

(No. 18.)



1876.

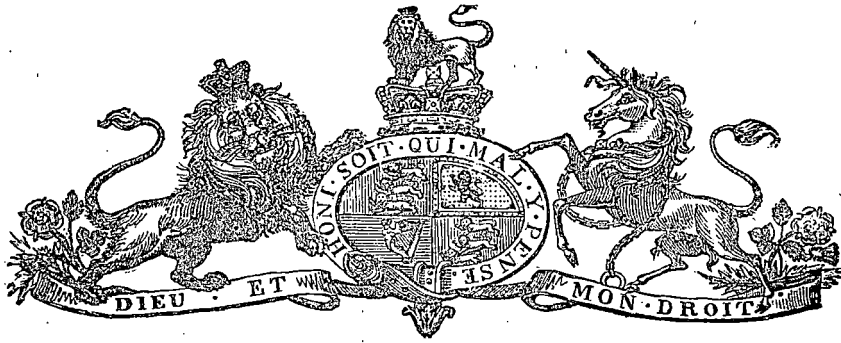
TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1875.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Crowther, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
September 12, 1876.



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the names of the under-mentioned Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships to the satisfaction of the Examiner; and to whom such Scholarships have been awarded accordingly, under the terms of "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act:"—

ARTHUR PITCAIRN CANAWAY, age 18 years and 6 months, Hobart Town, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1873, Pupil of the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A., High School, Hobart Town.

ALFRED DORAN, age 17 years and 11 months, Hobart Town, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1873, Pupil of the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A., High School, Hobart Town.

The Report of the Examiner is annexed.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

Hobart Town, 29th Sept. 1875.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

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

I HAVE the honor to report that the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships commenced on Monday, the 20th September, and occupied the whole week.

Six Candidates presented themselves for examination, and, on adding up the marks at the close, it was found that four out of six had satisfied the necessary conditions prescribed by the Council; viz.—

"1," who obtained 864 in Mathematics, 1236 in Classics, and a Total of 2664.

"6," who obtained 1355 in Classics, and a Total of 2553.

"5," who obtained 963 in Mathematics, 1111 in Classics, and a Total of 2552.

"2," who obtained 1020 in Classics, and a Total of 1712.

On opening the sealed envelopes it was found that the Scholars for the year were—

ARTHUR PITCAIRN CANAWAY, A.A. 1873.

ALFRED DORAN, A.A. 1873.

And that the third and fourth on the list were—

CHARLES JAMES PIKE, A.A. 1873.

WILLIAM HARVEY BUCKLAND, A.A. 1874.

A full schedule of the marks obtained by all the Candidates is appended to this Report.

J. E. BROMBY, *D.D., Examiner.*

Hobart Town, 27th September, 1875.

EXAMINATION for TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, September, 1875.

TABLE OF MARKS.

	Full Marks.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MATHEMATICS.							
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	350	231	163	73	148	271	160
II. Euclid and Geometrical Conics and Trigonometry	375	282	153	130	207	295	214
III. Trigonometry and Analytical Conics	375	211	68	45	95	227	177
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy	400	140	—	30	25	170	105
<i>Total</i>	1500	864	384	278	475	963	656
CLASSICS.							
I. Greek Authors	260	246	201	233	152	242	251
II. Latin Authors	240	192	214	194	148	222	228
III. General Questions	300	181	163	107	84	124	214
IV. Greek Composition	250	208	168	61	76	193	245
V. Latin Composition	300	268	212	232	125	205	300
VI. Ancient History	150	141	62	114	99	125	117
<i>Total</i>	1500	1236	1020	941	684	1111	1355
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.							
I. English	250	188	60	76	26	172	164
II. French	250	206	208	184	100	201	204
III. Constitutional and European History	250	170	40	50	82	105	174
<i>Total</i>	750	564	308	310	208	478	542
GRAND TOTAL	3750	2664	1712	1529	1367	2552	2553

J. E. BROMBY, D.D., Examiner.

27th September, 1875.

Mathematics.—I.

Four hours.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

- Standard gold being coined at the rate of £3 17s. 10½*d.* per ounce, what is the least number of ounces that can be coined into an exact number of sovereigns?
- A person invests his share of a legacy of £1000, which is a third, in the 3 per cents. at 88½ per cent., paying commission of ½ per cent. on the stock. Find his half-yearly dividends.
- Find the present worth of £500 due 19 months hence, at 5½ per cent. simple interest.
- One face of a cube contains 54289 square inches. Find the number of cubical feet the solid contains to three places of decimals.
- A coach leaves town every day at the same hour, travelling at the rate of 9 miles an hour. At what intervals of time and of distance does it meet a line of pedestrians who walk at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and leave the same spot every 20 minutes?
- If a four-oared boat costs £50, what would a six-oared boat cost, supposing the expense of building one is proportionate to the square of the number of oars? Which would cost the least per head?
- The product of the sum and difference of x and y is divided by the product of the squares of the same numbers. Express algebraically the excess of this result over such a number as if multiplied by itself would be x .
- Find the highest common measure of $3ax^3 - 27a^2x^2 + 33a^3x + 3(x^2 + 2a^2)(x^2 - 2a^2)$ and $15a^4x - 6a^5 - 3a^2x^3 - 9a^3x^2 + 3ax^4$.
- Investigate the condition that the roots of the quadratic $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ may be (1) equal (2) imposs.
- Solve the equations—(a) $\frac{1}{4} \left(4 + \frac{3x}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{7} \left(2x - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{31}{28}$

$$(\beta) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{1-x}} = 1 \quad (\gamma) \left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{a-x} = \sqrt{y-x} \\ 2\sqrt{y-x} + 2\sqrt{a-x} = 5\sqrt{a-x} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(\delta) xy + z = 5, xyz = 4, 2(x^2 - y) = (y^2 - x)^2$$

11. Given that $\frac{x+2}{4} + \frac{x}{3} < \frac{x-4}{2} + 3$ and that it is $> \frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$. Find an integral value of x .
12. Prove that in the expansion of $(a+x)^n$ when n is a positive integer, the coefficients of any two terms taken equidistant from the beginning and end are the same.
13. Extract the square root of $1+x$ by means of indeterminate coefficients.
14. If $s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n$ be the sums of n terms of n geometrical progressions, of which all the first terms are 1 and common ratios 1, 2, 3, ..., n respectively, show that $s_1 + s_2 + 2s_3 + 3s_4 + \dots + (n-1)s_n = 1^n + 2^n + 3^n + \dots + n^n$.
15. Show that $\frac{x+1}{12}(2x^2+x+3)$ is a whole number, if x be odd.
16. A person has forgotten the weight and prime cost of a certain article in his shop; he only recollects that if he had sold the whole for 30 shillings per lb., he would have gained £5 by it; and if he had sold it for 22s. per lb., he would have lost £15 by it. What was the weight and prime cost of the article?
17. A ship with a crew of 175 set sail with water enough to last the voyage, but at the end of 30 days the scurvy began to carry off 3 men daily, and a storm protracted the voyage 3 weeks; they just reached port, however, without the water falling short. Required the time of the passage.

