα μύρια καὶ τετρακισχίλια καὶ πεντακόσια καὶ ἐξήκοντα. When and where? How much is this in English money? Write the number down according to Greek Numerical Notation.
5. Give the general rules for the formation of the Tenses of a Greek Verb from its root. How are they modified in the case of a Liquid Verb?
6. Shew by examples how Greek supplies the various usages of the Latin Ablative Case.
7. Give the commoner Roman prænomena, and the etymology of each.
8. Occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum. Translate, give approximately the English date corresponding. Explain how the Ancients used the rising or the setting of a star to fix a time of the year.
9. Explain the following :—χόρον αἰτεῖν, σκαιότητ' ὀφλεῖν, γλαῦκ' Ἀθήναζε.
10. Also,—Heres ex quadrante, dux semestris, vir Mercurialis.
11. Discuss the principle of the construction in,—acerba sonans; sepultæ distat inertæ; dubius animi; multis fuit ante annis.
12. Illustrate the following :—(1) A Greek initial aspirate frequently represents a Latin *s*, (2) *σ* between two vowels in Greek is elided, (3) *s* between two vowels in Latin becomes *r*.
13. Construct a scale and name the lines composing these metres,—First Archilochian, Greater Sapphic, Fifth Asclepiadean, Hipponactean. Quote a stanza of each from Horace.
14. Give also a scale and an example of these lines,—Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic, Hendecasyllable, Anapæstic Dimeter Catalectic, Elegiac Pentameter.

Classics.—VI.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

One Hour.

1. Give with dates a brief account of Orthagoras, Phidon, Tyrtaeus, Zaleucus.
2. Give a concise summary of the events of the years 480 and 479 B.C.
3. Explain these terms,—ἐπιστόλιον, ὀστρακισμός; σεισάχθεια, σοφιστής.
4. Narrate briefly the Revolution and the Counter-revolution at Athens in 412 and 411 B.C.
5. Give with dates a brief account of Alcæus, Aristophanes, Simonides of Ceos, and Theognis.
6. State briefly what events of importance in Greek history took place in 560, 510, 490, 455, 424, and 405 B.C. Give the Greek chronological equivalents for the first and the last of these years.

Classics.—VII.**HISTORY OF ROME.**

One Hour.

1. Indicate briefly the important events which took place in the years B.C. 451, 390, 340, 295, 241, 202.
2. State, with dates, what you know of the following persons :—Menenius Agrippa, C. Pontius, Cn. Flavius, Cn. Nævius.
3. What were the provisions and the dates of the Leges Canuleia, Hortensia, Ogulnia, and of the Liciniæ Rogationes ?
4. Give a brief account of the campaigns against Pyrrhus.
5. Write notes on Comitia Centuriata, Flamen Dialis, Jura Privata, Vindicia.
6. Give a brief sketch of the First and the Second Periods of the Second Punic War.

English.

Three hours.

MARSH & SMITH—Manual of the English Language.

1. Give a full analysis, general and detailed, of the following sentence :—
Many languages are so copious and so flexible, that the same thing, or nearly the same thing, may be said in several forms, but there are few if any where the range of expression is so great as in English.

Explain and illustrate the meaning of these terms relating to Language, Archaism, Agglutination, Dialectical Regeneration, Euphemism, Idiom, Inflection.
3. Enumerate with examples the principal modes of forming Diminutives employed in English.
4. Compare as given by Marsh the forms in different Indo-European Languages of these words, door, brother, ten, tooth. Give also the High German forms, and deduce a law for letter-change of dental mutes between Greek, German, and English.
5. What do you learn from Marsh concerning the derivation of aneal, commodore, demijohn, exorbitant, gentleman, hydrogen, ingrain, soldier ?
6. Give with their meanings some of the words now obsolete in English, the loss of which Marsh thinks to be regretted.
7. Derive fully these words, ago, book, mint, prose, stair, type, whole.
8. What is meant by Rhyme ? Discuss its use, and trace its origin.
9. How does this couplet become metrical in Chaucer ?—
“ And small fowls make melody
That sleep all the day with open eye.”
10. Put into Modern English and explain—
(1.) And it arose ester and ester till it arose due est and rather and rather.
(2.) And thæt hus feöll and his hryre was mycel.
(3.) And he that mekith himself shall be lighed.
(4.) You take wrong waies, these farfet helps be such
As do bewray a want of inward touch.
Give approximately the date of each.
11. What do you know of the date and the writings of Bacon, Johnson, Langland, Tyndale ?

