

(No. 30.)



1880.

T A S M A N I A.

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y.

A . A . D E G R E E :

R E P O R T F O R 1879.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, August 10, 1880.



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—DECEMBER, 1879.

IN conformity with the Rules and Regulations of the Tasmanian Council of Education, the Council has directed the publication of the names of the Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and upon whom the Degree has been conferred accordingly :—

FIRST CLASS.

CHARLES SEYMOUR DOWDELL, Hutchins School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Gold Medal as Senior Associate of the year, the Council's First Prize for English, and the Council's Prize for Natural Philosophy.

PERCY LESLIE WATERHOUSE, Horton College, Ross. Awarded the Council's Prize for Geology.

JOHN WARNOCK, Horton College, Ross. Awarded the Council's First Prize for Italian.

CLAUD WILLIAM ROCK, Church Grammar School, Launceston. Awarded the Council's First Prize for Latin, the Council's First Prize for Greek, and the Council's First Prize for Mathematics.

THOMAS WILLIAM COLE, High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Second Prize for Greek.

ELEANOR MARY POULETT-HARRIS, High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Second Prize for English, the Council's Second Prize for French, and the Council's Prize for Music.

JOSIAH CHARLES EAGLE KNIGHT, High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's First Prize for French.

ERNEST HENRY WALDEMAR WOLFHAGEN, City School, (Mr. Pike's), Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's First Prize for German.

ALLAN JOHN BAXTER, Church Grammar School, Launceston. Awarded the Council's Second Prize for Mathematics.

WALTER HENRY TOFFT, High School, Hobart Town.

WILLIAM PERCY HOOD, High School, Hobart Town.

JAMES TOMKINS WEAVER, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

JOHN PEACOCK, High School, Hobart Town.

ALICE HAMPDEN CHURCH, Mrs. Reynolds' School, Hobart Town.

SECOND CLASS.

ALEXANDER ARCHER, Church Grammar School, Launceston.

RONALD WORTHY GIBLIN, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

THIRD CLASS.

SAMUEL PERCY CRISP, High School, Hobart Town.

WALTER ROBERTSON HUNTER, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

WILHELMINA SUSANNA CATHERINE ALLISON, Mrs. Allison's School, Launceston.

ROBERT LEWIS PARKER, Church Grammar School, Launceston.

MINNA DORIS SCHUETZ, Mrs. Reynolds' School, Hobart Town.

ELOISE LYDIA BARRETT, Mrs. Barrett's School, New Town.

The Council has further directed the publication of the name of the under-mentioned Candidate over the age of nineteen years who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and upon whom the Degree has been conferred accordingly :—

FIRST CLASS.

MARY ROSE FOY, Mrs. Reynolds' School, Hobart Town.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

Hobart Town, 18th December, 1879.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, 1879.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

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

WE have the honor to present to you the result of this year's Examination of the Candidates for the A. A. Degree.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The Examination began on Friday, December 5th, when 27 Candidates presented themselves, of whom 6 were females. Two being over the prescribed age, no account is taken of them in the following report. Justice requires the statement that one Candidate, Mary Rose Foy, who was only two months over the prescribed age, would, except for this circumstance, have received the First Prizes in Italian and French, and the Second Prize in German. All were permitted to pass the Preliminary Examination, but two of them not without some demur. It is useful, however, sometimes to test the effect of a charitable clemency. The result in this case proved that severity would not have been out of place, for neither of them eventually succeeded in passing the Examination.

(1.) ARITHMETIC.—No less than eight Candidates obtained full marks. Five seriously failed.

(2.) ENGLISH.—The best reader, as at most previous Examinations, proved to be a female.

(3.) HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—Papers well done, with one exception, in Geography. Even thus early Dowdell began to distinguish himself, obtaining all the available marks in Geography, with the exception of three.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION.

I. ENGLISH SUBJECTS.—Presented by all the Candidates. Failed, 1. Passed, 24; with credit, 11. Full marks, 1100. Highest obtained, 865. Average, 693. The highest number of marks was obtained by Dowdell; but the best English composition, as exhibited in the analysis of Shakspeare's characters in the "Merchant of Venice," was that of Alice Church. Eleanor Poulett-Harris and Knight are entitled to honorable mention in English subjects.

II. LATIN.—Presented by 21. Failed, 5. Passed, 16; with credit, 1. Full marks, 800. Highest obtained, 648. Average, 452. In this subject Rock manifested great ability, being both accurate in detail, and having a good appreciation of the spirit of the language. Eleanor Poulett-Harris and Dowdell followed next with an equal number of marks; Warnock close behind.

III. GREEK.—Presented by 17. Failed, 4. Passed, 13; with credit, 3. Full marks, 800. Highest obtained, 646. Average, 483. Here again Rock exhibited the same masterly command of the Greek language as he had shown in Latin. He was creditably followed, although at a respectable distance, by Cole and Warnock.

IV. FRENCH.—Presented by all the Candidates. Failed, 3. Passed, 22; with credit, 12. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 467. Average, 367. In this subject Knight took the lead, and that too with a considerable majority of marks. Nevertheless, there were some 11 or 12 who acquitted themselves most satisfactorily.

V. GERMAN.—Presented by 4. Failed, none. Passed, 4; with credit, 1. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 444. Average, 359. All the Candidates showed a very creditable knowledge of the grammar of the language; but, with the exception of Wolfhagen, they do not appear to have paid sufficient attention to the principles of German prose composition. Wolfhagen's exercises were exceedingly good.

VI. ITALIAN.—Presented by 14. Failed, 2. Passed, 12; with credit, 1. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 390. Average, 318. The translations into English were creditably executed; but only a few Candidates appeared to understand Italian idioms in the translations from English into Italian.

VII. PURE MATHEMATICS.—Presented by all the Candidates. Failed, 2. Passed, 23; with credit, 12. Full marks, 1000. Highest obtained, 893. Average, 519. Rock again to the front; but Baxter, Cole, Dowdell, Peacock, Waterhouse, and Warnock are all worthy of mention.

VIII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Presented by 11. Failed, 4. Passed, 7; with credit, 6. Full marks, 250. Highest obtained, 162. Average, 137. In this subject Dowdell and Baxter are entitled to the greatest praise.

IX. GEOLOGY.—Presented by one Candidate, Waterhouse, who passed with credit.

X. DRAWING.—Presented by 8. Failed, 4. Passed, 4. The drawings of those who passed are deserving of credit; but the exercises in perspective were failures.

XI. MUSIC.—Presented by one Candidate, Eleanor Poulett-Harris, who passed with credit.

On adding together the number of marks obtained by the Candidates in the several subjects presented by them, it appeared that of the twenty-five the following twenty-two had passed:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
FIRST CLASS.—Dowdell, C. S.	3573
Waterhouse, P. L.	3527
Warnock, John	3445
Rock, C. W.	3425
Cole, T. W.	3385
Poulett-Harris, Eleanor M.	3308
Knight, J. C. E.	2909
Wolfhagen, E. H. W.	2833
Baxter, A. J.	2776
Tofft, W. H.	2709
Hood, W. P.	2536
Weaver, J. T.	2423
Peacock, John	2400
Church, Alice H.	2352
SECOND CLASS.—Archer, Alexander	2321
Giblin, R. W.	2069
THIRD CLASS.—Crisp, S. P.	1894
Hunter, W. R.	1699
Allison, Wilhelmina S. C.	1651
Parker, R. L.	1550
Schuetz, Minna D.	1547
Barrett, Eloise L.	1369

The following Table shows how this Examination bears comparison with former years:—

	<i>No. of Candidates.</i>	<i>Rejected at Preliminary.</i>	<i>Admitted to A.A. Examination.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>First Classes.</i>	<i>Second Classes.</i>	<i>Third Classes.</i>	<i>Highest Marks obtained.</i>	<i>Average of all who passed.</i>	<i>Highest Marks yet gained.</i>	<i>Highest Average yet reached.</i>
1860-1871	114	13	91	84	40	19	25	2637*	2095		
1872	11	0	11	9	3	1	5	2821	2075		
1873	14	2	12	10	4	1	5	3295	2228		
1874	17	1	16	13	5	7	1	3082	2357		
1875	12	0	12	9	4	5	0	3442	2565	3631 in 1877.	2565 in 1875.
1876	18	0	18	14	8	3	3	3308	2511		
1877	18	2	16	15	10	5	0	3631	2532		
1878	18	0	18	16	8	7	1	3611	2495		
1879	25	0	25	22	14	2	6	3573	2532		

* Average, 1860-1871.

The Examiner-in-Chief, on closing the labours of the Examination, has much pleasure in bearing testimony to the large amount of preparatory study which must have been given to attain this most satisfactory result. The only drawback to the pleasure experienced in the examination is that several candidates, who have evidently been making most praiseworthy efforts to attain excellency, have failed to do themselves full justice from accidental causes, such as mistaking the question, or what would appear to be a temporary confusion of memory. Other candidates have shown themselves too aspiring in the number of extra subjects brought up, such as Chemistry and Zoology. If a subject is too hastily crammed, but little good is effected; for the facts are sure to fade away rapidly from the memory.

The Prizes which by the Council's Regulations must be awarded are:—

The Council's Gold Medal.....	C. S. Dowdell.
First Prize for English.....	C. S. Dowdell.
First Prize for Latin.....	C. W. Rock.
First Prize for Greek.....	C. W. Rock.
First Prize for French.....	J. C. E. Knight.
First Prize for German.....	E. H. W. Wolfhagen.
First Prize for Italian.....	John Warnock.
First Prize for Mathematics.....	C. W. Rock.

The following Prizes, which by the Council's Regulations are left to the discretion of the Examiners, have thus been awarded:—

Second Prize for English.....	Eleanor M. Poulett-Harris.
Second Prize for Greek.....	T. W. Cole.
Second Prize for French.....	Eleanor M. Poulett-Harris.
Second Prize for Mathematics.....	A. J. Baxter.
Prize for Natural Philosophy.....	C. S. Dowdell.
Prize for Geology.....	P. L. Waterhouse.
Prize for Music.....	Eleanor M. Poulett-Harris.

Full Tables of the results will be found attached to this report.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 16th December, 1879.



EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.

GENERAL CLASS LIST.

CANDIDATES UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE.

FIRST CLASS.

No.	NAME.	MARKS.	AGE.		AWARDS.
			1 Sept. 1879.	<i>yrs. mths.</i>	
1	Dowdell, C. S.	3573	17	8	} Council's Gold Medal. } First Prize for English. } Prize for Natural Philosophy. } Prize for Geology.
2	Waterhouse, P. L.	3527	15	7	
3	Warnock, John	3445	15	3	} First Prize Italian. } First Prize for Latin. } First Prize for Greek.
4	Rock, C. W.	3425	16	2	
5	Cole, T. W.	3385	17	11	} First Prize for Mathematics. } Second Prize for Greek. } Second Prize for English.
6	Poulett Harris, Eleanor M.	3308	18	0	
7	Knight, J. C. E.	2909	18	9	} Second Prize for French. } Prize for Music. } First Prize for French.
8	Wolfhagen, E. H. W.	2833	16	4	
9	Baxter, A. J.	2776	17	2	First Prize for German.
10	Tofft, W. H.	2709	16	7	Second Prize for Mathematics.
11	Hood, W. P.	2536	16	8	—
12	Weaver, J. T.	2423	17	11	—
13	Peacock, John	2400	17	2	—
14	Church, Alice H.	2352	18	8	—

SECOND CLASS.