Mathematics.—II.

Four hours.

EUCLID. GEOMETRICAL CONICS. LOGARITHMS.

- In any right-angled triangle the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle. Also show that two diagonals of these latter squares are in the same straight line.
 - Enunciate Prop. 13 of Euclid, Book II., and prove the case when the perpendicular falls outside the triangle.
 - One circle cannot touch another on the inside or outside in more points than one.
 - Describe a circle so that it may touch one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.
 - If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle it shall cut the other sides or these produced proportionally. From this show that the diagonals of a trapezium whose opposite sides are parallel cut each other proportionally.
 - Prove that in equal circles the sectors have to one another the same ratio that the arcs have on which they stand.
 - If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes they shall be cut in the same ratio. What is the difference between analogy and homology? In the above proposition point out which are homologous.
 - The locus of the middle points of any system of parallel chords of a parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis, and the bisecting line meets the directrix on the straight line through the focus perpendicular to the chords.
 - Define diameter of a parabola and prove that tangents at the extremities of any chord intersect on the diameter which bisects the chord.
 - Commencing with the definition of an ellipse, prove that the straight lines joining the vertices to any point P on the curve meet the directrix in points Z, Z' such that ZSZ' is a right angle.
 - How does a hyperbola differ from an ellipse? When is the hyperbola said to be rectangular? In such hyperbola if PN be the principal ordinate of any point P on the curve, prove that $CN^2 - PN^2 = CA^2$.
 - Investigate the proof of the formula $a^x = 1 + \log_a a \cdot x + \&c.$
 - Given $\log. 2 = .30103$ and $\log. 3 = .47712$, find $\log. 60$; $\log. 500$; $\log.$ of the decimal .000015, giving both characteristic and mantissa.
 - Solve the equation $20^x = 876$ to three places of decimals, given $\log. 876 = 2.94250$.
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Mathematics.—III.

Four Hours.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Define secant and cotangent. State their values at the end of each of the three first quadrants, and their algebraic sign during their progress through each quadrant. Explain the geometrical reason for the negative sign when it occurs.
2. What is meant by the symbol π in trigonometry? Given that its numerical value = 3.14159, find the number of seconds in a unit of circular measure. From this calculate the diameter of the moon, having first observed that her diameter subtends an angle of $31' 7''$, and knowing her distance to be 237,638 miles.
3. Prove that $\frac{\cos^2 \phi - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi} = \tan^2 \theta - \tan^2 \phi$.
Also show that if $\sec a \sec \theta + \tan a \tan \theta = \sec \beta$
 $\tan \theta = \pm \frac{\sin \beta \mp \sin a}{\cos a \cos \beta}$
4. Prove that $\sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$, and from the formula investigate the value of $\sin 3A$ in terms of $\sin A$.
5. Of how many dimensions is the function of an arc, and of how many the function of an angle?
Prove that if $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - 4 \tan^2 \theta}$ the radius of the arc θ is $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. From the top of a hill I observed two milestones in a straight line before me, and found their angles of depression to be 5° and 15° . What is the height of the hill in yards?
7. A privateer is lying 10 miles S.W. of a harbour, and observes a merchantman leave it in the direction of S. 80° E., at the rate of 9 miles an hour. In what direction and at what rate must the privateer sail in order that he may come up with the merchantman in an hour and a half?
8. In an isosceles triangle, whose sides = a and base = c , prove that radius of inscribed circle = $\frac{c}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2a - c}{2a + c}}$ and radius of circumscribed circle = $\frac{a^2}{\sqrt{4a^2 - c^2}}$
9. Prove that m be a positive integer—
 $(\cos \theta + \sqrt{-1} \sin \theta)^m = \cos \theta m + \sqrt{-1} \sin m \theta$.
10. Find the distance of the points of intersection of the lines—
 $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$, $3x + 4y = 0$, from the line $y = 2x + 1$.
11. Find the equation to a circle passing through three given points.
12. If two equal parabolas have a common axis, show, analytically, that a straight line touching the inferior parabola, and bounded by the exterior, will be bisected by the point of contact.
13. In a plane triangle ABC, if $\tan A \tan \frac{B}{2} = 2$ and AB is fixed,
Show that the locus of C is expressed by the polar equation—
 $r = \frac{2c}{1 + \cos \theta}$. Assume $AB = c$, $BC = r$, $\angle C = \theta$.
14. If two equal and similar ellipses have the same centre, show that their points of intersection are at the extremities of diameters at right angles to one another.
15. Prove analytically in the hyperbola that $CP^2 - CD^2 = a^2 - b^2$, CP, CD being conjugate semi-diameters.
16. What curve is represented by the equation $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y = 18$? Transfer its origin to the point (2, 3.)
17. What curve is represented by the equation $y^2 - x^2 = 6$? What will it become if transformed to axes bisecting the angles between the given axes?

Mathematics.—IV.

Four hours.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Investigate the formula for the differentiation of the product of two functions. Differentiate $e^x (1 - x^3)$ and $\frac{\sqrt{a+x}}{\sqrt{a-x}}$
2. Investigate the differential $\sec x$ and $\tan^{-1} x$ and differentiate $\cos^{-1} \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\frac{x}{n} \Big|^{nx}$, $\tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$.

