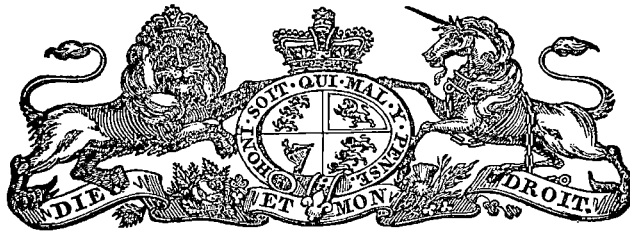


(No. 26.)



1879.

T A S M A N I A.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A . A . D E G R E E :

EXAMINERS' REFORT.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Crowther, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
September 9, 1879.



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—OCTOBER, 1878.

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.

WILLIAM PARKIN GODDARD, Hutchins School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Gold Medal as Senior Associate of the year, the Council's First Prize for Mathematics, and the Council's Prize for Natural Philosophy.

FREDERICK LODGE, High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's First Prize for English, the Council's First Prize for Latin, and the Council's First Prize for Greek.

CHARLES ERNEST WEBSTER, Hutchins School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Second Prize for Mathematics.

MARY FRIEND WHITNEY CANAWAY, Ladies' College, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's First Prize for English, and the Council's First Prize for Italian.

FRANCIS ROLAND MAULE HUDSPETH, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

MARION LOUISA MACMILLAN, Mrs. Reynolds' School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's First Prize for French, and the Council's First Prize for German.

EDWARD REGINALD NICOLSON, Horton College, Ross. Awarded the Council's Second Prize for Greek.

ARTHUR PERCIVAL MORRISS, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

SECOND CLASS.

GEORGE BENSON BOYES, High School, Hobart Town.

THOMAS RICHARD MARSDEN, City School (Mr. Pike's), Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Second Prize for French.

ANNIE MARGARET SOLLY, Ladies' College, Hobart Town.

ALFRED GEORGE TOFFT, High School, Hobart Town.

THOMAS EDWIN RULE, Church Grammar School, Launceston.

HECTOR ARTHUR DAWES, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

CHARLES JAMES BUSCOMBE, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

THIRD CLASS.

MARCUS DUMAS MARTIN, Church Grammar School, Launceston.

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 :—

THIRD CLASS.

CORNELIUS HOPE, High School, Hobart Town.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

Hobart Town, 17th October, 1878.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, 1878.

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, September 27, when 19 Candidates presented themselves, of whom three were females. This is the same ratio between the sexes as was the case last year. As one of the Candidates is over the prescribed age no account of him is taken in the following report. All, without exception, passed the Preliminary Examination.

(1.) ARITHMETIC.—Only three Candidates obtained full marks. Nevertheless, the average obtained by the remainder was good.

(2.) ENGLISH.—Mistakes in spelling were very few. The palm in reading was, as is usually the case, carried off by the females. The parsing was, in general, correct: not so the analysis; for only three or four succeeded in discovering the inter-dependence of the several parts of each sentence.

(3.) HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—These subjects were exceedingly well done all round.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION.

I. ENGLISH SUBJECTS.—These subjects were brought up by all the Candidates. Failed, none. Passed, 18; with credit, 15. Full marks, 1100. Highest obtained, 987. Average, 789. The highest number of marks was obtained by two Candidates, Mary F. W. Canaway, and Lodge. Such a coincidence is singular in the English subjects,—seeing that the marks, to the number of nearly a thousand, are awarded by twos and threes at a time. Annie M. Solly also is entitled to honorable mention.

II. LATIN.—Presented by 15. Failed, 6. Passed, 9; with credit, 1. Full marks, 800. Highest obtained, 542. Average, 413. The failure of so many in this subject was chiefly owing to the inferiority of the composition. Lodge, who passed with credit, was far ahead of all the rest.

III. GREEK.—Presented by 11. Failed, none. Passed, 11; with credit, 2. Full marks, 800. Highest obtained, 689. Average, 452. This subject was dealt with in a very satisfactory manner. The two who passed, with credit, are Lodge and Nicolson; but, as in Latin, Lodge was *facile princeps*.