15	Archer, Alexander	2321	17	8	—
16	Giblin, R. W.	2069	16	7	—

THIRD CLASS.

17	Crisp, S. P.	1894	17	0	—
18	Hunter, W. R.	1699	17	11	—
19	Allison, Wilhelmina S. C.	1651	18	9	—
20	Parker, R. L.	1550	16	10	—
21	Schuetz, Minna D.	1547	18	6	—
22	Barrett, Eloise L.	1369	18	1	—

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 16th December, 1879.

SPECIAL CLASS LIST.

CANDIDATES UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Natural Philosophy.</i>	<i>Geology.</i>	<i>Drawing.</i>	<i>Music.</i>
FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.
Dowdell Poulett-Harris, Eleanor Knight Tofft Church, Alice H. Hood Wolfhagen Allison, Wilmna. Warnock Waterhouse Weaver	Rock	Rock Cole Warnock	Knight Poulett-Harris, Eleanor Dowdell Weaver Wolfhagen Waterhouse Rock Church, Alice Warnock Schuetz, Minna Hunter Allison, Wilmna.	Wolfhagen	Warnock	Rock Baxter Cole Dowdell Peacock Waterhouse Warnock Archer Hunter Poulett-Harris, Eleanor Weaver Knight	Dowdell Baxter Warnock Cole Waterhouse Rock	Waterhouse		Poulett-Harris, Eleanor
SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Cole Rock Baxter Giblin Archer Barrett, Eloise Peacock Hunter Parker Crisp Schuetz, Minna	Dowdell Poulett-Harris, Eleanor Warnock Cole Knight Waterhouse Wolfhagen Tofft Baxter Weaver Archer Hood Peacock Giblin Crisp	Dowdell Knight Waterhouse Hood Crisp Tofft Peacock Baxter Archer Parker	Giblin Cole Parker Tofft Peacock Baxter Archer Hood Barrett, Eloise Crisp	Schuetz, Minna Poulett-Harris, Eleanor Church, Alice	Wolfhagen Church, Alice Waterhouse Cole Tofft Dowdell Weaver Poulett-Harris, Eleanor Schuetz, Minna Giblin Barrett, Eloise	Giblin Church, Alice Hood Allison, Wilmna. Cole Wolfhagen Tofft Parker Crisp Barrett, Eloise	Hunter		Hood Allison, Wilmna. Poulett-Harris, Eleanor Knight	

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 16th December, 1879,

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION for the Degree of ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—December, 1879.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Italian.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Geology.	Drawing.	Music.	TOTAL.	CLASS.
					[Maximum No. of Marks]	1100	800	800	550	550	550	1000	250	250	250		
1	Dowdell, Charles Seymour	4 Dec. 1861	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	865 c	509	511	442 c	—	330	754 c	162 c	—	—	—	3573	First.
2	Waterhouse, Percy Leslie	15 Jan. 1864	Horton College	W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A.	741 c	478	502	427 c	—	361	697 c	130 c	191 c	—	—	3527	First.
3	Warnock, John	23 May, 1864	Horton College	W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A.	761 c	507	567 c	407 c	—	390 c	665 c	18 c	—	—	—	3445	First.
4	Rock, Claude William	6 June, 1863	Church Grammar, Launceston	Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A.	691	648 c	646 c	422 c	—	—	893 c	125 c	—	—	—	3425	First.
5	Cole, Thomas William	4 Sept. 1861	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	700	496	576 c	342	—	343	797 c	131 c	—	—	—	3385	First.
6	Poulett-Harris, Eleanor Mary	23 Aug. 1861	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	846 c	509	—	459 c	331	304	587 c	—	—	123	149 c	3308	First.
7	Knight, Josiah Charles Eagle	14 Nov. 1860	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	836 c	482	510	467 c	—	—	509 c	—	—	105	—	2909	First.
8	Wolfhagen, Ernest Henry Waldemar	6 April, 1863	City	H. M. Pike, Esq.	768 c	447	—	433 c	444 c	373	368	—	—	—	—	2833	First.
9	Baxter, Allan John	7 June, 1862	Church Grammar, Launceston	Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A.	674	420	399	292	—	—	832 c	159 c	—	—	—	2776	First.
10	Tofft, Walter Henry	21 Jan. 1863	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	802 c	435	465	323	—	338	346	—	—	n.p.	—	2700	First.
11	Hood, William Percy	9 Dec. 1862	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	768 c	382	499	276	—	—	456	n.p.	—	155	—	2536	First.
12	Weaver, James Tomkins	30 Sept. 1861	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	731 c	414	—	441 c	—	313	524 c	—	—	—	—	2423	First.
13	Peacock, John	10 June, 1862	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	605	382	419	297	—	—	697 c	n.p.	—	—	—	2400	First.
14	Church, Alice Hampden	15 Dec. 1860	Mrs. Reynolds'	—	795 c	—	—	413 c	308	368	468	—	—	—	—	2352	First.
15	Archer, Alexander	14 Dec. 1861	Church Grammar, Launceston	Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A.	630	407	372	296	—	—	616 c	—	—	—	—	2321	Second.
16	Giblin, Ronald Worthy	3 Jan. 1863	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	650	361	n.p.	350	—	223	485	n.p.	—	—	—	2069	Second.
17	Crisp, Samuel Percy	29 Aug. 1862	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	580	353	467	222	—	—	272	—	—	—	—	1894	Third.
18	Hunter, Walter Robertson	17 Sept. 1861	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	604	n.p.	n.p.	386 c	—	—	602 c	107	—	—	—	1699	Third.
19	Allison, Wilhelmina Susanna Catherine	29 Nov. 1860	Mrs. Allison's, Launceston	—	761 c	—	—	380 c	—	n.p.	385	—	—	125	—	1651	Third.
20	Parker, Robert Lewis	22 Oct. 1862	Church Grammar, Launceston	Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A.	593	n.p.	346	331	—	—	280	—	—	n.p.	—	1550	Third.
21	Schuetz, Minna Doris	21 Feb. 1861	Mrs. Reynolds'	—	545	—	—	394 c	352	256	n.p.	—	—	—	—	1547	Third.
22	Barrett, Eloise Lydia	16 July, 1861	Mrs. Barrett's, New Town	Miss Dawes	626	—	—	275	—	222	246	—	—	n.p.	—	1369	Third.
	Candidate over 19 Years of Age.																
	Foy, Mary Rose	—	Mrs. Reynolds'	—	719	—	—	489 c	378 c	422 c	540 c	—	—	—	—	2548	First.

NOTE.—c passed with credit. n.p. not passed.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 16th December, 1879.

6

Preliminary Examination.

ARITHMETIC.

Dr. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Two hours.

1. Multiply 47520387 by 8349, and express the result in words.
2. Multiply two hundred and thirty-three millions one hundred and two thousand five hundred and ninety-one by ten millions four hundred and eighty-eight thousand and nine.
3. Divide 84,775,169,133 by 856237.
4. Divide one hundred and seventy-three millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-one by three hundred and sixty-nine; and express the remainder in fractional form.
5. Multiply £4867 16s. 2½d. by 236.
6. Multiply 17 yds. 21 ft. 57 in. cubic measure. by 84.
7. Divide £3676 13s. 10½d. by 275.
8. Divide 9 lbs. 9 oz. 3 dwts. 12 grs. by 436.

ENGLISH.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiner.*

One hour and a half.

1. Analyse, according to Dr. Abbot's method, the following passages:—
 - (a) When they were ordered to enter the cell, they imagined that the soldiers were joking: and, being in high spirits on account of the promises of the Nabob to spare their lives, they laughed and jested at the absurdity of the notion.—*Macaulay.*
 - (b) A careful criticism may employ one of these authorities to explain or correct the other: and their respective statements, when apparently conflicting, may possibly be reconciled by the consideration of the different circumstances under which they wrote.—*Merivale.*
2. Parse, according to Abbot's scheme—

For deeds doe die, however noblie donne,
And thoughts of men doe as themselves decay.—*Spenser.*

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Dr. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

1. Indicate the position of the following mountains and capes:—Yablanoi, Matapan, Race, Andes, Ural, Lopatka.
2. Indicate the position of the following straits and bays:—Manaar, Bothnia, Hudson, Cardigan, Babel Mandeb, Torres.
3. Indicate the position of the following rivers and islands:—Socotra, Candia, Godavery, Guadiana, Missouri, Ascension.
4. Sketch roughly Tasmania. Mark and name the principal outlying islands.
5. Give the dates of accession of the sovereigns of England from Charles 2nd to Victoria, and mention the claim which each had to the crown.
6. In whose reign and for what cause were fought the battles of Blackwater, Aboukir, Fontenoy, Evesham, and the two at Worcester?
7. Who was called the English Justinian, and why? In whose reigns did the following persons live? and for what were they famous?—Robert Bruce, Stigand, Sancroft, Cardinal De la Pole, Lafayette.
8. In whose reigns did the following events occur?—Conquest of Wales, Siege of Gibraltar, Habeas Corpus Act passed, Peace of Utrecht, Constitution of Clarendon passed, Execution of Clarence in the Tower.

English.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

SHAKESPEARE.—Merchant of Venice. Grammar and Composition.

1. What was the original form of the word *every*? Before what parts of speech is it used? Show by examples when *much* and *more* are substantives and when adjectives.
2. "He told me I ought to take the lefthand road, which led to the mountain-country, that I might not be hindered by the floods from keeping the promise I had made that I would be at Memphis on Tuesday." How many sentences are there here? Point out the dependence of each.
3. "I'll end my exhortation after dinner."
"Now by my hood a gentile and no Jew."
Define a metaphor, and a paronomasia, and point out an example of each in the above sentences.
4. Analyse the following characters in the Merchant of Venice:—Antonio, Gratiano, Lorenzo, Launcelot.
5. Give a short account of the following personages:—Cato's daughter; the weeping philosopher; young Alcides; Lichas; Jason; Endymion.
6. Indicate the localities of Tripolis, Hyrcania, Colchos, and Genoa. How far is Padua from Venice?
7. Derive the following words:—Overpeer, curtsy, renowned, suitor, villain, stain, doit, anon, casement, peasant, summon, count (verb), issue, bootless, puny, pawn, confiscate; and trace clearly the connexion between the words and their roots.
8. What is the difference between harbor, dock, and road? From what root does the last word come?
9. What was the primary meaning of the words—ague, wit, to rack, to beshrew, to thwart, to cope, to deface?
10. What was the meaning in Shakespeare's time of doublet, sand-blind, fill-horse, Black Monday, to seal under, redoubted?
11. What is the main root in these words?—Acquaint, impeach, surfeit, complexion, taint, epitaph, quiring? Give one other example of a word derived from each.
12. Comment upon the italicised words in the following sentences:—Their visages do cream and *mantle* like a standing pool.—Herein you spend but time to wind about my love with *circumstance*.—Do but say to me what I should do, and I am *prest* unto it.—How oddly he is *suited*!—If I can catch him once upon the *hip*.—Give him a livery more *guarded* than his fellows.—Well, if any man in Italy have a fairer *table*!—I *bar* to-night.—These assume but valour's *excrement*.—As ever *knapt* ginger.
13. Gobbo says to his son, "What a beard hast thou got!" What is the stage tradition in the acting of this?
14. "The old proverb is very well parted between my master Shylock and you, Sir." What does Launcelot mean by this? Whom is he addressing?
Explain also the following:—"Often known to be the dowry of a second head."
"Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith, To hold opinion with Pythagoras."
15. What was a County Palatine?