3. If $y = x^2 \log x$ find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ and if $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$, prove $\frac{d^ny}{dx^n} = \frac{2(-1)^n |n|}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$.
4. Expand $\sin^{-1} x$ in powers of x .
5. A person being in a boat three miles from the nearest point of the beach wishes to reach in the shortest time a place five miles from that point along the shore; supposing he can walk five miles an hour, but pull only at the rate of four miles an hour; required the place where he must land.
6. Define a couple, and prove that the moment of a couple is the same about any point in the plane of the couple.
7. A uniform beam AB whose weight is W rests with one end A on a horizontal plane AC and the other end on a plane CB, whose inclination to the horizon is 60° . If a string CA = CB prevent the beam from sliding, what is the tension of this string?
8. A uniform ladder 10 feet long rests with one end against a smooth vertical wall and the other on the ground, the co-efficient of friction being $= \frac{1}{2}$; find how high a man (whose weight is four times that of the ladder) may rise before it begins to slip; the foot of the ladder being six feet from the wall.
9. From an isosceles triangular lamina ABC of which AB = BC, an isosceles portion APC is cut away. If G be the centre of gravity of the remainder, and BP produced to cut the base in D, prove $BG = \frac{1}{3}(BP + BD)$.
10. Divide the length of a given inclined plane into three parts, so that the times of descent down them successively may be equal.
11. Investigate the equation to the path of a projectile; and determine the co-ordinates of its vertex.
12. By means of the above equation show that if small holes be pierced in the side of a vertical tube filled with water the jets will all strike a point at the same distance from the foot of the tube.
13. A cylindrical tube twenty-four inches long and closed at the bottom is filled with mercury up to sixteen inches. If the tube be now inverted and the open end inserted into a basin of mercury; find the altitude at which the mercury will stand; assuming that the pressure of the atmosphere is measured by 30 in. of mercury.
14. The crown of Hiero was weighed in water, then an equal weight of gold, and then an equal of silver; and they were found severally to lose $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, and $\frac{2}{21}$ of the common weight. What proportion of weights of gold and silver were mixed together in the crown?

Classics.—I.

Three hours.

GREEK AUTHORS.

Translate—if you find it necessary to use English idioms, add a literal translation in the margin—

(A) Ξυνελών τε λέγω τήν τε πᾶσαν πόλιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος παιδευσιν εἶναι, καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον δοκεῖν ἂν μοι τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα παρ' ἡμῶν ἐπὶ πλείστ' ἂν εἶδη καὶ μετὰ χαρίτων μάλιστ' ἂν εὐτραπέλως τὸ σῶμα αὐταρκές παρέχεσθαι. Καὶ ὡς οὐ λόγων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κόμπος τάδε μᾶλλον ἢ ἔργων ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια, αὐτῇ ἢ δύναμις τῆς πόλεως, ἢν ἀπὸ τῶνδε τῶν τρόπων ἐκτησάμεθα, σημαίνει. Μόνη γὰρ τῶν νῦν ἀκοῆς κρείστων εἰς πείραν ἔρχεται, καὶ μόνη οὔτε τῷ πολεμίῳ ἐπελθόντι ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει ὑφ' οἰῶν κακοπαθεῖ, οὔτε τῷ ὑπηκόῳ κατάμεμψιν ὡς οὐχ ὑπ' ἀξίων ἄρχεται· μετὰ μεγάλων δὲ σημαίων καὶ οὐ δὴ τοι ἀμάρτυρον γε τὴν δύναμιν παρασχόμενοι τοῖς τε νῦν καὶ τοῖς ἔπειτα θαναμαθησόμεθα, καὶ οὐδὲν προσδεόμενοι οὔτε Ὀμήρου ἐπαινέτου οὔτε ὅστις ἔπεισι μὲν τὸ αὐτίκα τέρπει, τῶν δ' ἔργων τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ἢ ἀλήθεια βλάψει, ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ γῆν ἰσβατὸν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τόλμῃ καταναγκάσαντες γενέσθαι, πανταχοῦ δὲ μνημεῖα κακῶν τε καγαθῶν αἰδία ξυγκοικίσαντες. Περὶ τοιαύτης οὖν πόλεως οἶδε τε γένναίως, δικαιοῦντες μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι αὐτήν, μαχόμενοι ἐτελεύτησαν, καὶ τῶν λειπομένων πάντα τινὰ εἶκος ἐθέλειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς κάμειν.

(B) Ὑμῶν δὲ οὐδ' ἡ ἀπειρία τοσοῦτον λείπεται ὅσον τόλμῃ προέχετε· τῶνδε δὲ ἡ ἐπιστήμη, ἢν μάλιστα φοβεῖσθε, ἀνδρίαν μὲν ἔχουσα καὶ μνήμην ἔξει ἐν τῷ δεινῷ ἐπιτελεῖν ἢ ἐμαθεν, ἄνευ δὲ εὐψυχίας οὐδέμια τέχνη πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους ἰσχύει· φόβος γὰρ μνήμην ἐκπλήσσει, τέχνη δὲ ἄνευ ἄλλης οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ. Πρὸς μὲν οὖν τὸ ἐμπειρότερον αὐτῶν τὸ τολμηρότερον ἀντιτάξασθε, πρὸς δὲ τὸ διὰ τὴν ἦσαν δεδιέναι τὸ ἀπαράσκευοι τότε τυχεῖν. Περιγίγνεται δὲ ὑμῖν πλήθος τε νεῶν καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῇ οἰκείᾳ οὐσῇ ὑπλιτῶν παρόντων ναυμαχεῖν· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ τῶν πλειόνων καὶ ἄμεινον παρεσκευασμένων τὸ κράτος ἐστίν· ὥστε οὐδὲ καθ' ἐν εὐρίσκομεν εἰκότως ἂν ἡμᾶς σφαλλομένους. Καὶ ὅσα ἡμάρτομεν πρότερον νῦν αὐτὰ ταῦτα προσγενόμενα διδασκαλίαν

παρέξει. Θαρσοῦντες οὖν καὶ κυβερνήται καὶ ναῦται τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος ἔπεσθε, χώραν μὴ προλείποντες ἢ ἂν τις προσταχθῇ. Τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἡγεμόνων οὐ χεῖρον τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμεῖς παρασκευάσομεν, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδώσομεν πρόφασιν οὐδενὶ κακῷ γενέσθαι. ἦν δέ τις ἄρα καὶ βουλευθῆ, κολασθήσεται τῇ πρεπούσῃ ζημίᾳ, οἱ δὲ ἀγαθοὶ τιμήσονται τοῖς προσήκουσιν ἄθλοις τῆς ἀρετῆς.

(C) ΠΡ. τοῦτ' οὐκ ἔτ' ἂν πύθοιο, μηδὲ λιπάρει.

ΧΟ. ἢ που τὶ σεμνόν ἐστιν ὃ ξυναμπέχεις.

ΠΡ. ἄλλον λόγου μέμνησθε, τόνδε δ' οὐδαμῶς
καιρὸς γεγωνεῖν, ἀλλὰ συγκαλυπτέος
ὄσον μάλιστα· τόνδε γὰρ σώζων ἐγὼ
δεσμοὺς ἀεικέϊς καὶ δῖας ἐκφυγγάνω.