IV. FRENCH.—Presented by all the Candidates. Failed, none. Passed, 18; with credit, 9. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 506. Average, 397. The grammar, on the whole, was done better this year than the last; but the attempts to translate English into French were lamentable failures. Not sufficient attention was paid to accentuation by the majority. Praiseworthy exceptions are Hudspeth, Mary F. W. Canaway, and Morriss. Marion L. MacMillan, who is at the top of the list, would have been still further ahead had she not disregarded the accents.

V. GERMAN.—Presented by 5. Failed none. Passed, 5; with credit, 1. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 378. Average, 339. The grammar was done better than in the French; but the translations from English into German were equal failures. Marion L. MacMillan alone obtained credit.

VI. ITALIAN.—Presented by 7. Failed, 2. Passed, 5; with credit, 1. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 375. Average, 300. The Candidate who passed with credit is Mary F. W. Canaway. The average marks are very nearly the same as last year.

VII. PURE MATHEMATICS.—Presented by all the Candidates. Failed, 1. Passed, 17; with credit, 8. Full marks, 1000. Highest obtained, 841. Average, 529. The great majority of the mathematical papers were well done. Goddard now comes to the front, easily beating the second, Webster, by more than 100 marks. Very high among those who have passed with credit in this subject are the names of two females, Marion L. MacMillan, and Mary F. W. Canaway; and a third Annie M. Solly, falls below the credit standard by only 2 marks.

VIII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Presented by 7. Failed, 3. Passed, 4; with credit, 2. Full marks, 250. Highest obtained, 182. Average, 125. Here again, as might be expected, Goddard takes the lead, followed by Webster.

IX. DRAWING.—Presented by one only, who passed with 125 marks. Full marks being 250.

On adding together the Candidates' marks it appeared that out of eighteen who presented themselves sixteen had passed :—

	Marks.
FIRST CLASS.—Goddard, W. P.	3611
Lodge, F.	3586
Webster, C. E.	2898
Canaway, Mary F. W.	2799
Hudspeth, F. R. M.	2753
MacMillan, Marion L.	2726
Nicolson, G. R.	2685
Morriss, A. P.	2463
SECOND CLASS.—Boyes, G. B.	2291
Marsden, T. R.	2256
Solly, Annie M.	2082
Tofft, A. G.	2044
Rule, T. E.	2005
Dawes, H. A.	1965
Buscombe, C. J.	1955

THIRD CLASS.—Martin, M. D. 1798

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

	No. of Candidates.	Rejected at Preliminary.	Admitted to A.A. Examination.	Passed.	First Classes.	Second Classes.	Third Classes.	Highest Marks obtained.	Average of all who passed.	Highest Marks yet gained.	Highest Average yet reached.
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		
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		

* Average, 1860-1871.

The Examination now completed will bear favourable comparison with any of its predecessors. A good deal of genuine ability has manifested itself during the Examination, and given proof also of being under very satisfactory culture. There can be no doubt but that the names of those now to the front will appear again at some future time with distinction.

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

The Council's Gold Medal	W. P. Goddard.
First Prize for English	{ Mary F. W. Canaway.
First Prize for Latin	{ Frederick Lodge.
First Prize for Greek	Frederick Lodge.
First Prize for French	Marion L. MacMillan.
First Prize for German	Marion L. MacMillan.
First Prize for Italian	Mary F. W. Canaway.
First Prize for Mathematics	W. P. Goddard.

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

Second Prize for Greek	E. R. Nicolson.
Second Prize for French	T. R. Marsden.
Second Prize for Mathematics	C. E. Webster.
Prize for Natural Philosophy	W. P. Goddard.

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

For the Examiners,

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

Hobart Town, 8th October, 1878.



EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.

GENERAL CLASS LIST.

CANDIDATES UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE.

FIRST CLASS.