History and Geography.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

Student's HUME.—Peace of Nimeguen to death of William III. CORNWELL.—School Geography.

1. Give the substance of the Exclusion Bill, and the Habeas Corpus Act.
2. Name the three principal Plots in Charles the Second's reign: and state the chief incidents in each.

3. What was the population of England in Charles the Second's reign? What the royal revenues under James II.? What the national debt at the Revolution? Give date of this last event.
4. Give an account of the siege of Londonderry.
5. Give an account of the massacre of Glencoe.
6. Upon what conditions did the new Parliament of 1698 insist before they would grant supplies?
7. Make a rough sketch of the continent of S. America and mark down on it Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, Monte Video, Callao, and Demerara. Trace the rivers Amazon, Orinoco, and Paraguay. Mark down the Capes Gallinas, Corrientes, St. Roque, and Frio. The Gulfs of Matias and Maracaybo: and the outlying Islands Chiloe, Falkland, Trinidad, and Juan Fernandez.
8. Name the longest rivers in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the two Americas. Give their lengths in miles.
9. Name the capitals of the following districts:—Belgium, Bavaria, Bohemia, Wirtemberg, Roumania, and Western Australia. Also the chief towns of English, Dutch, and French Guiana; of the Dutch Possessions in Malaysia, and of the Spanish islands in the same quarter.
10. Define a Parallel of Latitude. Name the two Tropics, and give their distance in degrees and geographical miles from the Equator.
11. Name the principal island of Japan, the principal port, the number of inhabitants, and their religion.
12. What and where are Bunder, Bencoolen, Rosetta, Sitka, Owhyee, Godavery, Perim, Kong, Meuse, Hymettus, Punjaub, Quito, Rangoon, Paramatta, Acapulco?

Latin.—I.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

CICERO—De Senectute. VIRGIL—Æneid VIII.

1. Translate—

Vitis quidem, quæ natura caduca est et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, eadem, ut se erigat, claviculis suis, quasi manibus, quidquid est nacta, complectitur: quam serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum, ne silvescat sarmentis et in omnes partes nimia fundatur. Itaque ineunte vere in iis, quæ relicta sunt, existit tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quæ gemma dicitur; a qua oriens uva sese ostendit: quæ, et succo terræ et calore solis augescens, primo est peracerba gustatu, deinde maturata dulcescit; vestitaque pampinis nec modico tepore caret et nimios solis defendit ardores. Qua quid potest esse quum fructu lætius, tum aspectu pulchrius? Cujus quidem non utilitas me solum, ut ante dixi, sed etiam cultura et ipsa natura delectat: adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, religatio et propagatio vitinum sarmentorumque ea, quam dixi, aliorum amputatio, aliorum immissio. Quid ego irrigationes, quid fossiones agrî repastinationesque proferam, quibus fit multo terra fecundior? Quid de utilitate loquar stercorandi? Dixi in eo libro, quem *de rebus rusticis* scripsi: de qua doctus Hesiodus ne verbum quidem fecit, quum de cultura agrî scriberet. At Homerus, qui multis, ut mihi videtur, ante sæculis fuit, Laertem, lenientem desiderium, quod capiebat e filio, colentem agrum et eum stercorantem facit. Nec vero segetibus solum et pratis et vineis et arbustis res rusticæ lætæ sunt, sed etiam hortis et pomariis, tum pecudum pastu, apium examinibus, florum omnium varietate. Nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones; quibus nihil invenit agricultura sollertius.

2. From what part of speech are the diminutives in *culum* derived? Support this by three examples. In what words is the root of *adminiculum* supposed to be found?
3. What works of Homer and Hesiod have come down to us?

4. Translate—

(a) Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore :
 “ Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit
 Quo tibi, diva, mei? Similis si cura fuisset,
 Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset;
 Nec Pater omnipotens Trojam, nec fata vetabant
 Stare, decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.
 Et nunc, si bellare paras, atque hæc tibi mens est,
 Quidquid in arte mea possum promittere curæ,
 Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro,
 Quantum ignes animæque valent; absiste precando
 Viribus indubitare tuis.”

(b) Ægidaque horrifera, turbatæ Palladis arma,
 Certatim squamis serpentem auroque polibant,
 Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore divæ
 Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.
 “ Tollite cuncta,” inquit, “ ceptosque auferte labores,
 Ætnæi Cyclopes, et huc advertite mentem :
 Arma acri facienda viro. Nunc viribus usus,
 Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra.
 Præcipitate moras.” Nec plura effatus; et illi
 Ocius incubuere omnes, pariterque laborem
 Sortiti: fluit æs rivis, aurique metallum;
 Vulnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit.
 Ingentem clipeum informant, unum omnia contra
 Tela Latinorum; septenosque orbibus orbis
 Impediunt. Alii ventosis follibus auras
 Accipiunt redduntque; alii stridentia tingunt
 Æra lacu: gemit impositis incudibus antrum.
 Illi inter sese multa vi brachia tollunt
 In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.

5. How was the ægis worn by Jupiter? how by Minerva?
6. What name do you give to such numerals as septeni? Give the corresponding forms for the numbers 1, 4, 8, 9, 20.
7. Derive, giving the English both of the words and of their roots,—Auctoritas, comptus, ilicet, extemplo, prodigium, asylum, Lupercal, passim, limen, medulla, culmen, sudum, nuntius, lorica, quadriga, ancile, labrum.
8. What is the difference between portitor and janitor; thalamus and cubile; fornix and fornax; animus and anima; pauper and egenus; pōpulus and pōpulus; lēvis and lēvis; cāno and cāno; vitium and vitium?
9. Give perfect, supine, and infinitive of miseror, frendeo, revello, porgo, evincio, obsero, adimo, deseco, sterno, texo, aperio, sentio, gaudeo, consepio, dimetior, reperio, pango, alo.
10. Give the nominative sing. and the genitive plural and the gender of abiete, felle, objice, setis, silicibus, lancibus, pontem, sepulcro.
11. Who wrote the Œconomicus? What was the work about?
12. Who was it that said that Lacedæmon was the most honorable place for old men to live in? Narrate the anecdote of what occurred to an old man at Athens.
13. Where were the following places:—Sardis, Tarentum, Colonos, Croton?
14. Give a short account of each of the following persons:—Pythagoras, Ennius, Tithonia conjux, Filia Nerei, Lemnius, Anubis, Bellona, Amphitryoniades. By what other patronymic is this last generally known?
15. Translate the following:—(a) Rebus spectata juvenus. (b) Solio invitat acerno. (c) Discessu mugire boves, et colles clamore relinqui. (d) Abjuratæ rapinæ cœlo ostenduntur. (e) Et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo. (f) Sæpius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus. (g) Monstrat sub rupe Lupercal, Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lyæi. (h) Stridunt cavernis stricturæ Chalybum. (i) Dantur equi Teucris: ducunt exsortem Æneæ. (l) Latis tendebat in arvis.
16. Translate into Latin:—(a) He had the courage to say, that those things were done under the best auspices, which were done for the preservation of the republic. (b) It is fit that whatever you undertake you should do in proportion to your powers. (c) The fruit of old age is (as I have often said) the recollection and the abundance of good things previously gotten. (d) These are the things which I had to say about old age.

Latin.—II.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT AND COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into English—

Per annos amplius quadraginta eodem cubiculo hieme et æstate mansit; quamvis parum salubrem valetudini suæ urbem hieme experiretur, assidueque in urbe hiemaret. Si quando quid secreto aut sine interpellatione agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, quem Syracusas vocabat: huc transibat, aut in alicujus libertorum suburbanum; æger autem in domo Mœcenatis cubabat. Ex secessibus præcipue frequentavit maritima, insulasque Campaniæ, aut proxima urbi oppida; ubi etiam in porticibus Herculis templi persæpe jus dixit. Ampla et operosa prætoria gravabatur: Et neptis quidem suæ Juliæ, profuse ab ea extructa, etiam diruit ad solum: sua vero quamvis modica, non tam statuarum tabularumque pictarum ornatu quam xystis et nemoribus excoluit, rebusque vetustate ac raritate notabilibus; qualia sunt Capreis immanium belluarum ferarumque membra prægrandia, quæ dicuntur gigantum ossa, et arma heroum. Instrumenti ejus et suppellectilis parcimonia apparet etiam nunc, residuis lectis atque mensis, quorum pleraque vix privatæ elegantiae sunt. Ne toro quidem cubuisse aiunt, nisi humili et modice instrato. Veste non temere alia quam domestica usus est ab uxore et sorore et filia neptibusque confecta; clavo, nec lato nec angusto; calceamentis altiuseculis, ut procerior quam erat videretur. Et forensia autem, et calceos nunquam non intra cubiculum habuit ad subitos repentinosque casus parata.

2. Translate into Latin prose—

One of the greatest improvements of the modern laws of war is, that regular armies are considered to be the only belligerents, and that the inhabitants of a country which shall happen to be the seat of war shall be regarded as neutrals, and protected both in their persons and property. The truth is that if war, carried on by regular armies under the strictest discipline, is yet a great evil, an irregular partizan warfare is an evil ten times more intolerable: it is in fact no other than to give a license to a whole population to commit all sorts of murder, rapine, and cruelty without any restraint; letting loose a multitude of armed men with none of the obedience and none of the honorable feelings of a soldier.

3. Translate into Latin hexameters—

Wonderful to be said, from his jaws an immense smoke
He vomits forth: and involves the house in a blind mist,
Snatching away vision from the eyes; and under the cavern he accumulates
Smoke-bearing night, darkness being mingled with fire.

4. Compose twelve lines of Latin verse out of the following ode:—

And in the nights of winter
When the cold north winds blow,
And the long howling of the wolves
Is heard amidst the snow;
When round the lowly cottage
Roars loud the tempest's din,
And the good logs of Algidus
Roar louder yet within;
When the oldest cask is opened,
And the largest lamp is lit;
When the chestnuts glow in the embers,
And the kid turns on the spit;

When young and old in circle
Around the firebrands close;
When the girls are weaving baskets
And the lads are shaping bows;
When the goodman mends his armour,
And trims his helmet's plume;
When the goodwife's shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom;
With weeping and with laughter
Still is the story told,
How well Horatius kept the bridge
In the brave days of old.

Latin.—III.

Three hours.

Dr. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

HORACE—Odes III. and IV.

