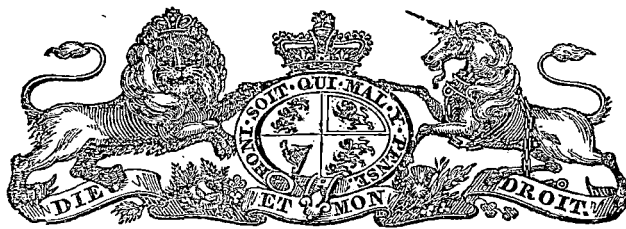


(No. 13.)



1868.

T A S M A N I A.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

NINTH REPORT.

Laid upon the Table by Sir R. Dry, and ordered by the Council to be printed,  
July 28, 1868.



*Tasmanian Council of Education*  
*Hobart Town, 20th June, 1868.*

#### EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Reports of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of the Candidates for Exhibitions to Superior Schools.

The Council have decided, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to award two Exhibitions, each of the value of £20, to

CHARLES CALEB WILLIAMSON.

HENRY MORRIS L. PIKE.

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations dated 11th July, 1867.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

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#### REPORT OF EXAMINERS.

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WE have the honor to present to the Tasmanian Council of Education a Report of the Ninth Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

The Examination commenced on the 9th instant, and occupied four days, each of six hours. The subjects embraced, and the respective values assigned to them, were the same as at the last three Examinations.

Twenty-two boys offered themselves as competitors; one of whom was examined at Launceston at the same time and with the same papers as the rest, under the superintendence of Mr. Burgess. This work was forwarded to the Examiners from day to day.

Each Examiner, as in previous years, undertook four subjects. The remarks which follow indicate their individual estimate of the work done in their respective subjects.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—H. M. L. Pike first, with an excellent paper. The following deserve special mention:—Giblin, Agnew, and Williamson, equal; Huybers, C. W. Butler, C. J. Pike, Dean, Hull, Burgess. All these gained over 75 per cent. of full marks. The work of several others was very creditable, but did not quite come up to the above per centage, which will be adopted throughout my remarks as indicating sufficient merit for special mention. The spelling and writing of nearly all were singularly good.—F.H.

FRENCH.—Williamson's work exceedingly good. Maxwell, Agnew, H. M. L. Pike, Hull, C. W. Butler, Huybers, and Giblin deserve commendation. Four boys declined this subject.—F.H.

LATIN.—The work of Williamson and H. M. L. Pike very good. Six others deserve favourable mention as having obtained half the maximum of marks; viz. Hull, Agnew, Huybers, C. W. Butler, Maxwell, and C. J. Pike. Only four, however, attempted with any success the required translation into Latin of a few easy sentences.—A.D.

GREEK.—This subject was undertaken by ten only. Four answered pretty well; none well enough to deserve special mention. On the whole the work in this subject was less satisfactory than at some former examinations.—A.D.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.—H. M. L. Pike's papers merit the highest praise. He fell short of full marks, 200, by 12 only. C. W. Butler a good second, Aldred being two marks behind. The manner in which this subject was presented reflects great credit on several other boys, the foremost of whom are C. J. Pike and G. H. Butler.—F.H.

EUCLID.—Williamson first, Agnew a capital second, Burgess next, and almost equal. I have much pleasure in recording a marked improvement in the mode of writing out propositions. Two easy deductions were added to the paper. The first was proved correctly by Hull, Maxwell, and Williamson. The answer of the second was given by several, but obtained no marks, as the process by which it was obtained was omitted.—F.H.

GEOGRAPHY.—The work was generally good. Hull, Williamson, Huybers, Maxwell, C. W. Butler, Davies, Perkins, Chapman, C. J. Pike, Dean, and Johnston deserve special mention as having each obtained two-thirds of full marks.—A.D.

HISTORY.—Williamson acquitted himself very well, obtaining full marks for many questions. Aldred, Dean, and Maxwell gained two-thirds of the maximum. The portions of English and Grecian History had been prepared carefully by all with a few exceptions, but the questions on Sacred History were answered inaccurately, or not attempted, by most.—A.D.

We recommend for Exhibitions Charles C. Williamson and Henry M. L. Pike. They have both acquitted themselves admirably, and are, in our opinion, well deserving of the honor.

Of the other competitors, eleven have attained the standard of qualification for the Exhibition,—viz., 44 per cent. of the whole number of marks,—and the five next in order of merit have all reached the lower standard,—viz., one-third of the marks,—entitling them to the publication of their names in the annexed Table.

The results of this examination invite a favourable comparison with those of past years. The foremost boy has obtained a number of marks very little short of the large number obtained by the First Exhibitioner of last year, whose success was beyond the experience of any previous Examination. But the most noteworthy feature of this Examination is the encouraging proof which it affords that so many Tasmanian boys under fourteen years of age are able and willing to qualify themselves for attaining the high standard fixed by the Council. For, besides the two recommended for Exhibitions, and whose attainments are very far above that standard, eleven have failed to win the honor for which they have striven, not through any demerit, but solely because they have been outstripped by others yet more worthy. We record the fact with satisfaction, as showing that the honorable rivalry among Schools, and among boys of the same School, produced by the annual award of these Exhibitions, is manifesting good effects increasingly every year.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, B.A.  
FRANCIS HUDSPETH, M.A.