No.	NAME.	MARKS.	AGE.	AWARDS.	SCHOOL.
			<i>yrs. mths.</i>		
1	Goddard, W. P.	3611	18 2	{ Council's Gold Medal. First Prize Mathematics .. £10 Prize Natural Philosophy .. £5 First Prize Latin £10 First Prize Greek £10 * First Prize English £7 10s.	{ Hutchins.
2	Lodge, Frederick.....	3586	15 11	{ * First Prize English £7 10s. Second Prize Mathematics.. £5	{ High.
3	Webster, C. E.....	2898	16 11	Second Prize Mathematics.. £5	Hutchins.
4	Canaway, Mary F. W. ...	2799	18 7	{ First Prize Italian..... £10 * First Prize English £7 10s.	{ Ladies' College.
5	Hudspeth, F. R. M.	2753	16 9	—	Hutchins.
6	MacMillan, Marion L. ...	2726	18 9	{ First Prize French £10 First Prize German £10	{ Private.
7	Nicolson, E. R.	2685	16 3	Second Prize Greek £5	Horton College.
8	Morriss, A. P.	2463	17 5	—	Hutchins.

SECOND CLASS.

9	Boyes, G. B.	2291	16 3	—	High.
10	Marsden, T. R.	2256	18 4	Second Prize for French.... £5	City.
11	Solly, Annie M.	2082	18 11	—	Ladies' College.
12	Tofft, A. G.	2044	17 5	—	High.
13	Rule, T. E.	2005	17 5	—	Church Gram- mar.
14	Dawes, H. A.	1965	17 9	—	Hutchins.
15	Buscombe, C. J.	1955	17 9	—	Hutchins.

THIRD CLASS.

16	Martin, M. D.	1798	17 11	—	Church Gram- mar.
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* Prizes divided, marks in this subject being equal.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 8th October, 1878.

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>Drawing.</i>
FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.
{ Canaway, Miss Lodge Goddard Solly, Miss Toft Webster MacMillan, Miss Boyes Marsden Morriess Rule Nicolson Hudspeth	Lodge — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Lodge Nicolson — — — — — — — — — — — —	MacMillan, Miss Marsden Canaway, Miss Hudspeth Goddard Morriess Solly, Miss Webster Lodge — — — —	MacMillan, Miss — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Canaway, Miss — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Goddard Webster Lodge MacMillan, Miss Canaway, Miss Hudspeth Buscombe Nicolson — — — — — —	Goddard Webster — — — — — — — — — — — — —	<i>None</i> — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Dawes Martin Buscombe — — — — — —	Nicolson Toft Goddard Boyes Hudspeth Webster Morriess. — —	Boyes Goddard Hudspeth Webster Morriess Buscombe Rule Martin Dawes	Martin Buscombe Nicolson Dawes Toft Rule Boyes — —	Canaway, Miss Marsden Solly, Miss Lodge — — — — —	MacMillan, Miss Goddard Nicolson Dawes — — — — —	Solly, Miss Rule Morriess Martin Dawes Martin Toft Boyes —	Hudspeth Rule — — — — — — —	Toft — — — — — — — — —