ΧΟ. μηδὰμ' ὃ πάντα νέμων στρ. ἀ.

θεῖτ' ἐμᾶ γνῶ-
μα κράτος ἀντίπαλον Ζεὺς,
μηδ' ἐλινύ-

σαιμι θεοὺς ὁσίαις θοί-

ναις ποτινισσομένα

βουφόνοις παρ'

᾽Ωκεανοῖο πατρὸς

ἄσβεστον πόρον,

μηδ' ἀλίτοιμι λόγοις·

ἀλλὰ μοι τόδ' ἐμμένοι

καὶ μήποτ' ἐκτακείη.

ἠδὺ τί θαρσαλείας

ἀντιστρ. ἀ.

τὸν μακρὸν τεί-

νειν βίον ἐλπῖσι, φαναῖς

θυμὸν ἀλδαί-

νουςαν ἐν εὐφροσύναις; φρίσ-

σω δέ σε δερκομένα

μυρίοις μό-

χθοις διακναϊόμενον.

* * * * *

Ζῆνα γὰρ οὐ τρομέων

ἐν ἰδίᾳ γνώμα σέβει

θνατοὺς ἄγαν, Προμηθεῦ.

ὑπὸ μ' αὖ σφάκελος καὶ φρενοπληγεῖς

μανίαι θάλπουσ', οἴστρου δ' ἄρδις

χρίει μ' ἄπυρος·

κραδία δὲ φόβῳ φρένα λακτίζει,

τροχοδινεῖται δ' ὄμμαθ' ἐλίγδην,

ἔξω δὲ δρόμου φέρομαι, λύσσης

πνεύματι μάργῳ, γλώσσης ἀκρατῆς·

θολεροὶ δὲ λόγοι παίουσ' εἰκῆ

στυγνῆς πρὸς κύμασιν ἄτης.

(D) Σταθέντα δὲ ἐς μέσον εἰρώτα ὁ Δαρεῖος, τὴν τέχνην εἰ ἐπίσταιτο. ὁ δ' οὐκ ὑπέδεκτο, ἀρρωδέων μὴ ἐωυτὸν ἐκφήνας, τὸ παράπαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἢ ἀπεστερημένος, κατεφάνη δὲ τῷ Δαρεῖῳ τεχνάζειν, ἐπιστάμενος· καὶ τοὺς ἀγαγόντας οὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε μαστιγᾶς τε καὶ κέντρα παραφέρειν ἐς τὸ μέσον. Ὁ δὲ ἐνθαῦτα δὴ ὦν ἐκφαίνει, φᾶς ἀτρεκέως μὲν οὐκ ἐπίστασθαι, ὀμιλήσας δὲ ἠηρῶ, φλαύρως ἔχειν τὴν τέχνην. μετὰ δὲ, ὡς οἱ ἐπέτρεψε, Ἑλληνικοῖσι ἰήμασι χρεώμενος, καὶ ἦπια μετὰ τὰ ἰσχυρὰ προσάγων, ὑπνον τέ μιν λαγχάνειν ἐποίησε, καὶ ἐν χρόνῳ ὀλίγῳ ὑγιέα μιν ἐόντα ἀπέδεξε, οὐδαμᾶ ἔτι ἐλπίζοντα ἀρτίπουν ἔσεσθαι. Δωρέεται δὴ μιν μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Δαρεῖος πεδέων χρυσέων δύο ζεύγεσι. ὁ δὲ μιν ἐπέρετο, εἰ οἱ διπλήσιον τὸ κακὸν ἐπίτηδες νέμει, ὅτι μιν ὑγιέα ἐποίησε. ἠσθεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπεὶ ὁ Δαρεῖος, ἀποπέμπει μιν παρὰ τὰς ἐωυτοῦ γυναῖκας. παράγοντες δὲ οἱ εὐνοῦχοι, ἔλεγον πρὸς τὰς γυναῖκας, ὡς βασιλεῖ οὗτος εἴη ὅς τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπέδωκε.

(E) Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὄγδοόν μοι ἐπιπλόμενον ἔτος ἦλθεν,

καὶ τότε δὴ μ' ἐκέλευσεν ἐποτρύνουσα νέεσθαι.

Ζηνὸς ὑπ' ἀγγελίης, ἢ καὶ νόος ἐπάπετ' αὐτῆς.

Πέμπε δ' ἐπὶ σχεδῆς πολυδέσμου, πολλὰ δ' ἔδωκεν,

σίτον καὶ μέθυ ἠδὲν, καὶ ἄμβροτα εἶματά ἔσσειν,

οὔρον δὲ προέηκεν ἀπήμονά τε λιαρὸν τε.

Ἐπτά δὲ καὶ δέκα μὲν πλέον ἤματα ποντοπορεύων,

Ὀκτωκαιδεκάτῃ δ' ἐφάνη ὄρεα σκίβοντα
 Γαίης ὑμετέρης, γήθησε δέ μοι φίλον ἦτορ
 Δυσμύρω. ἢ γὰρ ἐμελλον ἔτι ξυνέσεσθαι διζυῖ
 Πολλῇ, τὴν μοι ἐπώρσε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
 Ὃς μοι ἐφορμήσας ἀνέμους κατέδησε κέλευθα,
 Ὄριεν δὲ θάλασσαν ἀθέσφατον, οὐδέ τι κῦμα
 εἶα ἐπὶ σχεδῆς ἀδινὰ στενάχοντα φέρεσθαι.
 Τὴν μὲν ἔπειτα θέελλα διεσκέδασ'· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε
 Νηχόμενος μέγα λαῖτμα διέτμαγον, ὄφρα με γαίῃ
 Ὑμετέρῃ ἐπέλασσε φέρων ἀνεμὸς τε καὶ ὕδωρ.
 Ἔνθα κέ μ' ἐκβαίνοντα βίησατο κῦμ' ἐπὶ χέρσον,
 Πέτρης πρὸς μεγάλησι βαλὸν καὶ ἀτερπέι χῶρῳ·
 Ἄλλ' ἀναχασσάμενος νῆχον πάλιν, ἕως ἐπῆλθον
 Ἔς ποταμὸν, τῇ δὴ μοι εἰέσατο χῶρος ἄριστος,
 Λεῖος πετράων, καὶ ἐπὶ σκέπας ἦν ἀνέμοιο.

Classics.—II.