*Hobart Town, 19th June, 1868.*

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TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	SCHOOL.	AGE.		English	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic and Algebra.	Euclid	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
		[Maximum No. of	Mar	ks—	200	100	150	150	200	100	150	150	1200
		yrs.	mts.										
1	Williamson, Charles C. ....	Church Grammar School, Launceston	13	7	171	91	121	67	64	88	132	128	862
2	Pike, Henry M. L. ....	City School, Hobart Town ..	13	9	181	84	114	30	188	54	97	59	807
3	Butler, Charles W. ....	Hutchins School, Hobart Town	13	9	165	79	84	24	150	50	122	83	757
4	Maxwell, Charles M. ....	Ditto .....	13	11	136	88	82	38	101	51	126	106	728
5	Hull, William D. ....	Ditto .....	13	4	157	83	110	56	66	35	136	81	724
6	Agnew, Louis S. ....	High School, Hobart Town..	13	11	171	87	96	36	50	81	93	90	704
7	Pike, Charles J. ....	City School, ditto .....	11	10	161	57	75	—	136	51	105	59	644
8	Aldred, Frederick S. ....	High School, ditto .....	13	2	131	25	35	—	148	63	92	113	607
9	Giblin, Herbert J. ....	Ditto, ditto .....	13	10	172	75	53	12	63	52	85	88	600
10	Dean, Ellis .....	Ditto, ditto .....	13	11	159	60	56	14	42	49	105	111	596
11	Huybers, Edward A. ....	Hutchins School, ditto ....	12	11	166	77	88	—	55	35	130	43	594
12	Butler, Gamaliel H. ....	High School, ditto .....	13	11	133	43	47	7	128	53	75	68	554
13	Burgess, Frederick C. ....	Ditto, ditto .....	13	5	155	39	35	—	49	79	90	92	539
14	Butler, Francis L. ....	Hutchins School, ditto ....	12	4	137	44	28	4	73	42	95	85	508
15	Archer, Percy W. ....	High School, ditto .....	12	9	122	58	30	—	82	69	49	78	488
16	Davies, Henry M. ....	Ditto, ditto .....	13	3	130	40	33	—	33	37	115	96	484
17	Perkins, John M. ....	Hutchins School, ditto .....	13	3	117	28	35	—	38	12	106	65	401
18	Chapman, Stephen K. ....	High School, ditto .....	12	3	120	17	18	—	54	13	106	72	400

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.

REV. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Passage to be written from dictation.
2. Explain the respective uses of personal, relative, and compound pronouns, giving three instances of the last.
3. Point out the different parts of speech in the following sentence :—"For my part, I am exceedingly glad the weather is so fine, but, alas! I fear it will not continue."  
How many genders and cases are there? Give examples of each.
4. Form adjectives akin to the following nouns :—Picture, example, parent, statue, force, hand, oracle, sale, joy.  
Form nouns akin to the following adjectives :—Strong, glad, buoyant, pious, foolish, gay, absent, agreeable, profuse.
5. Give the feminine forms of hart, earl, tutor, tiger; the masculine of hind, witch, nun, filly, testatrix; the derivation of shock, net, ditch, shovel, hatchet.
6. What is expressed by the subjunctive, potential, and infinitive moods of verbs, respectively? Conjugate the several tenses of the auxiliary "shall" or "will." Give the past tense and complete participle of do, lie, hurt, split, beseech, lay, lose, loose, shear, thrive.

7. Give four examples each of Saxon and Latin derivatives and of compound adjectives.

Point out any compound words, and words derived from Latin, in the following lines :—

“ A nightingale, that all day long  
Had cheered the village with his song,  
Nor yet at eve his note suspended,  
Nor yet when eventide was ended,  
Began to feel, as well he might,  
The keen demands of appetite;  
When, looking eagerly around,  
He spied far off, upon the ground,  
A something shining in the dark,  
And knew the glow-worm by his spark.”

Parse the last three lines.

8. Define the word “ Language.” What three principal parts does the science of Grammar comprehend ?

*Passage for Dictation.*

“ The Danes buried their slaughtered kings, and then sharpened their weapons for the revenge to follow. But the wings and centre of the Saxons were found to be immovable. So well had they chosen their position, and such was their steady bravery, that through the whole day they defended themselves against showers of arrows, and the heavy swords of their assailants. Towards evening the Danes feigned a retreat. Algar had cautioned his men against this stratagem. But it was vain. They descended in chase of the foe; and then began the carnage. For now they were encompassed by numbers, and the Saxons fell on every side. Algar, indeed, with a few faithful adherents, regained the hill-side, and there kept the enemy at bay, until, covered with wounds, their bodies were added to the heaps of the slain. The few youths who gave report of this tragedy to the monks were the only survivors.