For the Examiners,

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

Hobart Town, 4th October, 1878.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION for the Degree of ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—September, 1878.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Italian.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Drawing.	TOTAL.	CLASS.
[Maximum No. of Marks]					1100	800	800	550	550	550	1000	250	250		
1	Goddard, William Parkin	2 Aug. 1860	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	912 c	447	492	452 c	—	285	841 c	182 c	—	3611	First.
2	Lodge, Frederick	20 Nov. 1862	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	987 c	542 c	689 c	402 c	292	—	674 c	—	—	3586	First.
3	Webster, Charles Ernest	21 Oct. 1861	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	809 c	369	453	408 c	—	n.p.	729 c	180 c	—	2898	First.
4	Canaway, Mary Friend Whitney	6 Mar. 1860	Ladies' College	Miss Knott	987 c	—	—	482 c	352	375 c	603 c	—	—	2799	First.
5	Hudspeth, Francis Roland Maule	13 Jan. 1862	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	744 c	390	463	462 c	—	—	597 c	97	—	2753	First.
6	MacMillan, Marion Louisa	26 Jan. 1860	Private	Mrs. Reynolds	808 c	—	—	506 c	378 c	370	664 c	—	—	2726	First.
7	Nicolson, Edward Reginald	28 July, 1862	Horton College	W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A.	745 c	462	536 c	360	—	—	582 c	—	—	2685	First.
8	Morriss, Arthur Percival	16 May, 1861	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	782 c	321	436	448 c	—	—	456	n.p.	—	2463	First.
9	Boyes, George Benson	23 July, 1862	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	806 c	405	495	284	—	—	301	—	—	2291	Second.
10	Marsden, Thomas Richard	19 June, 1860	City School	Mr. H. M. Pike	806 c	n.p.	—	484 c	338	250	378	—	—	2256	Second.
11	Solly, Annie Margaret	28 Oct. 1859	Ladies' College	Miss Knott	834 c	—	—	416 c	334	—	498	—	—	2082	Second.
12	Toft, Alfred George	8 May, 1861	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	810 c	451	—	328	—	—	330	—	125	2044	Second.
13	Rule, Thomas Edwin	22 May, 1861	Church Grammar	Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A.	747 c	n.p.	362	316	—	—	489	91	—	2005	Second.
14	Daves, Hector Arthur	29 Jan. 1861	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	668	n.p.	321	356	—	220	400	—	—	1965	Second.
15	Buscombe, Charles James	31 Dec. 1860	Hutchins	Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A.	627	n.p.	371	370	—	—	587 c	n.p.	—	1955	Second.
16	Martin, Marcus Dumas	17 Nov. 1860	Church Grammar	Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A.	647	n.p.	358	374	—	—	419	—	—	1798	Third.
Candidate over 19 Years of Age.															
17	Hope, Cornelius	—	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.	584	n.p.	333	360	—	—	457	—	—	1734	Third.

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

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 8th October, 1878.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—SEPTEMBER, 1878.

Preliminary Examination.

ARITHMETIC.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Two hours.

1. Multiply 33343056 by 9867, and express the result in words.
2. Multiply One hundred and sixteen millions two hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five by Seventeen thousand seven hundred and twelve.
3. Divide 610,112,812,798 by 7787, and express the result in words.
4. Divide Thirty-four million five hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five by Nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Put down the remainder in fractional form.
5. Multiply £2351 2s. 4½d. by 932.
6. Multiply 17 yrs. 110 d. 17 h. 57 s. by 288. (Not leap year.)
7. Divide £45655 9s. 5d. by 862.
8. Divide 1255 acres 3 roods 32 poles by 72.

ENGLISH.

One hour and a half.

1. Analyse according to Dr. Abbot's method of analysis the following passage :—

“It was in the same beautiful spirit of reverence to the best virtues of the female sex, that Alcestis, who sacrificed her life to prolong that of her husband, was honored above all other heroines of classical story.
 Another peculiarity of the poetry of the middle ages, was the worship paid to the daisy, (la Marguerite). Why so lowly a flower should take precedence of the queenly lily and the sumptuous rose, is not very clear; but it was made symbolical of all that is lovely in women.”
2. Parse according to Abbot's scheme :—

——— “My nature is subdued
 To what it works in like the dyer's hand.”
3. Write from dictation.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Three hours.

1. Indicate the position of the following mountains and capes :—Auvergne, Guardafui, Finisterre, Alleghany, Taurus, Flamborough.
2. Indicate the position of the following straits and bays :—Malacca, Bonifacio, Biscay, Mozambique, Salerno, Chesapeake.
3. Indicate the position of the following rivers and islands :—Socotra, Liffey, Swan, Rhode, Barbadoes, Tigris.
4. Sketch a rough outline of Asia, with principal outlying islands; and mention the capital towns of the following countries :—Prussia, Sweden, Japan, Mexico, Ecuador, Chili.
5. Give the dates of accession of the sovereigns of England from Henry VIII. to Anne, and mention the claim which each had to the crown.

6. In whose reign and for what cause were fought the battles of Culloden, Naseby, Bosworth, Plassy, Killiecrankie, Guinegate? By what other name did this last battle go?
7. In whose reigns, and in connexion with what events, are found the names of Jeffries, Clive, Danby, Wilkes, Gardiner, Thomas Cromwell?
8. In whose reigns did the following events take place?—The execution of the Maid of Orleans, the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the conquest of Canada, the abolition of the censorship of the press, the Mad Parliament at Oxford, the commencement of Wickliffe's preaching.