1. Translate—

Vel nos in Capitolium,
 Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,
 Vel nos in mare proximum
 Gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile,
 Summi materiem mali.
 Mittamus, scelerum si bene pœnitet.
 Eradenda cupidinis
 Pravi sunt elementa et teneræ nimis
 Mentis asperioribus
 Formandæ studiis. Nescit equo rudis
 Hære ingenuus puer
 Venarique timet, ludere doctior,
 Sen Græco jubeas trocho
 Seu malis vetita legibus alea,
 Quum perjura patris fides
 Consortem socium fallat et hospitem
 Indignoque pecuniam
 Heredi properet. Scilicet improbæ
 Crescunt divitiæ; tamen
 Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.

2. Translate—

Major Neronum mox grave proelium
 Commisit immanesque Rhætos
 Auspiciis pepulit secundis,
 Spectandus in certamine Martio,
 Devota morti pectora liberæ
 Quantis fatigaret ruinis;
 Indomitas prope qualis undas
 Exercet Auster, Pleiadum choro
 Scindente nubes, impiger hostium
 Vexare turmas et frementem
 Mittere equum medios per ignes.
 Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,
 Qui regna Dauni præfluit Apuli,
 Quum sævit horrendamque cultis
 Diluviem meditatatur agris,
 Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
 Ferrata vasto diruit impetu
 Primosque et extremos metendo
 Stravit humum sine clade victor.

3. Who were the following persons :—Pacorus, Augur Argivus, Nireus, Libitina, Drusus, Æolia puella, Cææ Camenæ, Calabræ Pierides, major Neronum? Name the Muse of Lyric Poetry.
4. Where were the following places :—Rhætia, Ceos, Calabria, Æolis, Cydon, Magnætia? What is the modern name of the Tanais?
5. Derive the following words :—Callere, immolare, fulmen, extricare, frustra, integer, acerra, apricus. Give the English of every word you employ.
6. What is the difference between urbs and civitas; flamen (m.) and flamen (n.); tibia and fistula, as musical instruments; irrîto and irrîtto; texere and texere.
7. What was costum? Why does Horace add the epithet Achæmenium?
8. What was the primary meaning of the verb "emo?" Adduce six compounds of the word.
9. Translate the following, and make, if necessary, illustrative remarks :—

Nec parcit poplitibus.—Nostris ductum seditionibus bellum resedit.—Altrix Apulia.—Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas.—Martis cælebs quid agam Calendis, miraris.—Carmen amœbæum.—Tinctus viola pallor amantium.—Audiant notas virginum pœnas.—Jure perhorri late conspicuum tollere verticem.—Contracto melius parva cupidine vectigalia porrigam, quam si Mydoniis regnum Alyattei campis continuem.—Addis cornua pauperi.—Defunctum laboribus æquali recreat sorte vicarius.—Scatentem belluis pontum palluit.—Tua sectus orbis nomina ducet.—Delix tutela deæ.

10. Why is Aufidus called tauriformis? Name the figure.
11. How did the Gigantes differ from the Titans? Point out the error into which Horace has fallen respecting them.
12. Illustrate the construction of the prep. *tenuis* by examples.
13. *Jupiter et Venus risissent: fore enim iter et patens converso in pretium deo.* Translate and supply ellipsis.
14. *Vina digna moveri.* Replace this Greek construction by a Latin one.
15. Name the metres of the two passages at the head of the paper; and mark down a scheme of their quantities.

Greek.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

XENOPHON—*Anabasis VII.*

1. Translate—

Οὐδὲν ἀπαιτήσων, ὦ Σεύθη, πάρειμι, ἀλλὰ διδάξων, ἦν δύνωμαι, ὡς οὐ δικαίως μοι ἠχθέσθης, ὅτι ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπήτουν σε, προθύμως ἂ ὑπέσχου αὐτοῖς· σοὶ γὰρ ἔγωγε οὐχ ἦττον ἐνόμιζον συνφέρων εἶναι ἀποδοῦναι ἢ ἐκείνοις ἀπολαβεῖν. Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ οἶδα μετὰ τοὺς θεοὺς εἰς τὸ φανερόν σε τούτους καταστήσαντας, ἐπεὶ γὰρ βασιλέα σε ἐποίησαν πολλῆς χώρας καὶ πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων· ὥστε οὐχ οἶδόν τέ σοι λανθάνειν, οὔτε ἦν τι καλόν, οὔτε ἦν τι αἰσχρὸν ποιήσης. Τοιοῦτῳ δ' ὄντι ἀνδρὶ μέγα μοι ἐδόκει εἶναι μὴ δοκεῖν ἀχαρίστως ἀποπέμψασθαι ἄνδρας εὐεργέτας, μέγα δὲ εὐ ἀκούειν ὑπὸ ἑξακισχιλίων ἀνθρώπων, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον μηδ' αὖτως ἄπιστον σαυτὸν καταστήσαι ὃ τι λέγοις. Ὀρῶ γὰρ τῶν μὲν ἀπίστων ματαίους καὶ ἀδυνάτους καὶ ἀτίμους τοὺς λόγους πλανωμένους· οἱ δ' ἂν φανεροὶ ὡσιν ἀλήθειαν ἀσκούντες, τούτων οἱ λόγοι, ἦν τι δέωνται, οὐδὲν μείον δύνανται ἀνύσεσθαι ἢ ἄλλων ἢ βία· ἦν τέ τις σωφρονίζειν βούλωνται, γινώσκω τὰς τούτων ἀπειλὰς οὐχ ἦττον σωφρονιζούσας ἢ ἄλλων τὸ ἦδη κολάζειν· ἦν τέ τῷ τι ὑπισχνῶνται οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνδρες, οὐδὲν μείω διαπράττονται ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι παραχρῆμα διδόντες. Ἀναμνήσθητι δὲ καὶ σὺ, τί προτελέσας ἡμῖν συμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἔλαβες. Οἶδ', ὅτι οὐδέν· ἀλλὰ πιστευθεὶς ἀληθεύσειν, ἂ ἔλεγες, ἐπήρας τοσούτους ἀνθρώπους συστρατεύεσθαι τε καὶ κατεργάσασθαι σοὶ ἀρχὴν οὐ τριακονταμόνον ἀξίαν ταλάντων, ὅσα οἴονται δεῖν οὔτοι νῦν ἀπολαβεῖν, ἀλλὰ πολλαπλασίω. Οὐκοῦν τοῦτο μὲν πρῶτον τὸ πιστεύεσθαι, τὸ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν σοὶ κατεργασάμενον, τούτων τῶν χρημάτων πιπράσκειται; Ἴθι δὴ ἀναμνήσθητι, πῶς μέγα ἡγοῦ τότε καταπράξασθαι ἂ νῦν καταστρεψάμενος ἔχεις. Ἐγὼ μὲν εὐ οἶδ', ὅτι ἠῤῥω ἂν τὰ νῦν πεπραγμένα μᾶλλον σοὶ καταπραχθῆναι ἢ πολλαπλάσια τούτων τῶν χρημάτων γενέσθαι.

2. Translate—

Ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ζῷον, ὃ καλεῖται ρινόκερος. ῥώμη μὲν καὶ βία παραπλήσιον ὄν ἐλέφαντι, τῷ δὲ ὕψει ταπεινότερον. Τοῦτο οὖν τὸ ζῷον ἔχει τὸ δέρμα ἰσχυρότατον, φέρει ἐπὶ ἄκρων τῶν μυκτήρων κέρασιν σιμὸν, τῇ δὲ στερεότητι σιδήρῳ ὅμοιον. Διαμαχόμενον δὲ αἰεὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐλέφαντας περὶ τῆς νομῆς, πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς πέτραν τινὰ τὸ κέρασιν θήγει, συμπεσὼν δὲ ἔπειτα τῷ ἐλέφαντι, καὶ ὑποδύμενον ὑπὸ τὴν κοιλίαν, σπαράττει τὴν σάρκα τῷ κέρατι καθάπερ ξίφει. Ὄταν δὲ φθάσας ὁ ἐλέφας προκαταλαμβάνῃ τὸν ρινόκερον τῇ προβοσκίδι, περιγίγνεται ῥαδίως, τύπτων τοῖς ὀδοῦσι, καὶ τῇ βίᾳ πλέον ἰσχύων.

3. Write out all the cases sing., dual, and plur. of *ξεῦγος*, ὅστις, πολὺς: also datives sing. and plur. of *κέρας*, *θυγάτηρ*, *τέναγος*, *ἄρμοστῆς*, *νύξ*, *κύων*; also of *μέλας* and *κλέψας* (all genders).
4. State the tense, mood, and voice of *δύνησθε*, *ἀπολώμεθα*, *ἔδοξε*, *ἀκουούσαις*, *γενέσθαι*, *ἀπεκρίνατο*, *ὄρωντο*, *κεκαυμένα εἶη*, *καταλιπεῖν*, *εἴσθι*, *ὑπέσχετο*, *ἦλθον*. Also give fut. perf. and aor. in use of the active voice.
5. Write down a conspectus of all the moods of—2 a. mid. of *δίδωμι*, fut. act. of *συμφέρω*, perf. pass. of *ψηφίζω*, perf. act. of *πίνω*, 2 a. act. of *κατατίθμι*, 1 a. act. of *ἐλαύνω*, 1 a. pass. of *ἀχθάνομαι*, 2 a. act. of *ἄγω*, pres. (contract.) of *ζῶ*.
6. Write out all the persons of pres. indic. pass. of *ἴημι*, 2 a. opt. act. of *εὐρίσκω*, perf. imper. pass. of *φαίνω*, aor. inf. of *πυνθάνομαι*, subj. of *οἶδα*, 1 a. imp. act. of *μένω*, pres. subj. act. (contract.) of *ἀξιώω*, perf. indic. of *πάσχω*.

7. Derive, giving the English of every word, and of its roots—*ὄργανα, κατήρεμίζω, δάσμευσις, ληίζομαι, ἐπιψηφίζω, προσπερονάω, δίφρος, ὠμοβόϊνος, ἀσφαλῆς, ἐπιτίθεμαι.*
8. What difference of form does the perf. pass. of *λέγειν* assume according as it means to speak or to gather?
9. What difference of meaning is there in the prep. *παρὰ* according as it governs a gen., dat., or acc.? and in *μετὰ* according as it governs a gen. or acc.? What are their prevailing meanings in composition?
10. What is the difference between *ναύκληρος, ναύαγος, and ναύαρχος*?
11. Form verbal adjectives from *ἵναί, δίδοναι, ἐπιθυμεῖν, βοηθεῖν*; and by means of them express in Greek—(a) I must go. (b) That book must be given me. (c) Fidelity is to be desired. (d) Cyrus must be assisted.
12. Put into Greek—
- If I had a horse, I would give it you.
 - If I had had a horse, I would have given it you.
 - If I receive a horse, I will give it you.
 - If I should happen to receive a horse, I will give it you.
 - If I had received a horse, I should now be happy.