## FRENCH.

Rev. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate—

Tout-à-coup le jeune Numa se sentit inspiré par Minerve; il demande la permission de parler. Romulus la lui accorde, en jetant sur lui des yeux de complaisance. Grand roi, lui dit le héros, je crois qu'il est un moyen, je ne dis pas de sauver l'armée, mais de s'assurer la victoire. Les montagnes des Trébaniens sont derrière nous, ces montagnes inaccessibles ont des gorges où cent mille hommes peuvent être aisément défaits par quelques troupes maîtresses des hauteurs. Qu'on me laisse partir cette nuit même avec la moitié des Sabins: demain, avant la fin du jour, je serai maître des montagnes. Vous, grand roi, pour la première fois, vous fuirez devant l'ennemi; que ce mot ne vous alarme pas, il vous assure la victoire. Les Marses et les Samnites vous poursuivront, et vous les engagerez aisément dans les gorges des Trébaniens. Alors vous les attendrez de pied ferme, vous les attaquerez à votre tour; et mes Sabins et moi nous les accablerons de nos flèches, de nos javalots, et des rochers que nous roulerons sur eux.

Parse *jetant*, *yeux*, *dis*, *peuvent*, *serai*, *poursuivront*, *eux*.

Give a brief account of the legend of Minerva. Had she any other names ?

3. Translate—

Grand roi, lui répond Numa, c'est à vous seul que le triomphe est dû; la main d'Hersilie suffit à ma gloire. Quant au brave Léo, je ne suis point son vainqueur. Romains, ce n'est pas sous moi qu'il a succombé; Cérès a quitté l'Olympe pour me donner la victoire. Retournez vers votre peuple, Léo; vous êtes libre et invincible, car vous n'avez cédé qu'aux immortels.

Explain *Hersilie*, *Cérès*, *Olympe*.

4. Alors Numa raconte son arrivée dans Rome, et l'accueil qu'il regut de Tatius; l'amour brûlant qui le consume, et tout ce que cet amour lui fit entreprendre. La simple vérité preside à son récit; Numa se reconnaît coupable de n'avoir pas suivi les conseils du pontife, et d'avoir quitté Tatius; il ne cherche pas à déguiser ses fautes, il oublie plutôt ses exploits.

Give the forms and names of the several accents in this passage.

5. Write out the following, supplying accents or other omissions :—

Romulus, sans être ému, continue: Demain cet auguste hymenée s'accomplira sur cet autel chargé des dépouilles de l'Italie; je la consacrerai par des jeux solennels, qui dureront dix jours. Au mot de jeux, les Sabins se regardent en fronçant le sourcil, Tatius lève les yeux au ciel, Numa baisse les siens vers la terre.

6. Write the plural form of the following words :—Voix, lieu, genou, travail, général, bal ; the singular of chapeaux, ceux, nous, vos ; the feminine of beau, neuf, vieux, blanc ; and the infinitive of venu, vaincu, pris, couvert.
7. Explain the meaning of the following expressions, frequently used in conversation :—Coup d'état, esprit de corps, mauvais sujet, enfant terrible. Express in French, I hope I may gain the prize.

## LATIN.

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the ablative singular, and the genitive plural, of the following words :—Sui, rete, onus, iter, frater, quercus, dies.
2. Give the 2 pers. sing. perf. indic. act., and the fut. infin. act., of the verbs pereo, sto, confero, cado, decerno.
3. Translate into English—

Brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus, quas constituissent, collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus signo dato decurrere, lapides gæsaque in vallum conjicere. Nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, neque ullum frustra telum ex loco superiore mittere, ut quæque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi prælio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant ; quarum rerum a nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil poterat, ac non modo defesso ex pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem ejus loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi, ac sui recipiendi facultas dabatur.

Quo prælio bellum Venetorum totiusque oræ maritimæ confectum est. Nam quum omnis juvenus, omnes etiam gravioris ætatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant, tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant ; quibus amissis, reliqui, neque quo se reciperent, neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Cæsari dederunt. In quos eo gravius Cæsar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur. Itaque, omni senatu necato, reliquos sub corona vendidit.

4. Where was the country of the Veneti ? Give the modern name of their chief town. Explain the phrase "sub corona vendere."
5. Translate into English—

Pluris opes nunc sunt, quam prisci temporis annis,  
Dum populus pauper, dum nova Roma fuit :  
Dum casa Martigenam capiebat parva Quirinum,  
Et dabat exiguum fluminis ulva torum.  
Jupiter angusta vix totus stabat in æde,  
Inque Jovis dextra fictile fulmen erat :  
Frondebis ornabant, quæ nunc Capitolia gemmis :  
Pascebatque suas ipse senator oves :  
Nec pudor in stipula placidam cepisse quietem  
Et fœnum capiti supposuisse fuit.

Induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam :  
Reddidit icta suos pollice chorda sonos,  
Flebilibus numeris veluti canentia dura  
Trajectus penna tempora cantat olor.  
Protinus in medias ornatus desilit undas.  
Spargitur impulsa cærulea puppis aqua.  
Inde, fide majus, tergo delphina recurvo  
Se memrant oneri supposuisse novo.