Three hours.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. What meaning belongs to Greek Verbal Adjectives in *τεος*? Form short sentences to show the construction of such Adjectives when the Verb from which they are derived—(1) is neuter, (2) when it governs a genitive case, (3) when a dative, (4) when an accusative. Give corresponding examples in Latin.
2. How must the tense, usually called the Future Perfect, in Latin, be expressed in Greek?
3. Put into Greek—If Theseus had done this he would have been deprived of his kingdom. Also in two ways—If Theseus should do this he would be deprived of his kingdom. Stating the shade of difference in their meanings.
4. Translate—*ὁ φυγὼν τὸν κίνδυνον τοῦ ὑποστάντος μεμπτότερος*. When is the Nominative Absolute used in Greek?
5. Whence arose the plague which visited Athens? What point of Attica did it attack first? Quote the oracle which foretold it. Mention the principal symptoms of the malady in Greek terms.
6. *Μῆτε ἐμὲ δι' ὀργῆς ἔχετε, ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυνδιέγνωτε πολεμεῖν*. Why is *ᾧ* dative? What case does *πολεμεῖν* govern? Give two other examples of *διὰ* with gen. constituting an Adverb.
7. Give four examples of a Noun being converted into an Adjective by prefixing *ἐπὶ*.
8. What is the difference between *ξυνίστωρ* and *μάρτυς*; between an optative with *ἂν* and without *ἂν*; between *φράζειν* and *φράζεσθαι*. State also the difference that a change of accent would make in the following words:—*μεθαρμοσαι, φυλακας, μονη, ὡς, παρα, ἄρα*.
9. Derive, taking care to give the English of each word you introduce—*πρόφασις, ἀκίχης, λῶστος, ἐνυμος, πλινθιφής, δαιταλεύς, παράκοπος, ἀήσυρος, μιληλιφές, αἰστώ, διάκορος, τετράγυος*.
10. Give the exact force of—*μέντοι, καὶ μὴν, ἢ μὴν*.
11. Translate—*διαβεβλημένος ὑπὸ Ἀμάσιος οὐ μανθάνεις*. Enumerate the classes of Verbs that take the participle after them in this way.
12. Translate—*πάντα ἐς τόντους ἀνακείαται*. What are practically the principal tenses of this Verb? Give the tenses of three other Verbs whose tenses are formed from different roots.
13. Translate—*πλὴν κάρτα βραχέος τοῦ περὶ αὐτὰ τὰ χεῖλα*. Derive *πλὴν*. What part of speech is it capable of being? What is it here?
14. Translate—*Δοκίει μοι μεταδιώξαντας τὸν κήρυκα ἐξετάζειν αὐτόν*. What are the two prevailing meanings of *μετὰ* in composition? Give two other examples of the meaning that it has here?
15. Translate, using paraphrase where necessary—
*Πῇ ποτε μόχθων χρῆ τέρματα τῶνδ' ἐπιτεῖλαι;
 Αἰ θεμίσκυράν ποτε κατοικιοῦσι.
 Τῶν νέες ὠκείαι ὡς εἰ πτερόν ἢ ἐ νόημα.
 Αναβεβηκε δ' ἢ τις ἢ οὐδέεις κω παρ' ἡμέας αὐτῶν.
 Τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτόν ἀριστεύει μακροῦ.
 Τὰ δένδρεα αὐτόθι φέρει καρπὸν εἶρια.*

Also give English of—*θειλόπεδον, ἀδινά, ἠφυσάμην, τορῶς, χρίμπτεν*.

16. Convert any Ionic form in the last question into the corresponding Attic. To what dialects does the form *πεδαρσιος* belong? What word would represent it—(1) in Attic poetry, and (2) in Attic prose?
17. Parse—*μολεῖν, μεθῶμεν, πέπρωται, φρίσσω, προσέπτατο, ἐληλάδατο, ἐλόωσι, regerit, defingit, ferit.*
18. Derive—(as in question 9)—*Extrico, fœnum, præsertim, cella, passim, numen, prodigium.*
19. What is the difference between—Irritus and irritatus, dux and imperator, cyathus and poculum, unguis and ungula, indies and quotidie, carcer and carceres, rhetor and orator, differtus and dilatus, libertus and libertinus? What difference of meaning is produced by the change of quantity in the first syllable of the following words—*Chio, nota, senis, profectus*?
20. Give the comparative of *frugi* and *ἀπλοῦς*.
21. How much in Roman sesterces and in English money was decies centena? Express in the usual Roman way—150 millions of sesterces.
22. Why does Horace call the ides octonæ? How would the Romans express the 15th of September?
23. Give examples of metaphor, metonymy, and apostrophe.
24. *Si quis servum in cruce suffigat.* What is the force of *sub* here? Give four more examples.
25. What is the origin of the phrase *factus ad unguem*?
26. Translate—*Tu sume pedum—potum pastas age—aspice ut antrum silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis—quod erant appellati superbius—uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie.*
27. What was a consul suffectus?
28. What was the agrarian law?
29. Enumerate the three kinds of taxes.
30. What were the four qualities Cicero says a good general ought to have?
31. What were the publicani? What their familiæ? What were the several meanings of *commeatus*?

Classics.—III.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

Three hours.

Translate idiomatically, yet literally—

(a) T. Lartius, "Non id tempus esse, ut merita tantummodo exsolverentur; totam plebem ære alieno demersam esse; nec sisti posse, ni omnibus consulatur: quin, si alia aliorum sit conditio, accendi magis discordiam, quam sedari." Ap. Claudius, et naturâ inimicis, et efferatus hinc plebis odio, illinc Patrum laudibus, "non miseris," ait, "sed licentiâ, tantum concitum turbarum; et lascivire magis plebem, quam sævire. Id adeo malum et provocatione natum: quippe minas esse consulum, non imperium; ubi ad eos, qui unâ peccaverint, provocare liceat. Agedum," inquit, "dictatorem, a quo provocatio non est, creemus. Jam hic, quo nunc omnia ardent, conticescet furor. Pulset tum mihi licitorem, qui sciet, jus de tergo vitæque suâ penes unum illum esse, cujus majestatem violavit."