12. Explain the following ; state in what works of what authors they occur, and about what date those authors flourished :—

- (a) What though my winged hours of bliss have been
Like angels' visits, few and far between.
- (b) What needs my Shakespere for his honoured bones
The labour of an age in pilèd stones?
- (c) In him the pure well-head of poesy did dwell.
- (d) That he is mad, 'tis true : 'tis true 'tis pity :
And pity 'tis 'tis true : a foolish figure.

French.

Two Hours and a half.

SAINTINE—Picciola.

1. Translate—

Le vieillard expliquait aussi comment les plantes fluviatiles, les plantes destinées à l'ornement des ruisseaux ou à parer le bord des étangs, affectent dans leurs semences une forme qui leur permet de voguer sur l'eau pour aller s'implanter sur les flancs de la berge, et d'une rive à l'autre ; comment, quand leur pesanteur les entraîne au fond, c'est qu'elles doivent croître dans le lit même du fleuve, ou dans la vase des marais ; comment encore, à défaut de leurs graines, elles peuvent se multiplier par leurs racines, par leurs rejetons, se reproduire d'elles-mêmes comme les polypes, et mettre à profit la surabondance de vie qui les anime ; ainsi les fucus, les roseaux, sortant comme une armée de lances du sein des eaux stagnantes, et ces brillants nénufars qui, les pieds dans la fange, viennent étaler à la surface de l'onde leurs feuilles luisantes et arrondies, et leurs belles fleurs d'albâtre ou d'or.

2. Translate—

Je vois que ces faux bruits sont venus jusqu'à vous, dit le vieillard relevant noblement la tête vers le ciel, comme pour en appeler au témoignage de Dieu. Moi, me venger par un crime ! non ; mais, dans les premiers moments de ma douleur, je ne pus me contenir, il est vrai ; et, tandis que le peuple de Turin saluait le vainqueur par des acclamations de joie, j'opposai mes cris de désespoir aux vivats de la foule. On m'arrêta ; j'avais un couteau sur moi. Des infâmes, afin de se faire valoir auprès du maître, n'eurent pas de peine à lui faire accroire que j'en voulais à ses jours. On me traita d'assassin, et je n'étais qu'un malheureux père qui venait d'apprendre la mort de son fils ! Eh bien ! je comprends qu'il a pu être trompé, je comprends même que ce Bonaparte n'est pas un méchant homme ; car ni vous ni moi, il ne nous a fait mourir. S'il me rend à la liberté, ce sera réparer seulement une erreur à mon égard ; je le bénirai cependant ; non que je ne puisse supporter ma captivité ! Plein de foi dans la Providence, je me résigne à tout. Mais ma prison pèse sur ma fille ; c'est pour ma fille que je veux être libre, pour mettre un terme à son exil du monde, pour qu'elle retrouve les plaisirs de son âge.

3. Translate—

Plus nous approchons de la lutte inévitable, plus on est frappé de la grandeur du péril. Voici le terrain où vont se heurter les deux puissants du jour. Si Pompée est décidé à ne pas souffrir que César soit consul avant d'avoir remis son armée et ses provinces, et César se persuade qu'il n'y a pour lui de salut qu'en gardant son armée ; il consent toutefois si la condition de quitter le commandement devient réciproque. Ainsi ces effusions de tendresse et cette alliance tant redoutée aboutiront non pas à une animosité occulte, mais à une guerre ouverte. Pour ce qui me touche je ne sais guère quel parti prendre dans cette conjoncture, et je ne doute pas que cette perplexité ne nous soit commune. Dans l'un des partis j'ai des obligations de reconnaissance et des amitiés ; dans l'autre c'est la cause et non les hommes que je hais. Mes principes, que vous partagez sans doute, sont ceux-ci ; dans les dissensions intérieures, tant que les choses se passent entre citoyens sans armes, préférer le plus honnête parti ; mais quand la guerre éclate et que deux camps sont en présence, se mettre avec le plus fort, chercher la raison là où se trouve la sûreté. Or que vois-je ici ? D'un côté, Pompée avec le Sénat et la Magistrature, de l'autre César avec tout ce qui a quelque chose à craindre ou à convoiter. Nulle comparaison possible quant aux armées. Plaise aux Dieux qu'on nous laisse le temps de peser les forces respectives et de faire notre choix !