A media cœlum regione dehiscere cœpit ;  
Summisere oculos cum duce turba suo.  
Ecce levi scutum versatum leniter aura  
Decidit. A populo clamor ad astra venit.  
Tollit humo munus cæsa prius ille juvenca,  
Quæ dederat nulli colla premenda iugo :  
Atque ancile vocat, quod ab omni parte recisum est,  
Quaque notes oculis, angulus omnis abest.

6. Translate the following passages, and explain the allusions in them :—  
Cum mihi pomiferis conjux foret orta Faliscis,  
Mœnia contigimus, victa, Camille, tibi.

Carmentis portæ dextro est via proxima Jano.  
Ire per hanc noli, quisquis es. Omen habet.

7. Translate into Latin—

The Gauls could not be restrained from hurling darts against the Romans.  
Yesterday, not long after you parted from me, a sailor brought me a letter.  
Let him then begin to rule others, when he has ceased to obey what is disgraceful and base.

## GREEK.

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner*.

1. Decline the singular number of γυνή, the plural of τίς, and the 1 aor. indic. act. of πέιθω.
2. Write the plural genitive of χώρα, the 2 pl. 1 aor. ind. act. of δίδωμι, 2 aor. inf. of εἰσέρχομαι, and the 3 pl. 1 aor. ind. pass. of συλλέγω.
3. In what case is a noun put when it is absolute? Construct a sentence in Greek as an example.
4. Translate into English—

(1.) Ἐπειδὴ δὲ πάντας παρήλασε, στήσας τὸ ἄρμα πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος μέσης, πέμψας Πίγρητα τὸν ἑρμηνέα παρὰ τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκέλευσε προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα καὶ ἐπιχωρῆσαι ὅλην τὴν φάλαγγα. Οἱ δὲ ταῦτα προεῖπον τοῖς στρατιώταις· καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε, προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἐπήεσαν.

(2.) Ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ὁρῶν τῶν εἰς τὸ πεδῖον δύο λόχοι τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος ἀπώλοντο· οἱ μὲν ἔφασαν ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικῶν, οἱ δὲ ὑπολειφθέντας, καὶ οὐ δυναμένους εὑρεῖν τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα οὐδὲ τὰς ὁδοὺς εἶτα πλανωμένους ἀπολέσθαι ἦσαν δ' οὖν οὗτοι ἑκατὸν ὀπλίται.

(3.) Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑμεῖς οὐ βούλεσθε συμπορεύεσθαι, ἀνάγκη δέ μοι ἡ ὑμᾶς προδόντα τῇ Κύρου φιλίᾳ χρῆσθαι ἢ πρὸς ἐκείνους ψευδόμενον μετ' ὑμῶν ἵεναι. Εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω οὐκ οἶδα, αἰρήσομαι δ' οὖν ὑμᾶς, καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὅ,τι ἂν δέη πείσομαι.

(4.) Ὅτι μέντοι ἀδικεῖσθαι νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν οἶδα, ὥστε καὶ μεταπεμπομένου αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐθέλω ἐλθεῖν, τὸ μὲν μέγιστον, αἰσχυρόμενος, ὅτι σύνοιδα ἐμαντῶ πάντα ἐψευσμένος αὐτόν, ἔπειτα καὶ δεδιώς μὴ λαβὼν με δίκην ἐπιθῇ ὧν νομίζει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἡδικῆσθαι. Ἐμοὶ οὖν δοκεῖ οὐχ ὥρα εἶναι ἡμῖν καθεύδειν οὐδ' ἀμελεῖν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ βουλευέσθαι ὅ,τι χρὴ ποιεῖν ἐκ τούτων. Καὶ ἔως τε μένομεν αὐτοῦ, σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ὅπως ἀσφαλέστατα μενοῦμεν, εἴ τε ἤδη δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι, ὅπως ἀσφαλέστατα ἄπιμεν, καὶ ὅπως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔξομεν· ἀνευ γὰρ τούτων οὔτε στρατηγοῦ οὔτε ιδιώτου ὄφελος οὐδέν.

(5.) Μετὰ τούτου ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς μὲν τὴν εὐήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος, ὥσπερ πάλιν τὸν στόλον Κύρου μὴ ποιουμένον, ἐπιδεικνὺς δὲ ὡς εὐηθες εἴη ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τούτου ὃ λυμαινόμεθα τήν πρᾶξιν. Εἰ δὲ καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύσομεν ὃ ἂν Κύρος διδῷ, τί κωλύει καὶ τὰ ἄκρα ἡμῖν κελεύειν Κύρον προκαταλαμβάνειν; Ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοῖν μὲν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν ἢ ἡμῖν δοίη, μὴ ἡμᾶς αὐταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ, φοβοίμην δ' ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι ὃ ἂν δοίη ἔπεσθαι, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀγάγῃ ὅθεν οὐχ οἶόν τε ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν, βουλοίμην δ' ἂν ἄκοντος ἀπὼν Κύρου λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθόν· ὃ οὐ δυνατόν ἐστιν.