Greek.—II.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

EURIPIDES—*Alcestis.* HOMER—*Iliad VII.*

1. Translate the following sentences :—

*ἱερὸς γὰρ οὗτος τῶν κατὰ χθονὸς θεῶν
 ὅτου τόδ' ἔγχος κρατὸς ἀγνίσει τρίχα.—
 ἴστω νυν εὐκλέης γε κατθανουμένη.—
 ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλῶν δακρῶν εἶχεν κόρον
 στείχει προνωπῆς ἐκπεσοῦσα δαμνίων.—
 ψυχρὰν μὲν οἶμαι τέρψιν· ἀλλ' ὅμως βάρος
 ψυχῆς ἀπαντλοῖν ἄν.—
 ἐν ταῖσιν αὐταῖς γὰρ μ' ἐπισκήψω κέδροις
 σοὶ τούσδε θεῖναι.—
 εἴθ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ μὲν εἴη
 δυνάμην δέ σε πέμψαι
 φάος ἐξ αἴδου τεράμνων.—
 φημί τοιούτους γάμοις
 λύειν βροτοῖσιν, ἢ γαμῖν οὐκ ἄξιον.—
 πάντων διαπρέπεις ἀψυχία.—
 ταυτὸν γὰρ ἢ Βῶντ' ἄνδρα καὶ πρέσβυν θανεῖν;—
 μνήστευε πολλὰς, ὡς θάνωσι πλείονες.—
 ἠδέϊτο γὰρ σε τῶνδ' ἀπώσασθαι δόμων.—
 παίδων δὲ νόσους, καὶ νυμφιδίους
 εὐνάς θανάτοις κεραιζομένας,
 οὐ τλητὸν ὄραν, ἐξὸν ἀτέκνοις,
 ἀγάμοις τ' εἶναι διαπαντός.—
 ἢ μὲν γὰρ ἔνδον ἐξελαῖ μ' ἐρημία.—
 πράξας δ' ὃ μὴ τύχοιμι, νοστήσαιμι γὰρ,
 δίδωμι τήνδε σοῖσι πρόσπολον δόμοις.—*

2. Give the English for the following words :—*ἀπλακῶν, λέξομαι, εὐζωρον, κουρᾶ, οἶξας, αἶπος*; and the technical sense of *κατάρξεσθαι*.
3. Write down all the cases of *πρεσβυς*. Give the 1 person pres. indic. of the following, and state what part of the verb they are :—*ὠνήμεθα, λακεῖν, ἐκταθήσεται, ἦσται, προσήϊξαι*. Give also positive degree of *κυδίω* and two similar examples.

4. Derive *ψυχορραγούσα, πέπρωται, κυαναυγέσι, ἀσπόνδω, ξυρηκεῖ, ἔξωπίους, μηλονόμας, ἀκράιφνης, ἀκαλαρρείτης, ἀμφιλύκη.*
5. What is the difference between *θεράπων, θής,* and *δοῦλος; φόβος* and *φόβη;* *ὀρφανίζω* and *ὀρφανεύω;* *ἵνα* with indic. and with subj.; *μετὰ* with gen. and acc.; *συνέζευξαι, σύζευξαι, συζεύξαι, συζεύξαι;* *δίω* and *δίομαι;* *ἄρχω* and *αρχομαι* (to begin)? and the following words according to their accent:—*μονη, ἐξευρε, ποσι, παρεις, ἀρα?*
6. Which of the Greek deities had no altar or sacrifices?
7. Restore to original iambs:—

Admetus, it is necessary to bear these calamities :
For by no means the first, nor the last of mortals
Hast thou lost a good wife : and know
That it is due to all of us to die.

8. Translate—

Ἀφραίνεις, Μενέλαιε διοτρεφές, οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ
Ταύτης ἀφροσύνης· ἀνὰ δ' ἴσχεο κηδόμενός περ,
Μηδ' ἔθειλ' ἐξ ἔριδος σεῦ ἀμείνουι φωτὶ μάχεσθαι,
Ἐκτορι Πριαμίδῃ, τόν τε στυγέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι.
Καὶ δ' Ἀχιλεὺς τούτῳ γε μάχῃ ἐνὶ κυδιανείρῃ
Ἐρριγ' ἀντιβολῆσαι, ὃ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν ἴζευ ἰὼν μετὰ ἔθνος ἑταίρων,
Τούτῳ δὲ πρόμον ἄλλον ἀναστήσουσιν Ἀχαιοί.
Εἴ περ ἀδειής τ' ἐστὶ καὶ εἰ μόθου ἔστ' ἀκόρητος,
Φημί μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κάμψειν, αἶ κε φύγησιν
Δηῖον ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊότητος.

9. Advance three other examples of *ἔξ* employed to form an adverb.
three other examples of a long penultima in a perf. mid.
10. Why was Areithous called Corunetes? What was his ultimate fate?
11. Translate *ὄφρα ἔταρχύσωσι*—*ἀκίην*—*πεπάλαχθε* *διαμπερές*—*δεῖξ' ἐνδέξια*—*ἐπὶ δ' ὄγδοον ἤλασε χαλκόν*—*τύμβος ἄκριτος*—*εἶλας*—*ἐγρήγορθε ἕκαστος*—*ἠπύτα*. What is the force of the perfect tenses in the above? What name is given to the separation of a preposition from its verb? What is the origin of the word *ταρχύσωσι*?
12. From what verbs do the following come, and what part of the verb are they?—*ἠρήρειστο, διάμησε, ἔφηπται, πολίσσαμεν, δέιμομεν*? Give two more examples of the last Homeric form.
13. Translate—

Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ παρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἀστεροπητῇ
Θηεῦντο μέγα ἔργον Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
Τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων·
“Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ ρά τις ἔστι βροτῶν ἐπ' ἀπίρονα γαῖαν
“Ὅς τις ἔτ' ἀθανάτοισι νόον καὶ μῆτιν ἐνίψει;
Ὀὐχ ὀράας ὅτι δ' αὖτε κερηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
Τεῖχος ἐτειχίσσαντο νεῶν ὑπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον
ἠλάσαν, οὐδὲ θεοῖσι δόσαν κλειτὰς ἑκατόμβας;
Τοῦ δ' ἦτοι κλέος ἔσται ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἠώς·
Τοῦ δ' ἐπιλήσονται τὸ ἐγὼ καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
ἠρῶ Λαομέδοντι πολίσσαμεν ἀθλίσαντες.”
Τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
“ὦ πόποι, ἔγνοσθαί γε εὐρυσθενὲς, οἷον ἔειπες.
Ἄλλος κέν τις τοῦτο θεῶν δέισειε νόημα,
Ὅς σέο πολλὸν ἀφανρότερος χεῖράς τε μένος τε·
Σὸν δ' ἦτοι κλέος ἔσται ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἠώς.
Ἄγρει μὰν, ὅτ' αὖτε κερηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
Οἴχωνται σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
Τεῖχος ἀναρρήξας τὸ μὲν εἰς ἄλα πᾶν καταχεῦαι,
Ἀντίς δ' ἠῖόνα μεγάλην ψαμάθοισι καλύψαι,
“Ὅς κέν τοι μέγα τεῖχος ἀμαλδύνηται Ἀχαιῶν.”

French.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

VOLTAIRE—Charles XII., Books 1, 2, and 3. MOLIÈRE—Bourgeois Gentilhomme.

1. Translate into English—

Charles XII., oubliant que Patkul était ambassadeur du czar, et se souvenant seulement qu'il était né son sujet, ordonna au conseil de guerre de le juger avec la dernière rigueur. Il fut condamné à être rompu vif et à être mis en quartiers. Un chapelain vint lui annoncer qu'il fallait mourir, sans lui apprendre le genre du supplice. Alors cet homme qui avait bravé la mort dans tant de batailles, se trouvant seul avec un prêtre, et son courage n'étant plus soutenu par la gloire ni par la colère, sources de l'intrépidité des hommes, répandit amèrement des larmes dans le sein du chapelain. Il était fiancé avec une dame saxonne nommée M^{me}. d'Einsiedel, qui avait de la naissance, du mérite et de la beauté, et qu'il avait compté d'épouser à peu près dans le temps même qu'on le livra au supplice. Quand on l'eut conduit au lieu du supplice, et qu'il vit les roues et les pieux dressés, il tomba dans des convulsions de frayeur, et se rejeta dans les bras du ministre, qui l'embrassa en le couvrant de son manteau et en pleurant.

2. Parse the following verbs :—Paraissait, opprimé, entreprit, oubliant, fallait, reçut, mourait, mirent, s'enfuit.

3. What is the difference in meaning in the following words according as they are masculine or feminine?—Livre, mémoire, merci, mode, peste, somme, souris, voile, critique, élève, hymne.

4. Translate into French :—They returned to their homes.—Of the two sisters of Charles XII. the elder had married the Duke of Holstein.—He determined to abstain from wine all the rest of his life.—All the towns of this Duchy surrendered to him at discretion; it was rather a journey than a conquest.—All that was done within view of the Danish fleet, which had not dared to advance.

5. Write down the feminine forms of—fier, nouveau, pareil, vieillot, bref, public, sec, menteur, vengeur, conducteur, bénin, coi.

6. After what verbs are pas and point suppressed?

7. What is the difference between plus tôt and plutôt; une fausse clef and une clef fautive; un honnête homme and un homme honnête; un nouvel habit and un habit nouveau; un pauvre poète and un poète pauvre; un propre habit and un habit propre; un grand homme and un homme grand; un petit homme and un homme petit?

8. Give a sketch of the substance of the Bourgeois Gentilhomme.

9. Translate into English—

M. Jourdain.—Oh! battez-vous tant qu'il vous plaira: je n'y saurais que faire, et je n'irai pas gâter ma robe pour vous séparer. Je serais bien fou de m'aller fourrer parmi eux, pour recevoir quelque coup qui me ferait mal.

Madame Jourdain.—Ah! ah! voici une nouvelle histoire! Qu'est-ce que c'est donc, mon mari, que cet équipage-là? Vous moquez-vous du monde, de vous être fait enharnacher de la sorte? et avez-vous envie qu'on se raille partout de vous?

M. Jourdain.—Il n'y a que des sots et des sottises, ma femme, qui se railleront de moi.

Madame Jourdain.—Vraiment, on n'a pas attendu jusqu'à cette heure; et il y a longtemps que vos façons de faire donnent à rire à tout le monde.

M. Jourdain.—Qui est donc tout ce monde-là, s'il vous plaît?

Madame Jourdain.—Tout ce monde-là est un monde qui a raison, et qui est plus sage que vous. Pour moi, je suis scandalisée de la vie que vous menez. Je ne sais plus ce que c'est que notre maison. On dirait qu'il est céans carême-prenant tous les jours; et dès le matin, de peur d'y manquer, on y entend des vacarmes de violons et de chanteurs dont tout le voisinage se trouve incommode.

10. Translate into English—

Moi, dans mon ardeur de vivre, je regardais cette lueur, comme un malheureux qui se noie regarde le rivage: je me cramponnais pour la voir, et mon cœur grelotait d'espérance. Je voulais crier; ma voix n'allait pas plus loin que mes lèvres; le bruissement de la pluie dans les arbres et sur les toits couvrait tout, et malgré cela je me disais—"Ils m'entendent, ils viennent." Il me semblait voir la lanterne remonter le sentier du jardin, et la lumière grossir à chaque pas; mais après avoir erré quelques instants sur le champ de bataille, elle entra lentement dans un pli de terrain et disparut. Alors je retombai sans connaissance.