(b) Tu mihi, seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi,
 Sive oram Illyrici legis æquoris; en erit unquam
 Ille dies, mihi quum liceat tua dicere facta?
 En erit, ut liceat totum mihi ferre per orbem
 Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno?
 A te principium, tibi desinet; accipe jussis
 Carmina cœpta tuis; atque hanc sine tempora circum
 Inter victrices hederam tibi serpere lauros.
 Frigida vix cœlo noctis decesserat umbra,
 Quum ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba,
 Incumbens tereti Damon sic cœpit olivæ:
Dam. Nascere, præque diem veniens age, Lucifer, alium;
 Conjugis indigno Nisæ deceptus amore
 Dum queror, et divos, quanquam nil testibus illis
 Profeci, extrema moriens tamen alloquor hora.
 Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

(c) Primum, ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur: quam prædicant, in fugâ, fratris sui membra in iis locis qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, ut eorum collectio dispersa, mœrorque patrius celeritatem persequendi retardaret; sic Mithridates, fugiens, maximam vim auri atque argenti, pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium quas a majoribus acceperat, et ipse bello superiore ex

totâ Asiâ direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Pontô omnem reliquit; hæc dum nostri colligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit; ita illum in persequendi studio mœror, hos lætitia, retardavit. Hunc in illo timore et fugâ Tigranes rex Armenius excepit.

To whom do you refer the last *hunc* and *illum*?

(d) Quem enim possumus imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, cujus in exercitu veneant centuriatus atque venerint? quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de republicâ cogitare, qui pecuniam, ex ærario depromptam ad bellum adminstrandum, aut, propter cupiditatem provinciæ, magistratibus diviserit, aut propter avaritiam, Romæ in questu reliquerit? Vestra admurmuratio facit Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini, qui hæc fecerint. Ego autem neminem nomino; quare irasci mihi nemo poterit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri. Itaque, propter hanc avaritiam imperatorum, quantas calamitates, quocumque ventum sit, nostri exercitus ferant, quis ignorat? Itinera, quæ per hosce annos in Italiâ, per agros atque oppida civium Romanorum, nostri imperatores fecerunt, recordamini: tum facilius statuetis, quid apud exteras nationes fieri existimetis. Utrum plures arbitramini per hosce annos militum vestrorum armis hostium urbes, an hibernis sociorum civitates, esse deletas? neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipsum non continet; neque severus esse in iudicando, qui alios in se severos esse iudices non vult. Hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere cæteris, cujus legiones sic in Asiam pervenerunt, ut non modo manus tanti exercitûs, sed ne vestigium quidem, cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac literæ perferuntur. Non modo, ut sumptum faciat in militem, nemini vis affertur; sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permittitur; hiemis enim, non avaritiæ perfugium majores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.

(e) Si quis Deus, En ego, dicat

Jam faciam quod vultis: eris tu, qui modo miles,
Mercator: tu consultus modo rusticus: hinc vos,
Vos hinc mutatis discedite partibus: eia,
Quid statis? Nolint. Atqui licet esse beatis.

Dum æs exigitur, dum mula ligatur,
Tota abit hora: mali culices ranæque palustres
Avertunt somnos: absentem ut cantat amicam
Multâ prolutus vappa nauta, atque viator
Incipit; ac missæ pastum retinacula mulæ
Nauta piger saxo religat, stertitque supinus.
Jamque dies aderat, quum nil procedere lintrem
Sentimus; donec cerebrosus prosilit unus.
Ac mulæ, nautæque caput, lumbosque saligno
Fuste dolat: quarta vix demum exponimur hora.

Contra, Lævinum, Valerî genus, unde Superbus
Tarquinius regno pulsus fuit, unius assis
Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante
Iudice quo nosti, populo: qui stultus honores,
Sæpe dat indignis, et famæ servit ineptus.

Nulla mihi, inquam,
Religio est. At mi: sum paulo infirmior, unus
Multorum: ignosces; alias loquar. Huncine solem
Jam nigrum surrexe mihi! Fugit improbus ac me
Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obvius illi
Adversarius, et, Quo tu turpissime? magna
Inclamat voce, et, Licet antestari? ego vero
Appono auriculam. Rapit in jus: clamor utrinque;
Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

Classics.—IV.

Three hours.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Translate into Attic prose—

About the same time this summer, the Platæans being no longer able to sustain the siege, in consequence of the complete exhaustion of their food, came to terms with the Peloponnesians in this way. The latter had made an attack upon the wall, and discovered the utter inability of the Platæans to defend themselves. But the Lacedæmonian commander, though knowing their weakness, was unwilling to take them by storm; for intelligence had reached him from Athens that a truce would probably be made with the Athenians on the understanding that the places taken in war would have to be given back,

but that if Plataea should voluntarily come to terms, it would be retained. He sends, therefore, a herald to say that if they wish to surrender the city voluntarily to the Lacedæmonians and take them as judges, they would punish the guilty; but spare the innocent.

Restore to the original Iambics—

O upper-air divine, and swift-winged blasts,
And springs of rivers, and of ocean waves
The countless laughter, and all-mother earth,
Thee too I call, all-seeing orb of day.
Behold what I a god am suffering from the gods.

Translate into Greek Iambics—

Cic. Good even, Casca: Brought you Cæsar home?
Why are you breathless? and why stare you so?
Casca. Are not you moved when all the sway of earth
Shakes, like a thing unfirm? O Cicero,
I have seen tempests when the scolding winds
Have rived the knotty oaks; and I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds:
But never till to-night, never till now,
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire.
Either there is a civil strife in heaven;
Or else the world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction.
Cic. Why, saw you anything more wonderful?

Classics.—V.

Three hours.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

Translate into Latin prose—

One of the senators, Appius Claudius himself, was called on to stand a trial, which he treated with the utmost scorn. No menaces of the people, no entreaties of the senate could ever induce him to assume, as was then customary, the garb of a suppliant, and go about taking people by the hand. Not only so; but when the time came to plead his cause before the people, he did not abate one jot of his usual bitterness of speech. Not only was there the same defiance in his look, but his language was as spirited as ever; so that a great part of the common people feared Appius as a culprit quite as much as they had ever feared him as a consul. The tribunes were so overcome with amazement at his undaunted bearing, that at their own instance they adjourned the trial. But before it could be resumed he died of disease. The tribunes attempted to prevent a panegyric from being pronounced over his body, but the people would not allow the last day of so great a man to be defrauded of the customary honour; and they listened with as attentive ears to the praises of the dead as they had done to charges against the living. Large numbers attended his funeral obsequies.

Restore to original Hexameters, or compose new ones—

Grant me, Arethusa, this last labour.
Begin; let us tell the anxious loves of Gallus;
While the flat-nosed goats crop the tender twigs.
We sing not to the deaf; the woods re-echo all our words.
It will be enough, goddesses, that your poet has sung these things,
While he sits and weaves his basket of slender hibiscus.
Go home, go, ye sated goats, evening is coming on.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs—

Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said,
Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?
Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? declare, if thou hast understanding.
When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?
Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades; or loose the bands of Orion?
Canst thou lift up thy voice to the clouds, that abundance of waters may cover thee?
Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are?
Who can number the clouds in wisdom? or who can stay the bottles of heaven?
Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?
He paweth in the valley; the glory of his nostrils is terrible.
The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield.
He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting.