5. Parse the following words in the above passages:—εὑρεῖν in (2), προδόντα in (3), and ἐψευσμένος in (4).

6. Translate into Greek:—

"I was saying that we have many fair hopes of safety."  
"Whoever has this opinion, let him stretch out his hand."  
"I give you whichever of the two you like to choose."

## ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

REV. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., *Examiner*.

1. Subtract nine hundred thousand and ninety-two from six millions ten thousand and seventy-nine. What is a billion?

2. By what rules do you find the sum, product, and difference of numbers? Find the product of two numbers, the greater of which is 1694, and the difference 189.
3. If an acre of land produce 37 bushels 23 quarts, what will 128 acres produce? How many guineas are there in £7934?
4. Subtract  $3\frac{3}{4}$  from  $5\frac{1}{3}$ , and multiply the result by 36 divided by 57. What is a Fraction? Give the name and meaning of the figures above and below the line.
5. Three pipes empty a vessel separately in 6, 4, and 2 hours; how long will it take to empty the same vessel if all are used together?
6. Find the square root of 1173·7476.
7. Find the interest on £8547 at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for 6 years.
8. Find the value of  $4a - (2a - b) + 3(a + b) - 4(-4a + 2b)$  when  $a = 3$ , and  $b = 6$ .  
Explain why the negative sign before a bracket alters the signs within it, as in the expression  $a - (a - b)$ .
9. Multiply  $a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2$  by  $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ .  
Subtract the square of  $a - b$  from the square of  $a + b$ . How do you account for the result?
10. Find the G.C.M. of  $a^2 + 2a + 1$ , and  $a^3 + 2a^2 + 2a + 1$ ; and reduce  $\frac{a^2 + 2a + 1}{a^3 + 2a^2 + 2a + 1}$  to its lowest terms.
11. Solve the Equations—
  - (1.)  $13\frac{3}{4} - \frac{x}{2} = 2x - 8\frac{3}{4}$ ;
  - (2.)  $\frac{9}{2x} - 4 = \frac{2}{3}$ ;
  - (3.)  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{7}{3}$ ;
  - (4.)  $\frac{a}{bx} + \frac{b}{ax} = a^2 + b^2$ ;
  - (5.)  $\begin{cases} 3x + 5y = 8 \\ 4x + 3y = 7 \end{cases}$ ;
  - (6.)  $5x^2 - 12x + 2 = 11$ .
12. Nine years ago A was three times as old as B, but now he is only twice as old. Required the respective ages of A and B.

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## EUCLID.

REV. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., *Examiner.*

*N.B.—In writing out the propositions no symbols or abbreviations may be used, and great care must be taken in the correct use of the terms “because,” “and,” and “therefore.”*

1. Give Euclid's definitions of a plane angle, right angles, a circle, a polygon, an acute-angled triangle, a theorem, a corollary, equal magnitudes, and parallel right lines.
2. From the greater of two given right lines to cut off a part equal to the less.
3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each; and have likewise the angles contained by those sides equal to each other, they shall likewise have their bases, or *third* sides, equal; and the two triangles shall be equal; and their other angles shall be equal, each to each, viz. those to which the equal sides are opposite.
4. To bisect a given finite right line, that is, to divide it into two equal parts.
5. If two right lines cut each other, the vertical or opposite angles shall be equal.
6. *If two right lines bisect each other, and right lines be drawn joining any pairs of their opposite ends, these right lines shall be equal to each other.*
7. If a right line falling upon two other right lines make the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side of the line, or make the interior angles upon the same side together equal to two right angles, the two right lines shall be parallel to each other.
8. What is a parallelogram? Prove that the opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to each other, and the diameter bisects them, that is, divides them into two equal parts.



9. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to each other.
10. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.
11. Describe a square on a given right line. Give the corollary.
12. Give the enunciation of Proposition 47. *In a right-angled triangle, one of the sides containing the right angle is four feet long ; the base is five feet. What is the length of the other side?*

## GEOGRAPHY.

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Explain the terms 'latitude,' 'delta,' 'gulf,' 'watershed,' 'affluent,' and 'isthmus.'
2. Name the five great powers of Europe.
3. Name the largest river in Europe, and the five rivers next to it in length.
4. Name five English towns, and five French towns, containing each more than a hundred thousand inhabitants.
5. Name the chief towns in New Brunswick, Vancouver Island, Queensland, Western Australia, and Ceylon.
6. Where and what are Castlemaine, Irrawaddy, Okhotsk, Aral, Torres, Auckland, Leeuwin, Mounaroa, Cattegat, Odessa, Labuan, Kars, Taunus, Khartoun, Aden, Orissa, Amoor, and Chicago?
7. Describe the course of the rivers Vistula, Danube, and Murray.
8. State what is meant by 'llanos,' 'pampas,' and 'steppes,' mentioning the countries to which they severally belong.
9. Name the foreign possessions of England in Europe, Asia, and Africa respectively.