11. Translate into French—

When I have looked at a toad and considered its ugly and repulsive form, as it creeps painfully over the ground, and vegetates in darkness and mud up to the moment when it terminates its miserable existence, I have made these reflections:—"And we, who can walk erect, and freely bend our steps in every direction, who can regard the heaven and the earth, can enjoy the smiling aspect of grass and flowers,—we, who know our divine Creator, and have the consciousness of an immortal soul,—nevertheless in the midst of all these immense advantages with which the Eternal has favored the human species, and which place it in the scale of beings at such an enormous distance from this vile toad, have we ever thought seriously enough of returning thanks to God for them from the very bottom of our heart?"

12. Write out the imperf. indic. of voir; imperf. subj. of venir; def. perf. indic. of craindre; perf. indic. of vaincre; subjunctive present of écrire.

German.

Three hours.

JOHN A. JACKSON, B.A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate—

Es gibt im Menschenleben Augenblicke,
 Wo er dem Weltgeist näher ist, als sonst,
 Und eine Frage frei hat an das Schicksal.
 Solch ein Moment war's, als ich in der Nacht,
 Die vor der Lützner Action vorherging,
 Gedankenvoll an einen Baum gelint,
 Hinaussah in die Ebene. Die Feuer
 Des Lagers brannten düster durch den Nebel,
 Der Waffen dumpfes Rauschen unterbrach,
 Der runden Ruf einförmig nur die Stille.
 Mein ganzes Leben ging, vergangenes
 Und künftiges, in diesem Augenblick
 An meinem inneren Gesicht vorüber,
 Und an des nächsten Morgens Schicksal knüpfte
 Der ahnungsvolle Geist die fernste Zukunft.
 Da sagt' ich also zu mir selbst: "So Vielen
 Gebietest Du! Sie folgen Deinen Sternen
 Und setzen, wie auf eine grosse Nummer,
 Ihr Alles auf Dein einzig Haupt, und sind
 In Deines Glückes Schiff mit Dir gestiegen.
 Doch kommen wird der Tag, wo diese Alle
 Das Schicksal wieder auseinander streut,
 Nur wen'ge werden treu bei Dir verharren:
 Den möcht' ich wissen, der der treuste mir
 Von Allen ist, die dieses Lager einschliesst."

*Wallenstein's Tod, Act. 2, S. 3.*2. "The trilogy of 'Wallenstein' is generally in accordance with history, and the characters are, with a few exceptions, historical."—(*Buchheim.*)

Comment on and illustrate this passage. Show how far it is true with respect to the tragedy of Wallenstein's Tod.

3. Translate into German—

Among the strangers who at that time were staying with us, a young man whom we in jest named Narcissus particularly distinguished himself. He had acquired a good reputation as a diplomatist, and hoped, in the various changes which were going on at our new Court, to obtain an advantageous position. He soon became acquainted with my father, and his attainments and behaviour opened for him the way into the private society of the most distinguished people. My father spoke much in his praise, and his pleasing appearance would have made still more impression if his whole conduct had not shown a kind of self-complacency. I had seen him, thought well of him, but we had never spoken to each other. We danced a minuet together at a large ball at which he was also present; that too concluded without our forming a closer acquaintance. When the fast dances began, which I used to avoid to please my father, who was concerned for my health, I betook myself into an adjoining room.

4. Translate into English :—

Margarete.

Du machst die Fesseln los,
Nimmst wieder mich in deinen Schooss.
Wie kommt es, dass du dich vor mir nicht scheust?
Und weisst du denn, mein Freund, wen du befreist?

Faust.

Komm'! komm'! Schon weicht die tiefe Nacht.

Margarete.

Meine Mutter hab' ich umgebracht,
Mein Kind hab' ich ertränkt.
War es nicht dir und mir geschenkt?
Dir auch! Du' bist! Ich glaub' es kaum.
Gieb deine Hand! Es ist kein Traum!
Deine liebe Hand! Ach! Aber sie ist feucht!
Wische sie ab! Wie mich dünkt,
Ist Blut daran.
Ach Gott! Was hast du gethan!
Stecke den Degen ein;
Ich bitte dich drum.

Faust.

Lass das Vergangne vergangen sein!
Du bringst mich um!

Margarete.

Nein, du musst übrig bleiben!
Ich will dir die Gräber beschreiben,
Für die musst du sorgen
Gleich morgen;
Der Mutter den besten Platz geben,
Meinen Bruder sogleich daneben,
Mich ein wenig bei Seit',
Nur nicht gar zu weit!
Und das Kleine mir an die rechte Brust.
Niemand wird sonst bei mir liegen!
Mich an deine Seite zu schmiegen
Das war ein süßes, ein holdes Glück!
Aber es will mir nicht mehr gelingen;
Mir ist's als müsst' ich mich zu dir zwingen,
Als stiessest du mich von dir zurück:
Un doch bist du's und blickst so gut, so fromm.

Walpurgisnachtstraum.

Goethe.

5. Decline—Die Tochter; die Luft; das gute Herz; ein altes Schloss; der Doktor; der Wald Luise; Augustus.
6. Give the genders of the following words:—Garten, Wappen, Weib, Gold, Stahl, Gebirge, Gefahr, Gedächtniss. And distinguish between der Band and die Band; der Heide and die Heide; der See and die See; der Hut and die Hut.
7. Write down the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives:—Arm, fromm, bitter, falsch, gern, gross, hoch; and mention some adjectives which are used only in the comparative and superlative.
8. Write out the first person singular imperfect indicative, the first person singular present subjunctive, and the past participle, of the following verbs:—Reden, denken, essen, gelten, schneiden, verzeihen, rathen, verlieren, lügen, gebären, gefallen, wissen.
9. What is the force in composition of the following prefixes:—Be, ver, wider, ger, ur, erz, ent; and of the suffixes chen and lein.
10. Distinguish between the following verbs:—Trinken and tränken; sitzen and setzen; fallen and fällen; essen and fressen; trinken and saufen; lauten and läuten.
11. Illustrate by examples the different meanings of the auxiliary verbs können, mögen, sollen, lassen.
12. Give the principal rules for the employment of the subjunctive in German.

13. Give examples of the various significations in which the following prepositions are used:—An, aus, bei, um, von, zu.

14. Translate into German:—

What kind of gloves are these?
Have you been able to read the book.
You ought to have gone to Vienna.
What is the day of the month.
One year and a half.
Is it you? Yes it is I.
The secret of becoming rich.

Will you be good enough to cut my hair.
I have been learning Italian these eighteen months.
What has become of your brother?
After having passed the town I had a splendid view of the valley.

15. Translate into English—

Er ist herein. Ihn führte sein Verhängniss.
Der Rechen ist gefallen hinter ihm;
Und wie die Brücke, die ihn trug, beweglich
Sich niederliess und schwebend wieder hob,
Ist jeder Rettungsweg ihm abgeschnitten.

Where, and by whom, and with respect to whom, were these words uttered?

Italian.

Rev. T. KERSH, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

TASSO—Gerusalemme Liberata. SOAVÈ—Novelle Morali.

1. Translate—

Disse; e ai detti seguì breve bisbiglio:
Ma sorse poscia il solitario Piero,
Che privato fra' principi a consiglio
Sedeo, del gran passaggio autor primiero.
Ciò ch' esorta Goffredo, ed io consiglio;
Nè loco a dubbio v' ha, sì certo è il vero,
E per sè noto: ei dimostrollo a lungo:
Voi l' approvate; io questo sol v' aggiungo:
Se ben raccolgo le discordie e l' onte
Quasi a prova da voi fatte e patite,
I ritrosi pareri, e le non pronte
E in mezzo all' eseguire opre impedito,
Reco ad un' alta originaria fonte
La cagion d' ogni indugio e d' ogni lite:
A quella autorità, che, in molti e vari
D' opinione, quasi librata, è pari.

2. Parse sorse — fra' — dimostrollo — v' aggiungo — patite — all' eseguire — pari.

3. Who were Piero and Goffredo?

4. Give the plural of anello — moglie — castigo — uovo — braccio — salvatico — corno — guancia — provincia — gesto — strega — metropoli — riso — viaggio — muro.

5. How are the relative pronouns *che* and *il quale* used?

6. Give 1st pers. sing. of future indicative and of present subjunctive of *venire* — *potere* — *parere* — *trarre* — *stare* — *addurre* — *dolere* — *tacere* — *porre* — *bere*.

7. Explain the difference between *sapere* and *conoscere*, *udire* and *sentire*, *allora* and *dunque*.

8. Give examples of the different uses of the conjunction *pure*.

9. Translate—

Ma per tardar che faccia, già non dimentica il cielo la giusta punizione degli uomini scellerati. Ricco già divenuto oltremodo, ma non mai sazio per questo, anzi sempre più avido di arricchire, l' iniquo giovane, risovvenendosi del luogo, ove stato già era sì lungo tempo con l' ingannata Jariko, e dell' argento, e dell' oro, e delle gemme, che quivi erano in larga copia, deliberò con altri di armare un vascello, e colà portarsi e prendere possesso di

que' tesori. Sbarcato su quelle spiagge, co' suoi s' inoltrò nel paese. e ben presto i Selvaggi gli furon sopra; ma essendo egli maggior di forze riuscì facilmente a dissiparli. Da ciò animato andò più innanzi, e trovò due ricche miniere dall' avidità Europea non ancor tocche, già cominciava ad estrarne le preziose materie; quando i Selvaggi cresciuti a più doppij di numero, e d' armi meglio agguerrite, novellamente lo assalirono, e uccisi molti dei suoi, lui vivo ebbero nelle mani.

10. Translate into Italian—

Torquato Tasso was born in Sorrento on the eleventh of March in the year one thousand five hundred and forty-four. He had no other inheritance than his father's genius. The glory of others did not make him jealous, but the envy of courtiers and rival writers condemned him to seven years' imprisonment. When ten years old he was obliged to leave his mother and sister. He died in Rome in the year 1595, just as the Romans were preparing to encircle his brow with the laurel wreath. He was an Italian poet whose name will never be forgotten.

11. Translate—

“E priegovi, che voi facciate fare un buon fuoco, acciò che io, come entrerò dentro, mi possa riscaldare, che io son tutto divenuto sì freddo, che appena sento di me.”

12. Name three Italian writers of the XIV. century, and one work of each. When and where was Soavè born?

Pure Mathematics.—I.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

ALGEBRA.