4. Translate into French—

My son, at the point of leaving life, if a father who has consecrated every moment of it to your welfare still preserve over you the authority which he has received from God and from the Laws ; if respect for my memory and gratitude are sacred to you, I order you to

- obey your mother in everything which she shall require of you when sending you this writing, the last traced by the hand of your father. This I command you, under pain of my curse. If I have rightly guessed your character, you will have estimable qualities and dangerous passions. I tremble for you and for your mother: on the brink of the tomb I strive still to watch over two beings who make me regret life. My son, pay my debt to an adored wife: to whom I have owed more happiness than human nature has the right to expect. For the last time I repeat it, for my strength is ebbing; obey your mother under the irrevocable curse of a father who has ever cherished you. Farewell, my son.
5. Translate, and comment on the grammar of the following passages:—
 - (1.) Si vous étiez mon ami et que vous cherchiez à nous fausser compagnie.
 - (2.) L'étroite carrière qu'il lui était permis de parcourir.
 - (3.) Bientôt je rentrerai dans ces murs dont je fus exilée.
 - (4.) Je n'aurais pu me décider à la faire entrer tout entière dans la marmite.
 6. Translate and explain briefly the allusions in (a) la frêne d'Odin, (b) la chaire de Sainte Gudule, (c) ballotté entre Bossuet et Spinoza, (d) jamais pèlerinage à Notre-Dame de Lorette n'avait attiré telle affluence.
 7. Distinguish between côté, côte, cote; le couple, la couple; floraison, fleuraison; plier, ployer; saillait, saillissait; suppléer, suppléer à; à terre, par terre; tous deux, tous les deux.
 8. Give the meaning of bartavelle, brouet, des bottes à revers, casse-lunette, mufle-de-veau, rez-de-chaussée, trouvaille, à tue-tête.
 9. Derive and if you can illustrate the formation of abeille, aube, cheval, droit, femme, guise, mauvais, sieur.
 10. 'La ressemblance que j'ai crue trouver.' Is this right or wrong? Sum up briefly the rules for the agreement of the past participle in French.

Constitutional History of England,

Two Hours and a half.

HALLAM.—Reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

1. What were the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity passed early in the reign of Elizabeth: and what further enactment was passed in 1562 with the same object?
 2. What are Hallam's opinions about the execution of Mary Queen of Scots?
 3. Who was Cartwright? What was his "Admonition?" and what causes led to its publication?
 4. What was the Court of High Commission? under what power appointed? and with what authority?
 5. What are in England according to Hallam the two direct guarantees of civil liberty, and which of the two does he consider the most indispensable?
 6. What seems to have been the object of proclamations? on what theory was the issue of them based? Mention some issued during the reign of Elizabeth.
 7. What privileges were asserted by the House of Commons during the reign of Elizabeth?
 8. Give with dates a brief account of Campian, Floyd, Hooker, Stubbe, St. John, Peter Wentworth as connected with the history of the Constitution.
 9. "It is very doubtful whether James I. were a legitimate sovereign." How does Hallam support this statement?
 10. What was Bates' case? What important decision was given in it, and by whom?
 12. During their twenty years' struggle with James I. what had the Commons achieved?
 11. Give some account of the Case of 'Commendams.'
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TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, HOBART

Hobart Town, 4th March, 1869.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1870.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1870.

The Regulations in regard to these Scholarships, together with a List of Subjects and Books which have been adopted by the Council of Education, are subjoined for general information.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

SCHEME of the Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS for the Year 1870.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Thucydides, *Book II.*; Herodotus, *Book III.*; Homer's *Iliad, Book VII.*; Sophocles, *Antigone.*

LATIN.—Virgil, *Georgics, Book III.*; Horace, *Odes, not including the Epodes*; Livy, *Book XXI.* Cicero, *De Senectute.*

Papers will be set for translation from English into Greek and Latin Prose, and from English Verse into Greek and Latin Verse.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—Questions will be given upon the historical and geographical allusions contained in the above-named Greek and Latin Books, and in the philology of the Greek and Latin languages. Candidates will also be examined in the first four Books of Smith's History of Greece and Liddell's History of Rome respectively.

II.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic; Algebra, except Theory of Equations; Euclid, *Books I. to VI. inclusive, and XI. to the 21st Proposition inclusive*; Plane Trigonometry, including Logarithms; Conic Sections, treated both geometrically and analytically; and Simple Differentiations.