## HISTORY.

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. State some particulars about the Massacre of Glencoe, the Peace of Utrecht, and the death of Wolfe.
2. Between whom, and in whose reigns, were fought the battles of Blenheim, Plassey, Dettingen, Culloden, and the Boyne? State the issue of the battle in each case.
3. Give some account of the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement.
4. State the supposed duration of the heroic period. When did it end? Who were the three most famous Heroes, and what were the two most remarkable enterprises during that period?
5. Write some particulars about Lycurgus, Solon, Pisistratus, Miltiades, Leonidas, and Histæus.
6. Name the Persian King who first invaded Greece, the General who commanded his forces, and the battle in which he was defeated.
7. State who the following persons were, and in what manner each of them died: Benhadad, Jezebel, Athaliah, Uzziah, Josiah, Zechariah, and the two named Ahaziah.
8. In whose reign did Jonah live? Name the Kings of Judah in whose reigns Isaiah prophesied.
9. Where was Ramoth-Gilead? Give a short account of the battle fought there.

*Board of Education, Hobart Town,  
23rd June, 1868.*

#### EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Education have directed the publication of the annexed Report of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of Candidates for Exhibitions from Public to Superior Schools.

The Examiners have certified that the under-mentioned Candidates have exceeded half the maximum number of Marks fixed by the Board as the standard of qualification for an Exhibition :—

ARTHUR P. CANAWAY, Central School, Hobart Town.

ROBERT G. LAKIN, Elizabeth-street, Launceston.

JAMES DOOLEY, ditto, ditto.

EDWARD MASON, ditto, ditto.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, ditto, ditto.

ALFRED DORAN, Goulburn-street, Hobart Town.

The Board have, accordingly, awarded to each of the above Candidates an Exhibition of the value of £16 13s. 4d. per annum, tenable for Four years from the 1st proximo, subject to the Conditions laid down in the Board's Regulations, dated 31st August, 1867.

By Order of the Board,

HENRY BUTLER, *Chairman.*

#### TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

*20th June, 1868.*

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honor of presenting to the Board of Education our Report of the recent Examination for Exhibitions.

The Examination began on the 15th instant, and occupied eighteen hours. The number of Competitors was thirty-three, of whom twelve underwent the same Examination at Launceston, under the superintendence of Mr. Burgess.

The annexed Table of Marks will show the detailed results.

On the several subjects we have to make the following observations :—

READING, DICTATION, AND PENMANSHIP. *R. D. Harris, Examiner.*—The reading of most of the boys was creditable; that of James Taylor and E. Dobbie was thoroughly good. It was accurate, natural, and unpretentious. Doran, Richardson, and Clayton are good readers: the first-mentioned is a little too loud and emphatic; the second somewhat affected. Only about 4 or 5 of the Candidates read badly. The dictation was done well by Lakin, James Taylor, Dobbie, Marriott, and Power, creditably by several of the others. By some, however, it was very badly done. In penmanship E. Mason was superior to all the rest; I gave him the maximum of marks. Williams, James Taylor, and C. Buchanan also deserve creditable mention for their writing.

GEOGRAPHY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—The questions on this subject were answered admirably by Canaway, W. J. Taylor, and Dooley; creditably by Geo. Johnston, J. Taylor, Mason, and Lakin; fairly by eleven others. The work of a few was very bad.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *R. D. Harris, Examiner.*—In this subject Clayton, Canaway, and Mason passed an admirable examination. The first-mentioned obtained nearly full marks. Geo. Johnston, James Taylor, F. Williams, R. G. Lakin, and C. Richardson did remarkably well. No less than twenty of the Candidates obtained upwards of half-marks.

HISTORY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Canaway and Doran deserve high praise, the work of both obtaining nearly full marks. G. Johnston, Dooley, Lakin, Richardson, and Lucas acquitted themselves very creditably, and a few others showed that they had prepared the subject carefully. The answers on Sacred History were often very good, manifesting a great improvement as compared with the work of former years.

ARITHMETIC. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—The best work in this subject was not quite so good as has been presented at some former Examinations. Dooley, Dobbie, Canaway, Power, and Doran acquitted themselves very well, and twelve others fairly; of the rest, some did very badly, and five failed to answer a single question properly.

ALGEBRA AND EUCLID. *R. D. Harris, Examiner.*—In this paper the work was superior to that of any previous year. Lakin got full marks, Mason and Dooley nearly full; G. Johnston,

Power, Lovett, Dobbie, Canaway, W. Taylor, Jas. Taylor, and Richardson did remarkably well. Fuller, Pierce, and Clayton did well in the Algebra questions. In Euclid the questions were limited as usual to the first 20 propositions.

We recommend for Exhibitions Canaway, Lakin, Dooley, Mason, G. Johnston, and Doran.

The results of the last three Examinations for Exhibitions indicate a progressive and very remarkable improvement. In 1866 it was considered an unprecedented and very gratifying success when one of the boys obtained more than 900 marks. In that year two of the successful Candidates got 800 and upwards, while only one other boy reached the prescribed standard of half marks. In 1867, one boy got 900 marks, two others 800 and upwards, while the three other successful Candidates each obtained more than 700 marks, and nine boys altogether reached the standard of qualification. This year the improvement has been far more marked. The boy who heads the list has gained more than 1000 marks, four others have obtained more than 900, the next six boys have each gained more than 800 marks, while no less than seventeen of the Candidates have reached the standard of qualification. These results, we think, reflect very high credit on the Masters whose pupils have so honorably distinguished themselves.