1. Two men *A* and *B* undertake to share the profits of their work in the ratio of 2 : 1. *A* brings in as gain during the course of the 10 days they are at work $3a$ and $6b$ and $7c$ £s; but has been obliged to draw $3b$ and $10c$ £s to meet losses. *B* has had to draw a £s every day for expenses; but brings in as gain $a + 3(b + c)$ £s. What is *B*'s share of the net profits?
2. Required the continued product of $x + a$, $x - b$, and $x + c$.
Bracket the result according to descending powers of x .
3. Divide $1 - x$ by $1 + x - x^2$ to four terms of the quotient.
4. Find the least common multiple of $a^2 + ab$, $a^4 + a^2b^2$, $a^4 - b^4$, and $ab - b^2$.
5. Add together the fractions $\frac{1}{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, $\frac{2x}{(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, $\frac{3x^2}{(1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$.
6. Solve the equations—
 - (a) $\frac{6x+1}{29} - \frac{402-9x}{12} = 9 - \frac{471-18x}{2}$.
 - (b) $\begin{cases} \frac{2}{7}(2x-y) + 6x = 4y - 6. \\ \frac{1}{3}(2y+3) + \frac{1}{3}(y-x) = 4x - 8. \end{cases}$
 - (c) $\sqrt{2x+3} \times \sqrt{3x+7} = 12$.
7. There are three numbers, the difference of whose differences is 8; their sum is 41; and the sum of their squares is 699. What are the numbers?
8. Prove the truth of the Binomial Theorem.
9. If $a : b :: c : d$ prove that $ma + mb : nc + nd :: ma - mb : nc - nd$.
10. Find the 23rd term of the series 46, 41, 36
11. A gentleman divided £210 among three servants in geometrical progression; the first had £90 more than the last. How much had each?
12. Extract the square root of $2a - 1 + 2\sqrt{-1}(a^2 - a)$.

Pure Mathematics.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

EUCLID, Books I.—IV. inclusive. ARITHMETIC.

1. From a given point, to draw a straight line equal to a given straight line.
By help of this problem, demonstrate that two straight lines cannot have a common segment.
2. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.
All the interior angles of any rectilineal figure together with four right angles are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.
3. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point; the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.
4. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.
5. One circumference of a circle cannot cut another in more than two points.
6. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.
7. To describe a circle about a given triangle.
8. To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle.
9. Describe a parallelogram which shall be equal in area and perimeter to a given triangle.
10. Prove that the angle in the quadrant of a circle is equal to three halves of a right angle.

1. Divide 1237·0536 by ·5425.
2. Find value of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a guinea + $\frac{3}{8}$ of a crown + $\frac{2}{5}$ of 7s. 6d. + $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2d.
3. Divide £9753 14s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by 234·5.
4. If a lb. of sugar cost ·0703125 of 16 shillings, what is the value of ·0625 of a cwt.?
5. If 4 oz. of gold, 17 carats fine, are mixed with 3 oz., 13 carats fine, how much fine gold will there be in a gold ornament made of the compound and weighing 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.?
6. How many square inches are there in the plane which passes through the two opposite edges of a cubic foot?
7. The rent of a man's house is £120 per annum. It is assessed to the rates at $\frac{3}{4}$ of this. The poor rate is 7s. 6d. in the £, the paving rate 1s. 9d., and the church rate 4d. How much does he pay altogether?
8. A man buys 27 sheep for £30, and sells 12 of them, so that he loses 3 per cent. in the sale: at what price per sheep must he sell the remainder so that he may gain 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole purchase?

Mathematics—III.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

EUCLID, VI. & XI. TRIGONOMETRY. LOGARITHMS.

1. Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are one to the other as their bases.
2. Equal parallelograms, which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional: and conversely, parallelograms that have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another.
3. In right-angled triangles, the rectilineal figure described upon the side opposite to the right angle, is equal to the similar and similarly described figures upon the sides containing the right angle.
4. From the vertex of a triangle to the base draw a straight line which shall be an arithmetic mean between the sides containing the vertical angle.
5. If three straight lines meet all in one point, and a straight line stands at right angles to each of them at that point: these three straight lines are in one and the same plane.
6. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane, from a given point above it.
7. If a straight line be at right angles to a plane, every plane which passes through it shall be at right angles to that plane.
8. If two straight lines be cut by four parallel planes, the two segments intercepted by the first and second planes have the same ratio to one another that the two segments have which are intercepted by the third and fourth planes.
9. Define a cosecant; and prove that the cosecant of $60^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$.
10. Prove that the secant of an arc = the secant of its supplement. Why should it have a different sign?
11. Express the cosine of the difference of two angles in terms of sines and cosines of the angles themselves.
12. What would 45° be, expressed in terms of the angular unit? and what would $\frac{1}{2}$ of the angular unit be, expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds?
13. Given $\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{2}{5}$, find the values of $\sin \theta$.
14. Prove that $\tan 2a - \tan a = \frac{\sin a}{2 \cos^3 a - \cos a}$.
15. Define a logarithm; and prove that $\log m^n = n \log m$.
16. Given the two sides of a triangle 876 and 113, and the included angle $57^\circ 3' 27''$; find the area.
17. From the top and bottom of a tower which is 68 feet high, the depressions of a ship at sea are observed to be $16^\circ 28'$, and $14^\circ 21'$; what is its distance?

Natural Philosophy.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. If 3 forces acting upon a point be represented in magnitude and direction by the 3 edges of a parallelepiped, their resultant will be represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal. Prove this.
2. In a combination of four levers the arms on the sides of each fulcrum nearest the weight are 6, 5, 4, and 3 feet; the other arms are 12, 20, 8, and 9 feet. If 9600 lbs. be the weight suspended, what power will be required just to sustain it?

3. A pulley, 4 in. in radius, is connected by a band with a drum $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in radius, and itself makes 300 revolutions per minute. Required the number of revolutions per minute made by the drum.
4. The length of the lever of a screw is 40 inches (counting from the axis of the screw), and the distance between the threads is 3 inches; what power (neglecting friction) will produce a pressure of 8000 lbs.?
5. A spherical body rests upon two planes, inclined to the horizon at the angles 45° and 60° respectively. Compare the pressure on the two planes.
6. If $ABCD$ be a trapezium, whose sides $AB (= a)$ and $DC (= b)$ are parallel, prove that the distances of its centre of gravity from AB and CD are in the ratio of $a + 2b : 2a + b$.
7. The height of a conical shell is 14 inches, and the external diameter of the base is double of the internal diameter; what is the distance of the centre of gravity from the base?
8. Describe Attwood's machine; and enunciate the formula which it proves.
9. AB is a vertical line. From the top A a body is projected downwards with a velocity which would be acquired by falling through $\frac{1}{2} AB$: and at the same instant another is projected up from B with a velocity which would be acquired by falling down $2 AB$: and they meet in $2''$. Required the length of AB . Assume $g = 32$.
10. A moving body has, at a given instant, a vertical velocity of 43.3 feet, and a horizontal velocity of 25 feet; show that the body is moving in a direction inclined to the horizontal at an angle of 60° nearly.
11. Given the density of salt water as 1.026; what weight would just sink a plank in fresh water, which could only carry 205.2 lbs. in salt water?
12. In one of the Brahmah presses used in raising the Britannia tube over the Menai Straits, the diameter of the pump piston was one inch, that of the lifting piston was 20 inches. The force applied at each stroke was $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Sketch the instrument, and calculate the lifting power.
13. If the barometer stands at 29 in., determine the limit to the height of the highest point of the siphon employed in decanting a liquid, whose specific gravity is 1.7. Given the sp. gr. of mercury 13.6.
14. Describe the Forcing Pump.

Geology.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

1. What is the mean annual rainfall in England? Between what extreme limits does it vary there in different years? What is the highest amount known to fall in one day? and where?
2. What are the several characteristic tests which the geologists employ to distinguish one mineral from another?
3. Enumerate the ten systems of rocks; and further classify them into periods.
4. What is palagonite? pumice? obsidian? gneiss? galena? cornbrash? chert? adipocere? shale?
5. Describe an encrinite, a productus, a pterodactyle, a spatangus, a pecten, a cheirotherium, an ichthyosaurus, a coprolite, an ichthyodolomite, a nummulite, a mastodon, a gryphæa, a balanite: and distinguish between a nautilus and an ammonite.
6. What is the supposed origin of chalk rocks?
7. Define the terms—opalescent, falciform, botryoidal, antiseptic, acicular.
8. What is an atoll, a moraine, a solfatara? How severally formed?
9. What is the chemical constitution of gypsum? What name is given to the same substance when crystallized?
10. Describe the general appearance of a flint nodule as found in chalk. What is the supposed origin of such nodules?
11. Distinguish between *alluvial* and *diluvial*.

12. By what other name is phonolite known? Why so called?
13. What are St. Cuthbert's beads?
14. Which is the most compact of trap rocks? Describe it, and say where the most remarkable examples are to be seen.
15. What are the industrial products of (a) the Silurian system; (b) the Triassic system.

Chemistry.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

1. What is meant by a natural standard of measure? How is the French metre a natural measure of length? Give its value in inches. How are its multiple and aliquot parts named respectively?
 2. Name the five compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, giving the atomic weights of each. What chemical law is exemplified hereby?
 3. Enunciate Boyle and Marriotte's law. In what order of gases does it fail? and how?
 4. What four compounds does Wilson take as typical compounds of hydrogen?
 5. What are the elementary constituents of common salt, of soap, of brass, of bronze, of gunpowder, and of the silvering of mirrors?
 6. What is the difference between an efflorescent and a deliquescent salt?
 7. Describe the readiest way of obtaining pure ammonia. Write out a diagram to explain the process going on; and express the same also in form of an equation.
 8. Describe the Bunsen burner.
 9. "It is found that the smallest quantity of phosphorus which can be obtained from a litre of one of its compounds is $\frac{1}{4}$ litre, and not $\frac{1}{2}$ litre as the law requires." What is this law? Point out two ways in which the deviation may be accounted for. Which is the more probable? and why?
 10. Describe the method by which oil of vitriol is manufactured in England; and mention the various reactions which are going on in the process.
 11. Define the term amalgam: and describe the effect of plunging an amalgam of sodium into a saturated solution of sal ammoniac.
 12. From what element do pyrotechnics obtain their red fire?
 13. Give a short account of what is known respecting ozone.
 14. Define a *lake*, and a *mordant*.
 15. Describe a reverberating furnace.
 16. What is the object aimed at in the process of "puddling?" State the amount per cent. of carbon respectively in steel; in wrought iron; in cast iron before being puddled, and after being puddled.
 17. Whence did *nickel* and *cobalt* obtain their names? For what purposes are they utilised?
 18. What metals are employed to give to glass the several colors of blue, yellow, green, and ruby?
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Zoology and Botany.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.***ZOOLOGY.**

1. Name the four primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom, and describe the distinctive character of each division.
2. Enumerate the eleven orders of mammalia, and refer each of the following to its proper order:—The hippopotamus, the kangaroo, the baboon, the stag, the tiger, the whale, the hyæna, the ornithorynchus, the hedgehog, the sheep, the bat, the giraffe.
3. Into what two great groups is the class of fishes divided? What are their chief characteristics? Give three examples of each.
4. Describe the insects which belong severally to the coleopterous, the neuropterous, and the orthopterous orders. To what order does the common housefly belong?
5. Refer to its proper class the hyale, the snail, the octopus, the oyster, the argonaut, the limpet, and the sepia.
6. To what parts of the world are the following animals peculiar:—The opossum, the phalanger, the aye-aye, the ourang-outang, the llama, the echidna, the armadillo, and the musk-ox?

BOTANY.