English.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

SHAKESPEARE.—Richard II. Grammar and Composition.

1. Define Archaism, Bathos, Diæresis, Syncope; and give an example of each.
2. How is it shown that *than* is sometimes a preposition? How does Dr. Abbot deal with such phrases as—"He more than hesitated, he refused." "This is more than ridiculous, it is immoral?"
3. Analyse the characters in Richard II. of King Richard, his Queen, John of Gaunt, Henry Percy.
4. Derive the following words:—Treachery, imagination, device, poison, steward, embrace, peer, sovereign, chivalry, cousin, ambush, recant, banish, apprentice, deny, liege, lewd, tidings.
5. Comment upon the italicised words in the following passages:—*Tendering* the precious safety of my prince.—Or any other ground *inhabitable*.—Empty lodgings and *unfurnished* walls.—That it may enter Mowbray's *waxen* coat.—Suppose the grass whereon thou tread'st *the presence strew'd*.—Her *knots* disorder'd and her wholesome herbs swarming with caterpillars.—Sent back like *Hallowmass or short'st of day*.—*Unto* my mother's prayers I bend my knee.—Speak it in French, King; say, '*pardonne moi*.'
6. Paraphrase the following passage:—

And here have I the daintiness of ear
 To check time broke in a disorder'd string;
 But for the concord of my state and time
 Had not an ear to hear my true time broke.
7. How does K. Richard in prison liken himself to a clock?
8. Where was Ravenspurg? and where Port le Blanc?
9. "Vengeance and revenge." Give four examples from the English Liturgy of synonymous words coupled together in this way. From what circumstance is this habit of the Elizabethan writers supposed to have arisen?
10. "Frighting her pale-faced villages with war." What is a prolepsis? How is the figure exemplified in the above line?
11. What is the meaning of these words and phrases:—To ear, imprese, beadsman, a rub, sheer, a broking pawn?
12. "Let not to-morrow then ensue to-day." What is the meaning of "ensue" here? Quote from Scripture a passage in which the word is employed actively.
13. From what writer did Shakespeare procure the incidents of this drama? When did he write?
14. Write to your friend a short letter of congratulation on the marriage of his eldest son.

History and Geography.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Student's HOME.—Accession of James I. to Peace of Nimeguen. CORNWELL.—School Geography.

1. Trace the descent of James I. from Henry VII. both on his father's and mother's side. Describe his character.
2. Give an account of the events which led to the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland.
3. Write a short biography of Strafford.
4. Upon what charges were the following persons executed :—Raleigh, Lord Hotham, Archbishop Laud, and Vane?
5. Narrate the circumstances by which "Pride's Purge" was brought about. What Parliament was sitting at the time? Give the dates of its beginning and end.
6. What was the war to which the peace of Nimeguen put an end? How was Charles II. concerned in it? Give the date of the peace.
7. Make a rough sketch of N. America, and mark down on it New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, Acapulco, Mobile; Lake Michigan and the Great Salt Lake. Trace the rivers Hudson, Mackenzie, and Missouri. Indicate the position of Capes Sable, Race, St. Lucas, and Hatteras; Chesapeake Bay, the gulfs of California and St. Lawrence; and the outlying islands of Vancouver, Bermuda, and Newfoundland.
8. Name the loftiest mountains in Europe, Asia, Africa, S. America, and Tasmania. What is the height of the last?
9. Name the capitals of the following countries and provinces :—Saxony, Western Australia, Abyssinia, Norway, the Punjaub, Peru, and British America.
10. What is the length of the earth's diameter? its distance from the sun? the ratio of land to water on its surface?
11. Name the three great divisions of Oceania: and refer to its proper division each of the following—Sandwich Is., Amboyna, Timor, Ladrone Is., New Hebrides, Feejee.
12. What and where are Marmora, Rosetta, Soudan, Zante, Xeres, Haarlem, Galatz, Agra, Fundy, Berbice, Cheviot, Yucatan, Guadeioupe, Carlserona, Torres?