R. D. HARRIS, M.A.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, B.A.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	[Maximum Number of Marks—										Algebra and Euclid.	TOTAL.
					50	100	50	250	200	200	250	100	1200			
		yrs. mhs.			Reading.	Dictation.	Pennmanship.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Arithmetic.					
1	Canaway, Arthur P.	11 3	Central School, Hobart Town	P. Canaway ..	40	78	20	229	192	193	189	76	1017			
2	Lakin, Robert George	12 7	Elizabeth-st., Launceston	R. Leach .....	34	94	30	177	164	171	169	100	939			
	Dooley, James ....	12 7	Ditto .....	Ditto .....	35	64	35	202	129	175	205	94	939			
4	Mason, Edward ....	12 5	Ditto .....	Ditto .....	37	81	50	178	190	135	158	95	924			
5	Johnston, George ....	12 5	Ditto .....	Ditto .....	38	73	25	185	175	178	141	89	904			
6	Doran, Alfred .....	10 7	Goulbourn-street, Hobart Town	W.J.J.Reynolds	48	84	35	164	149	186	171	40	877			
7	Taylor, James .....	13 0	Battery Point, ditto	J. Rule .....	50	92	40	183	171	115	152	73	876			
8	Power, George A. ....	12 5	Campbell Town ....	J. N. Clemons.	44	90	28	166	140	138	183	80	869			
9	Taylor, Walter J. ....	12 7	New Town .....	S. Hughes ....	45	84	25	210	135	110	162	76	847			
10	Richardson, Chas. H.	11 3	Central School, Hobart Town	P. Canaway ..	48	80	15	157	156	170	140	73	839			
11	Clayton, Louis F. ....	12 6	Elizabeth-st., Launceston	R. Leach .....	46	79	35	146	196	97	163	62	824			
12	Williams, Frederick T.	12 8	Ditto .....	Ditto ....	28	79	43	153	169	144	132	50	798			
13	Dobbie, Edward D. ....	11 4	Battery Point, Hobart Town	J. Rule .....	50	92	32	59	133	143	198	79	786			
14	Lucas, William J. ....	12 11	Ditto .....	J. Rule .....	35	78	30	155	107	170	147	57	779			
15	Lovett, Henry C. ....	12 3	New Town .....	S. Hughes ....	40	82	18	131	116	119	75	79	660			
16	Fuller, Frederick J. ....	12 6	Central School, Hobart Town	P. Canaway ..	30	86	20	56	114	124	126	68	624			
17	Lewis, Thomas .....	11 5	Margaret-st., Launceston	A. Roper ....	36	58	33	140	106	64	122	35	603			
18	Buchanan, Charles ..	12 7	Kangaroo Point ..	Mrs. Morrison.	45	74	40	92	62	92	94	29	528			
19	Shield, Robert H. ....	12 1	Trinity Hill, Hobart Town	W. Johnston ..	45	86	15	102	81	97	72	24	522			
20	Murphy, John .....	12 2	Margaret-st., Launceston	A. Roper ....	32	76	35	105	139	46	50	30	513			
21	Marriott, Geo. W. ....	12 6	Evandale .....	W. H. Kidd ..	40	90	28	49	107	119	68	11	512			
22	Kellaway, Edwin ....	12 2	New Town .....	S. Hughes ....	40	72	16	115	46	105	68	41	503			

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

### Geography.

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Name the Zones, and give the breadth of each.
2. What is a peninsula? Give four examples showing the direction in which the great peninsulas generally run, and an instance of the contrary direction.
3. What is meant by the terms 'latitude' and 'longitude'? State the greatest longitude any place can have.
4. What and where are Adige, Aral, Soudan, Cabul, Trieste, Sierra Nevada, Azores, Negropont, Belgrade, Oregon, Alleghany, Colombo, Guadiana, Chicago, Orissa, Balkan, the Punjab, the Hague?
5. Name the capitals of Austria, Prussia, Italy, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal.
6. Name five of the Ports of the United States, and five Towns in the United States containing each more than a hundred thousand inhabitants.
7. Name the three largest lakes in North America.
8. Describe the course of each of the following rivers:—Elbe, Thames, Vistula, Murray, Po, and Volga.
9. What are the chief manufactures carried on at these places:—Sheffield, Glasgow, Coventry, Bradford, Dundee, Lyons, Verviers, Mechlin, Belfast, Neuchatel, and Manchester?
10. Name the rivers that are crossed by a traveller from Hobart Town to George Town, and the principal towns through which the road passes.