Classics.—VI.

HISTORY OF GREECE TO B.C. 400.

One hour.

1. Στήσε δ' ἄγων, ἴν' Αθηναίων ἱστάντο φάλαγγες. Whence is this line quoted? Who is said to have forged the line? With what object? Was the artifice successful? What services did the same man further render to his country?
2. Give a brief sketch of the Athenian expedition into Sicily?
3. Derive the words "tragedy" and "comedy." Give a short account of the rise of the drama in Greece. Name the writers who chiefly distinguished themselves, and mention their characteristic merits.
4. Mention the most characteristic events with dates in order to identify—Cleon, Tyrtaeus, Periander, Thucydides, Lysander, Cimon.
5. Where were Potidæa, Naupactus, Melos, Tanagra, Arginusæ, Lade, Decelea? What events in Grecian history made them in any way memorable prior to B.C. 400. Add dates.

HISTORY OF ROME TO B.C. 200.

One hour.

1. Enumerate the kings of Rome, and specify the events under each reign which materially affected the welfare of the people.
2. With whom were the Romans severally at war during the legends of Coriolanus, Cincinnatus, and the Fabian Gens? Give details of the last.
3. Give the substance of the Canuleian and the three Licinian laws; and explain the meaning of the terms (1) jus connubii, (2) jus commercii, (3) jus hereditatis, (4) jus suffragii, (5) jus honorum.
4. Mention with dates the most characteristic events connected with Masinissa, T. Manlius Torquatus, Brennus.
5. Where were the Metaurus, Regillus, Zama? What events made them famous? Give dates.
6. Make a map of Ancient Rome; marking the position of the seven hills, of the Campus Martius, the Janiculum, the Forum, the cloaca maxima, the Tarpeian rock, and the relative position of the Vatican.

English.

Three hours.

MARSH—Student's Manual. EARLE—Philology of the English Tongue.

1. Name the three earliest chroniclers of the Saxon invasion. To what people did each belong? About what date did they write? How do their accounts differ from that of Jeffrey of Monmouth. When did this last write?
2. What do you understand by a romance language? What is it in a language which determines the family to which it belongs?
3. Name the earliest work extant in the Teutonic language; give also the name of the writer, its date and place where written.
4. During what period in English history were laws promulgated in Latin and French respectively?
5. What is the meaning of the old English Words *fordo*, *fordwined*, *wanhope*, *wantrust*?
6. & whase wilenn shall this boc
Efft otherr sithe writen
Himm bidde ici that het write riht
Swa sum thiss boc himm tæchethth.
Translate this into modern English. Whence is it quoted? What is the substance of that work and its date?
7. Resolve the syncopated forms *muskiditti* and *godigodin* into their original words. Explain the old ejaculation, "God dild you;" and adduce similar examples in modern English.
8. What is an annomination, a euphuism, a euphemism? Give an example of each. How does *nomenclature* differ from *terminology*?
9. What was formerly the difference between No. and Nay? Frame an example to show the advantage of it.
10. Gil gives the following as three degrees of comparison—*quikli*, *süner*, *sünest*. What meaning does he say that *soon* had assumed? When did he live? Give examples in modern English of a Verb, an Adjective, an Adverb, and a Pronoun, resorting to different etymons instead of inflecting the same root.

11. Derive the words *vowel*, *bye-law*, *issue*, *ingrained*, *island*, *exorbitant*, *soldier*, *since*, *scent*, *ado*.
12. What state of things in early English times enables us to connect *fitch* with *flesh*? What is a *tenpenny nail*? What is the force of the termination *oid*? What is the difference between *powdered* and *bepowdered*? What do the French mean by a *pyroscaphe*?
13. What is Marsh's distinction between *idiom* and *idiotism*? between *synonymous* and *conjugate*? What other word does he employ for this last?
14. Earle adduces the following examples of coalition of words: resolve them into their primitives—*Chill*, *sham*, *stamboul*, *so theech*.
15. Relate an anecdote to show that men cannot, without great difficulty, sever names from things in their imagination.

French.

Three hours.

GRAMMAR. COMPOSITION. GUIZOT—Edouard III. MOLIÈRE—Bourgeois Gentilhomme.

1. Translate—

Le pays environnant était très-accidenté; les éclaireurs de l'armée écossaise peu vigilants; les Anglais, qui s'étaient réunis à Newcastle, arrivèrent à quelque milles des Écossais sans que ceux-ci en sussent rien. Le 17 Octobre 1346, sir William Douglas, communément appelé le chevalier de Liddesdale, s'était mis en mouvement de grand matin, à la tête d'un corps de cavalerie, pour fourrager en avant de l'armée anglaise, et ne parvint à rejoindre le roi qu'après avoir perdu cinq cents hommes. Les deux armées furent promptement rangées en bataille; "et là était la bonne reine d'Angleterre, au milieu des siens, qui les pria et admonestait de bien faire la besogne, et de garder l'honneur de son seigneur le roi et de son royaume d'Angleterre, et que pour Dieu chacun prit garde d'être bien combattant; et par spécial elle recommandait la besogne à la garde des barons qui là étaient et des prélats.

2. Derive the following words from the Latin, taking care to give English for every word you introduce and to show the connection—*éclaireur*, *sussent*, *chevaucher*, *rejoindre*, *roidement*, *amoindrir*, *déconfit*, *réussir*, *relâche*, *oncques*, *mie*, *étrange*, *aveugle*, *craignir*, *oisiveté*, *coucher*, *larcin*.

3. Translate into French—

One of the plagues of my unfortunate situation (continued our hostess,) is the difficulty I find in managing the crowd of servants I am obliged to maintain in my castle. It is always bad enough when there is not a master in such an establishment; but it is still worse when the mistress is bed-ridden, and from not being able to see into matters with her own eyes, must take the report of others. In short, you will easily conceive that I have no small work to keep things smooth among my domestics; and for some years, half my time and more than half my temper have been spent in settling their foolish quarrels.

4. Translate into English—

"Qu'est-ce donc?" demanda Napoléon.

"Sire, une chose inimaginable: on a trouvé sur lui, entre sa veste et sa cuirasse..... et cependant d'Avranches n'était pas fou."

"Mais qu'est-ce donc?" répéta l'Empereur avec la plus vive impatience.