III.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, as treated in Goodwin's Course of Mathematics.

IV.—MODERN HISTORY.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England, *Chapters III. to VI. inclusive.*

V.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German. Candidates may submit themselves for examination in either French or German, at their option.

FRENCH.—Passages will be given from Saintine's *Picciola* for translation into English, with questions on the parsing; also a passage from some other French author for translation into English, and from some English author into French.

GERMAN.—Passages will be given from Schiller's *Maria Stuart*, with questions on the parsing, and the historical and geographical allusions; also a passage from some other German author for translation into English, and from an English author into German.

NOTE.—The following values have been affixed to the several subjects of examination:—

1. Classics	-	-	-	-	-	1500	Marks.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	-	-	-	-	-	1500	"
3. Modern History	-	-	-	-	-	250	"
4. Modern Languages—							
(a.) English	-	-	-	-	250	500	"
(b.) French or German	-	-	-	-	250		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	3750	Marks.

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain at least 1650 Marks; of which either 900 shall have been gained in Classics or 750 in Mathematics.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

- History of England, Hallam's Constitutional History, 3 vols., cr. 8^{vo}, 18s., Murray.
 ——— Greece, Student's, Smith, W., 7s. 6d., Murray.
 ——— Rome, Student's, Smith, W., 7s. 6d., Murray.
 Arithmetic, Colenso, J. W., 4s. 6d., Longman.
 Algebra, Colenso, J. W., Parts I. and II., p. 1, 4s. 6d., p. 2, 6s., Longman.
 ———, Wood, J., edited by Lund, 15th Ed., 12s. 6d., Longman.
 Trigonometry, Hall, T. G., 7s. 6d., Fellowes.
 ———, Todhunter, J., 5s., Macmillan.
 Conic Sections, Analytical, Treatise on Conic Sections, Todhunter, J., 10s. 6d., Macmillan.
 ———, Geometrical, Goodwin, H., Course of Mathematics, 15s., Deighton, Bell,
 and Co.
 Differential Calculus, Todhunter, J., 10s. 6d., Macmillan.
 Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, (Goodwin's Course of Mathematics),
 see above.
 Mathematical Tables, 3s., Chambers.
 Saintine's Picciola, 12^{mo}, 3s. 6d., Bell and Daldy.
 Student's History of the English Language, Marsh, G. P., 7s. 6d., Murray.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Every Candidate for a Scholarship must, by the provisions of the Act, be above the age of sixteen and under the age of twenty years. He must also have been resident in the Colony for the period of five years next before the time of his examination, and have taken the Degree of Associate of Arts.

By the 14th Section of the Act, the examination for Tasmanian Scholarships must comprise the following subjects:—

1. Classics—Translations from Greek and Latin authors into English, Greek and Latin composition, Ancient History, Philology.
2. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry.
3. Natural Philosophy—Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.
4. Modern History—The History of England.
5. The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German, at the option of the Candidate.

Every Scholar shall forward to the Secretary of the Council a certificate from the proper authority, testifying to his having become a Member of some University of the United Kingdom; and until such certificate be received by the Secretary to the Council, or by their accredited Agent in Great Britain, the Council will not authorise the payment of the annual value of the Scholarship: provided always, that this condition shall not apply in any case where it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Council that the Scholar has been prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause from entering himself on the books of an University.

The Council will order to be paid by the Secretary, or an accredited agent in Great Britain, quarterly, to the said Scholar, the amount of his Scholarship for the quarter, upon the receipt by their Secretary, or by such accredited agent, of a testimonial from the authorities of the College or University to which he may belong, stating that he is conducting himself diligently and steadily.

In the event of any Tasmanian Scholar not being able to produce such a testimonial for any three months, he shall forfeit the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled for the said three months; and should he fail to do so for twelve months, his Scholarship shall be declared vacant, and he shall have no claim for moneys accruing therefrom: provided always, that this Rule shall not apply to Scholars when they have been incapacitated by illness from attending to their College or University duties.

For the further encouragement of Tasmanian Scholars to prosecute their studies diligently in the University to which they belong, the Council of Education will cause to be published in the Government *Gazette* the names of such as may have obtained Prizes, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, or whose names may have appeared in the "Honour List," together with the description or class of Honour which may have been awarded to them.