Latin.—I.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

CICERO—De Senectute. VIRGIL—Æneid VII.

I. Translate—

Norat eundem Fabricius, norat Coruncanius: qui quum ex sua vita, tum ex ejus, quem dico, P. Decii facto judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrum atque præclarum, quod sua sponte peteretur, quodque, spreta et contempta voluptate, optimus quisque sequeretur. Quorsum igitur tam multa de voluptate? Quia non modo vituperatio nulla, sed etiam summa laus senectutis est, quod ea voluptates nullas magno opere desiderat. At caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis? Caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis. Sed si aliquid dandum est voluptati, quoniam ejus blanditiis non facile obsistimus, (divine enim Plato *escam malorum* appellat *voluptatem*, quod ea videlicet homines capiuntur, ut *hamo pisces* :) quamquam immoderatis epulis caret senectus, modicis tamen conviviis delectari potest. C. Duillium, M. F., qui Pœnos classe primus devicerat, redeuntem a cæna senem sæpe videbam puer; delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, quæ sibi nullo exemplo privatus

sūmpserat: tantum licentiæ dabat gloriā! Sed quid ego alios? Ad meipsum jam revertar. Primum habui semper sodales: Sodalitates autem me quæstore constitutæ sunt, sacris Idæis Magnæ Matris acceptis: Epulabar igitur cum sodalibus omnino modice, sed erat quidam fervor ætatis; qua progrediente omnia fiunt in dies mitiora. Neque enim ipsorum conviviorum delectationem voluptatibus corporis magis, quam cœtu amicorum et sermonibus metiebar. Bene enim *maiores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum*, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, *convivium nominarunt*; melius, quam *Greci*, qui hoc idem tum *compositionem*, tum *concentrationem* vocant: ut, quod in eo genere minimum est, id maxime probare videantur.

2. What were the Greek words to which Cicero alludes? Name the Magna Mater, and the town she was brought from.
3. Explain the nature of all the subjunctive moods which occur in the passage.
4. Translate—
 - (a) Quanta per Idæos sævis effusa Mycenis
 Tempestas ierit campos; quibus actus uterque
 Europæ atque Asiæ fatis concurrerit orbis:
 Audiit, et si quem tellus extremo refuso
 Submovet Oceano, et si quæm extenta plagarum
 Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui.
 Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti
 Dis sedem exiguam patriis litusque rogamus
 Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem.
 Non erimus regno indecores: nec vestra feretur
 Fama levis, tantive abolescet gratia facti;
 Nec Trojam Ausonios grêmio excepisse pigebit.
 - (b) Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae,
 Ipse Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino
 Insignis reserat stridentia limina Consul:
 Ipse vocat pugnas; sequitur tum cetera pubes,
 Æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco.
 Hoc et tum Æneadis indicere bella Latinus
 More jubebatur, tristesque recludere portas.
 Abstinit tactu pater, aversusque refugit
 Fœda ministeria, et cæcis se condidit umbris.
 Tum regina deum cœlo delapsa morantes
 Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso
 Belli ferratos rupit Saturnia postes.
5. Derive, giving the English both of the words and of their roots—Lumen, duplex, certatim, lustrare, vitisator, rimari, comminus, trabea, tragœdia, petulantia, mancipare, illecebræ, incassum, fibula, carmen.
6. What is the difference between scutum and clipeus; mandare and mandere; buxus and buxum; vomer and aratrum; cupio and desidero; luteus and luteus; relêgo and relêgo; at, autem, and sed; consulo with a dative and with an accusative?
7. Give perfect, supine, and infinitive of pello, pendo, incumbo, sterno, molior, fallo, effundo, aboleſco, exquiro, pingo, contingo, attollo, tergeo, lavo, refercio, gaudeo, detrudo, attono.
8. Give genitive sing., accusative plural, and gender of crater, conjunx, tapetê, merces, domus, coluber, cornu.
9. What is the English of censorius, mephitis, adorea, obtutus, acilis?
10. Where were the following places:—Samothracia, Syrtes, Scylla, Trivia, Colonos?
11. Who were the following persons:—Erato, Silvia, Œdipus, Simonides, Archytas, Solis filia, Cocytia virgo, M. Atilius? What had the first of these to do with Virgil's subject?
12. "Mensas consumimus, inquit Iulus." Narrate the transaction to which these words refer. Is Virgil quite consistent with himself in dealing with the story?
13. What changes does the preposition *ab* undergo when compounded with a word beginning with an *f*, and also when beginning with a *t*? Give two examples of each.
14. Mention the principal sacred colleges at Rome.