1. Define the following terms:—acrogenous, petiole, bract, spongiolate, stipule, peduncle, filament.
2. Explain the method by which a root forces its way through the earth. What are the two purposes which roots generally subserve?
3. Make a sketch of the following kinds of leaf:—(a) reniform, (b) oblique, (c) orbicular, (d) digitate.
4. What are the principal elements which plants require for their nutriment, and in what forms must they be presented?
5. What is a torus? Where do you recognise it in the strawberry and the raspberry? Compare the edible parts of an apple, an orange, a nut, a gooseberry, and a pineapple.
6. Name the three constituent colors of a ray of light. When each color is admitted singly, what power does it more especially carry with it? When is a plant said to be *etiolated*?

Drawing.H. HUNTER, *Esq., Examiner.*

No. 1.—FROM THE FLAT.

Two hours.

Copy the subject given, to the same size, but without measuring.

No. 2.—FROM MODEL.

Two hours.

Draw (and shade as far as time will permit) the wash basin and jug, as placed before you. The diameter of the basin at the rim, to be not less than 6 inches on the drawing.

No. 3.—PERSPECTIVE.

Three hours.

1. Define the terms "station point;" "point of sight;" "horizontal line," and state what "points" are usually placed upon it; "plane of the picture;" "distance points."

2. What is meant by the "visual angle," and what is its generally admitted extent or magnitude?
3. The position of the spectator, and also of the object viewed, being fixed, what changes would be produced in the representation, by moving the picture plane (keeping it parallel) first nearer, and then further from, the eye?
4. Illustrate the difference between geometrical and perspective drawing, by a sketch of the door, which will be indicated, with its surrounding mouldings, (1) as it appears when closed, (2) when partly open. The lines may be ruled.
5. Draw, to a scale of 4 feet to an inch, a cube of 8 feet, standing upon one of its sides, with one angle touching the transparent plane 3 feet to the left of the centre, and the two nearest sides receding at equal angles from the plane. Height of the eye to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above base of cube, distance 16 feet. The cube to be shown as though transparent, all its lines being visible.
 Put a second cube of same dimensions and on the same plane, but the nearest angle to be 6 feet within the picture beyond the first cube.
 In the centre of the left hand surface of the first cube, draw a circle 5 feet in diameter.
6. Put into perspective a mill-stone 5 feet diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick with a hole through the centre 1 foot square: to be represented as lying horizontally, 5 feet below the level of the eye, the nearest edge of the stone 2 feet within the plane, and the centre of it $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the right of the spectator. Distance, 15 feet; scale, 2 feet to an inch.

These exercises are to be drawn on the ordinary ruled paper, and all lines and points used in working are to be left dotted in.

Theory of Music.

Three hours

J. Sumners. Day. Mus. Bac. Examiners.

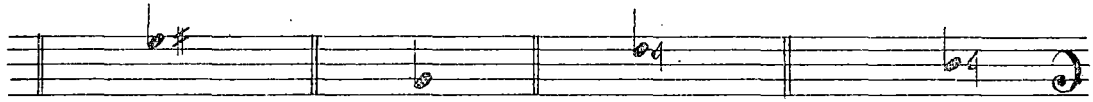
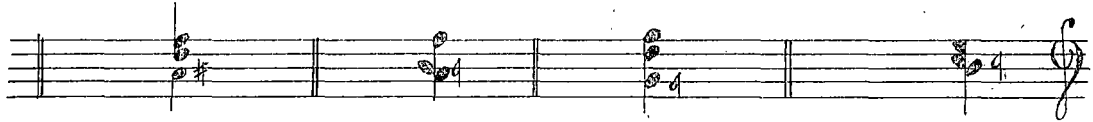
I. Transpose the following melody to the key of B^b and employ the Tenor Clef:



II. Harmonise the following air in four parts adding Alto, Tenor & Bass in compressed score.



III. Name the Root sounds, figure, and resolve the following chords



IV. Modulate (in compressed score Sop, Alto, Tenor, Bass.) from

A	.	A
F#	.	F#
G	to	G
F	to	F
B ^b	to	B ^b
C	to	C
F#	minor	F#

V. Name the following intervals, and say what they become when inverted.

C	to	F [#]
G	"	E ^b
A	"	B ^b
B ^b	"	C [#]
G	"	D ^b

VI. Give the words and various marks used to denote expression in music; also those to denote the speed of a movement.

VII. Harmonise the following in four parts compressed score.

The image shows a musical score for a compressed score in C major, 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff with various ornaments and dynamics. The accompaniment is written on a second staff with figured bass notation. The melody starts with a C4 quarter note, followed by a G4 quarter note, an A4 quarter note with a mordent, a B4 quarter note with a mordent, a C5 quarter note with a mordent, a B4 quarter note with a mordent, an A4 quarter note with a mordent, a G4 quarter note with a mordent, and a C5 quarter note with a mordent. The accompaniment starts with a C4 half note, followed by a G4 half note, an A4 quarter note with a mordent, a B4 quarter note with a mordent, a C5 quarter note with a mordent, a B4 quarter note with a mordent, an A4 quarter note with a mordent, a G4 quarter note with a mordent, and a C5 quarter note with a mordent. The figured bass notation includes figures such as 6/5, 6/4, 6/2, 5b, 3, 4/2, 7, and 7.

VIII. Name the principal Oratorio, Opera, Symphony, Glee & Part Song Composers.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 17th April, 1878.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, 1879.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts for the year 1879.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS.

The Degree of Associate of Arts shall be open to persons of any age: but Candidates for that Degree above the age of nineteen years, who may take honors, shall be placed in separate class lists, and shall not be eligible for any Prizes that may be awarded by the Council.

In determining the Classes, account will be taken of every part of the Examination, including the Preliminary Examination; but no credit will be given for knowledge in any subject unless the Candidates pass in that subject, attaining the standard of marks to be fixed by the Council.

Every successful Candidate for the Degree of Associate of Arts shall receive a Certificate of having obtained such Degree; and such Certificate shall be under the Seal, and signed by the President of the Council. The Certificate shall specify the subjects in which the Candidate has passed, and the Class attained.

The examination of those Students who have satisfactorily passed the preliminary examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following sections, in four of which, at least, the Candidate must pass:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English. 2. Latin. 3. Greek. 4. French. 5. German. 6. Italian. 7. Pure Mathematics. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics and Mechanics. 9. The Elements of Chemistry. 10. Zoology and Botany. 11. Geology. 12. Drawing. 13. Music. |
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SCHEME of Examination for the Year 1879.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Previously to the Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts, every Candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in—

1. Reading aloud a passage from some English prose author.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. The Analysis and Parsing of a passage from some standard English author.
4. The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound.
5. Geography. Under this head a competent knowledge will be required of the chief ranges of mountains, the principal rivers, the principal towns, and the coast-line of one or more Countries in the following list:—England, Scotland, Ireland, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australasia.
6. The outlines of English History since the Conquest; that is to say, the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION.

1. ENGLISH.—*Language.*—The Candidate will be examined in *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, Acts I. to IV. inclusive*, and will be required to write a short original Composition, or a Report founded upon some abstract of facts furnished to him. Books recommended: *Merchant of Venice*, (Clarendon Press Series); *Abbott's How to Parse*, (Seeley & Co.) *History.*—History of England, from the Peace of Nimeguen to the end of William III. Book recommended: *Smith's Student's Hume*, (Murray), 7s. 6d. *Geography.*—Physical, Commercial, and Political Geography. Book recommended: *Cornwell's School Geography*, (Simpkin & Co.), 3s. 6d.

2. LATIN.—Virgil, *Æneid, Book VIII.*, Horace, *Odes, Books III. and IV.*; Cicero, *De Senectute*, A passage for translation from some other Latin author; and passages of English for translation into Latin Prose and Verse. Candidates to pass in Latin need not present Horace, but must present it as well as the other books to obtain a *First Class in Latin*.

3. GREEK.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, Book VII.; Euripides, *Alcestes*. Homer's *Iliad*, Book VII. A passage for translation from some other Greek author. Candidates to pass in Greek need not present Euripides, but must present it as well as the other books to obtain a *First Class in Greek*.

4. FRENCH.—Voltaire, *Charles XII.*, Books 1, 2, and 3; Molière, *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. A passage from some other French author for translation into English, and from some English author into French.

5. GERMAN.—Schiller, *Wallenstein's Tod*. A passage from some other German author for translation into English, and from an English author into German.

6. ITALIAN.—Tasso, *Gerusalemme Liberata*, Canto I.; Soavés *Novelle Morali*. A passage from some other Italian author for translation into English, and from an English author into Italian.

In all the foregoing subjects Candidates will be required to answer questions on the respective Languages, and also on the historical and geographical allusions contained in the Books prescribed.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.—(a) Arithmetic and Algebra, (b) Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. XI., to the end of Proposition 21, Plane Trigonometry, and the use of Logarithms. Books recommended: Colenso's Trigonometry, 1st Part, (Longman), 3s. 6d., or J. Hamblin Smith's Elementary Trigonometry, (Rivingtons), 4s. 6d. Candidates to pass in Mathematics need not present Euclid, Books VI. and XI., Plane Trigonometry, and the use of Logarithms, but must present them as well as the other subjects to obtain a *First Class in Mathematics*.

8. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy,—not including the Eighth and Ninth Chapters.

9. CHEMISTRY.—Inorganic Chemistry. Book recommended—Wilson's Chemistry, by Madan, (Chambers), 4s.

10. ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.—Elementary questions will be set on the description and classification of animals, their habits and geographical distribution; and on the mercantile and industrial uses of animal products. Also, the description and classification of plants, their uses, and geographical distribution, Plants, and parts of plants, will be given for description. Books recommended: Milne Edwards's Zoology, (Renshaw), 8s. 6d., and Lindley's Elements of Botany, (Bradbury), 9s.

11. GEOLOGY.—Book recommended—Page's Advanced Text Book of Geology, (Blackwood), 5s.

12. DRAWING.—Drawing from the Flat, from Models, and in Perspective. A fair degree of skill in freehand Drawing will be required in order that a Student may pass in this section. Books recommended: J. R. Dicksee's Linear Perspective for use of Schools, 8vo., (Virtue), 5s., and R. S. Burn's Illustrated Drawing Book, 8vo., (Ward & Lock), 2s.

13. MUSIC.—A knowledge of the Elements of Harmony and Musical Composition will be required; questions will also be set upon the history and principles of the Art. Books recommended: Currie's Elements of Musical Analysis, (Simpkin & Co.), Parts I. and II., 2s. each, and Sir F. A. G. Ouseley's Treatise on Harmony, (Macmillan), 10s.

SCALE OF MARKS.

		<i>Full Marks obtainable.</i>
1. English	{ Language	600
	{ History	250
	{ Geography	250
2. Latin		800
3. Greek		800
4. French		550
5. German		550
6. Italian		550
7. Pure Mathematics	{ (a) Arithmetic and Algebra	500
	{ (b) Euclid and Trigonometry	500
8. Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics and Mechanics		250
9. Chemistry		250
10. Zoology and Botany		250
11. Geology		250
12. Drawing		250
13. Music		250
<i>Marks.</i>		
Standard for First Class		2350
Standard for Second Class		1900
Standard for Third Class		1350