"Sire, on a trouvé un petit sabre de pain d'épice, de ceux qu'on donne aux enfants, mais tellement durci par le temps que d'abord on ne savait pas ce que ce pouvait être. Toutefois, le soin avec lequel il était enveloppé dans un papier de soie et roulé dans le brevet d'officier de la Legion-d'Honneur dont Votre Majesté daigna honorer mon neveu l'année dernière, a donné à penser qu'il tenait beaucoup à cet objet."

"Cela est étrange!" avait dit Napoléon à voix basse et en regardant fixement devant lui, mais avec distraction et comme une personne qui regard sans voir.

"Il est présumable qu'il lui aura été donné, lorsqu'il était enfant, par une femme, sa cousine peut-être. Il avait pour elle beaucoup d'attachement."

"Vous vous trompez, Berthier," avait interrompu l'empereur en passant légèrement sa main sur son front. "Oui, ma foi!" Puis il était redevenu pensif.

"Quoi qu'il en soit," ajouta Berthier, "ce fait est vraiment bizarre."

A peine le prince de Neufchâtel eut-il prononcé ce mot, qu'il fut effrayé de l'effet qu'il avait produit. L'empereur se levait brusquement, et marchant droit à lui, lui serrait le bras avec une violence presque convulsive, et fut quelques secondes sans pouvoir parler. Enfin il sourit, mais ce sourire avait tant d'amertume que Berthier craignit de l'avoir offensé, surtout lorsqu'il entendit ces paroles: "Vous vous trompez encore; ce n'est pas bizarre, c'est sublime! D'Avranches a été de parole, il a tenu son serment."

5. Give the difference between *ban* and *arrière ban*; between *compagnon* and *compagne*; *fut* and *fût*; *poignet* and *poignée*; *mil* and *mille*; *donc* and *dont*; *chaine* and *chêne*; *pêcher* and *pécher*. When is *quelque chose* masculine, and when feminine?

6. What is the English of S'ébahir; Il me pese; Bûcher; Elle en fut grandement réjouie; Cette logique-là ne m'é revient point; Que faire? Je l'ai fait par mégarde. Je lui soutiens. J'ai amené des gens pour vous habiller en cadence. Pour renfort de potage. Ce sont des bontés qui m'accablent. Fais moi de sa personne une peinture qui me la rende méprisable. Voilà une belle mijaurée. Faites-lui faire vos compliments par le truchement que voilà.

7. Translate—

Allons, ma mie,
Suivez mes pas,
Je vous en prie,
Et ne me quittez pas.
On fait de nous trop peu de cas,
Et je suis las
De ce tracas,
Cet embarras
Me pèse par trop sur mes bras.
S'il me prend jamais envie
De retourner de ma vie
A ballet ni comédie
Je veux bien qu'on m'estropie.

Allons, mon mignon, mon fils,
Regagnons notre logis;
Et sortons de ce taudis,
Ou l'on ne peut être assis.
Ils seront bien ébaubis
Quand ils nous verront partis.
Trop de confusion règne dans cette salle,
Et j'aimerois mieux être au milieu de la halle.
Si jamais je reviens à semblable régale,
Je veux bien recevoir des soufflets plus de six.

Modern History.

Two hours.

HALLAM—Constitutional History, A.D. 1678-1685.

FREEMAN—European History.

1. Enumerate the various despotic Rulers with whom Hallam favourably compares James II. Adduce the single instance in which he deprived his subjects of their property. Then state clearly the arguments both of those who condemned and of those who justified the Revolution.
2. Mention the four noblemen on whom William III. bestowed offices of trust, although they were not of the Whig party; and the particular grounds of discontent entertained by the Whigs against them.
3. What was the ordinary revenue of the Crown in Charles the Second's time? and raised from what sources? How did the Parliament deal with this revenue when William III. assumed the reins of power?
4. Who were the *regulators* in James II.'s reign? Point out the causes of failure in their not effecting the object for which they were appointed?
5. By what names do the three great divisions of the inhabitants of the old continent go? Refer to their proper division the English, the Welsh, the Danes, the Laps, the Turks, the Jews, the Chinese, the Persians, the Hindoos, the Basques, and the Hungarians.
6. What members of the family of Constantine the Great came to the throne? Give a sketch of the life of the last of them.
7. Give approximate dates for the following events—The beginning of the Roman Empire; its transition to the Frankish kings; its final extinction. In whose person did each of these events take place?
8. Say sufficient to identify the following persons—Arminius, Attila, Belisarius, Gregory the Great, Stilicho, Barbarossa, John Sobieski, Leo X.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 22nd April, 1874.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1875.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1875.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

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.

SCHEME of Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS for the Year 1875.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Thucydides, *Book II.*; Herodotus, *Book III.*; Homer's *Odyssey, Book VII.*; Æschylus, *Prometheus Vincetus.*

LATIN.—Virgil, *Eclogues*; Horace, *Satires, Book I.*; Livy, *Book II.*; Cicero, *Pro Lege Maniliâ.*

Papers will be set for translation from some other Greek and Latin author, and 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.

IV.—MODERN HISTORY.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England, *Chapters XIV. and XV.*, and a General Sketch of European History.

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 Guizot, *Edouard III.*; Molière, *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, for translation into English; 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 *William Tell*. Questions on 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 }
(b.) French or German - - - - -	250 }
	500 "
TOTAL - - - - -	<u>3750 Marks.</u>

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 Greece, Student's, Smith, W., (Murray), 7s. 6d.
 ———— Rome, Student's, Smith, W., (Murray), 7s. 6d.
 Arithmetic, Colenso, J. W., (Longman), 4s. 6d.
 Algebra, Colenso, J. W., Parts I. and II., (Longman) p. I, 4s. 6d., p. II., 6s.
 Trigonometry, Todhunter, J., (Macmillan), 5s.
 Conic Sections, Puckle, (Macmillan), 7s. 6d.
 Geometry of Conics, Taylor, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.
 Differential Calculus, Williamson, (Longman), 10s.
 Elementary Statics, Goodwin, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.
 Dynamics, Goodwin, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.
 Hydrostatics, J. Hamblin Smith, (Rivingtons), 3s.
 Mathematical Tables, (Chambers), 3s.
 History of England, Hallam's Constitutional History, (Murray), 18s.
 General Sketch of European History, Freeman, (Macmillan), 3s. 6d.
 Student's History of the English Language, Marsh, G. P., (Murray), 7s. 6d.
 Philology of the English Tongue, Earle, (Macmillan), 7s. 6d.