### English Grammar.

Rev. R. D. HARRIS, *Examiner.*

1. Give very carefully the meanings of—

Adjective	Etymology	Subjunctive Mood
Verb	Syntax	Nominative Case
Adverb	Abstract Noun	Objective Case
Preposition	Vowel	Irregular Verb
Participle	Relative Pronoun	Tense
Passive Verb	Indicative Mood	Inflection
Active Verb	Potential Mood	Diphthong

2. How are the Possessive Plurals of the following words written?—

Church	Ass	Enemy
Monarch	Calf	Penny
Gas	Muff	Goose
Baby	Hoe	Man
Monkey	Box	Child

3. Write down the possessive pronouns, distinguishing the conjunctive from the disjunctive possessives.
4. Write down the present tense, past tense, and past participle of any regular verb; also of the verbs rise, split, do, strike, hurt, hold, fight, rend, break, tread.
5. In what do Relatives agree with their antecedents, Verbs with their nominatives, and Pronouns with the Nouns for which they stand? What do Adjectives qualify, and what do Adverbs?
6. Parse—

They are the men whom we saw. When he was quite prepared, he stood up and spoke.

### History.

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

SACRED HISTORY. *The Reigns of Saul and David.*

ENGLISH HISTORY. *A.D. 1066 to A.D. 1400.*

1. What reason had the inhabitants of Jabesh-Gilead to be grateful to Saul? How did they show their gratitude after his death?
2. State in few words who the following persons were, and give a short account of the death of each:—Ishbosheth, Uriah, Agag, Jonathan, Amasa.
3. How long did Saul and David respectively reign?

4. State the circumstances under which David ate the shew-bread; mentioning the name of the place, and that of the High Priest. How was the matter reported to Saul, and what were the consequences?
5. State a few particulars about the following events :—The conquest of Ireland; the conquest of Wales; the murder of Becket; and the grant of Magna Charta.
6. Between whom were fought the battles of Evesham, Bannockburn, and Poitiers? State the result of each battle.
7. Write briefly who the following persons were, mentioning in whose reign they severally lived :—Chaucer, Simon de Montfort, Wat Tyler, Edgar Atheling, Wickliffe, Hereward, John of Gaunt, Wallace.

### Arithmetic.

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Multiply three thousand and nine by two hundred and seven, and add to the product a quarter of fifty thousand and eight.
2. The product of two numbers is 14683059, and one of them is 543817, what is the other?
3. If 2 cwt. 1 lb. cost £232 18s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ , what is the cost of 1 lb.?
4. If a man earns £75 a year, how much does he earn in 87 days?
5. What part of a shilling is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 1s.  $6d.$ ?
6. If  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a house is worth £90, what is the value of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of it?
7. If 10 horses plough 33 acres in 18 days, how many horses would plough 11 acres in 5 days?
8. Divide 8 by 0.002.
9. Add together 32.5 of 5s. and 2.74 of 12s.  $6d.$
10. If an article bought for £1 2s.  $11d.$  is sold for £1 4s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ , what is the profit per cent.?

### Algebra and Euclid.

REV. R. D. HARRIS, *Examiner.*

1. If  $a = 1$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $c = 3$ ,  $d = 4$ ,  $e = 5$ , and  $f = 0$ , what will be the value of  $7ae + 3bc + 9d + ef$ ; and of  $\frac{b^2 - 2bc + c^2}{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}$ .
2. Add together  $x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 1$ ,  $4x^3 + 7x^2 + x - 9$ ,  $-2x^3 + x^2 - 9x + 8$ ,  $-3x^3 - x^2 + 10x - 1$ .
3. Add together  $a - 2b + 3c - 4d$ ,  $3b - 4c + 5d - 2a$ ,  $5c - 6d + 3a - 4b$ ,  $7d - 4a + 5b - 4c$ .
4. Subtract  $2x^4 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x - 7$  from  $3x^4 + 5x^3 - 6x^2 - 7x + 5$ .
5. Simplify the expression  $1 - (1 - a) + (1 - a + a^2) - (1 - a + a^2 - a^3)$ .
6. Multiply  $x^2 + 3x$  by  $x - 1$ ; and  $x^3 - 7x^2 + 5x + 1$  by  $2x^2 - 4x + 1$ .
7. Divide  $-12abc$  by  $4ac$ ; and  $6x^4y - 8x^2y^3 + 10x^2yz^2$  by  $2x^2y$ .
8. Divide  $x^4 - 5x^3 + 11x^2 - 12x + 6$  by  $x^2 - 3x + 3$ .
9. Solve the Equations—
  - (1).  $7x + 25 = 35 + 5x$ .
  - (2).  $\frac{4x}{3} + 24 = 2x + 6$ .
  - (3).  $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{3} = x - 7$ .
  - (4).  $4(x - 3) - 7(x - 4) = 6 - x$ .
  - (5).  $\begin{array}{l} 8x + 7y = 100 \\ 12x - 5y = 88 \end{array}$
10. The difference of two numbers is 7, and their sum is 33. Find the numbers.
11. Define an angle, right angles, a circle, an isosceles triangle, and parallel straight lines.
12. On a given straight line describe an equilateral triangle.
13. Enunciate and prove the 4th Proposition of Euclid.
14. Shew how to bisect a given finite straight line.
15. Shew that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.