15. Write brief notes explanatory of the following :—*Quæ memet in omnia verti.*—*En ego victa situ!*—*Nec dextræ erranti deus auit.*—*Rapta spirans immane securi.*—*Laterique inlisa refunditur alga.*—*Flectunt salignas umbonum crates.*—*Crudus tegit altera pero.*—*Clipeum sublati cornibus Io auro insignibat, jam setis obsita.*

16. Translate into Latin—

I don't see why I should not dare to tell you what I myself think about death.—Old age does not prevent us from cultivating the field.—I almost think that no amusement can be pleasanter.

Also the following into hexameters—

*Æneas and the chief leaders and the beautiful Iulus
Lay down their bodies under the branches of a tall tree.*

Latin.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT AND COMPOSITION.

Translate into English :—

Apud majores nostros juvenis ille, qui foro et eloquentiæ parabatur, imbutus jam domestica disciplina, refertus honestis studiis, deducebatur a patre, vel a propinquis ad eum oratorem, qui principem in civitate locum obtinebat: hunc sectari, hunc prosequi, hujus omnibus dictionibus interesse, sive in judiciis, sive in concionibus adsuescebat; ita ut altercationes quoque excipere, et jurgiis interesse, utque sic dixerim, pugnare in prælio disceret. Magnus ex hoc usus, multum constantiæ, plurimum judicii juvenibus statim contingebat in media luce studentibus atque inter ipsa discrimina, ubi nemo impune stulte aliquid aut contrarie dicit quominus et judex respuat et adversarius exprobret, ipsi denique advocati aspernentur. Igitur vera statim et incorrupta eloquentia imbuebantur; et quamquam unum sequerentur, tamen omnes ejusdem ætatis patronos in plurimis et causis et judiciis cognoscebant; habebantque ipsius populi diversissimarum aurium copiam, ex qua facile deprehenderent quid in quoque vel probaretur, vel displiceret. At nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur; quos paulo ante Ciceronis tempora extitisse, nec placuisse majoribus nostris, ex eo manifestum est, quod L. Crasso et Domitio censoribus cludere, ut ait Cicero, ludum impudentiæ jussi sunt.

Translate into Latin prose :—

In the year of grace 69, the troops of Vespasian stormed Rome, which was held by Vitellius. The two parties fought in three divisions; in the gardens of Sallust, amongst the streets of the Campus Martius, and at the rampart of the Prætorian Barrack. At all these points the populace of the city swarmed out and looked on, cheering the combatants as they would have done in the amphitheatre; the wineshops and other scenes of guilt stood open in the middle of the fight; the people resorted to them to spend the money which they plundered from the dying and the dead; and when the battle was over, they hurried to the Aventine to see the capture of Vitellius their late favorite, followed him while he was dragged with his hands bound across the Forum to the Gemonian Stairs, and shouted as they beheld the soldiers kill him.

Translate into Latin verse :—

Talk not to me of learned dust,
Of reasoning and renown,
Of withering wreath and crumbling bust,
Torn book and tattered gown;
Oh Wisdom lives in Folly's ring,
And beards, thank Heaven, are not the thing.

Then let me live a long romance,
And learn to trifle well;
And write my motto, "Vive la danse"
And "Vive la bagatelle!"
And give all honour, as is fit,
To sparkling eyes, and sparkling wit.

And let me deem, when Sophs condemn
 And Seniors burn my lays,
 That some bright eyes will smile on them,
 And some kind hearts will praise;
 And thus my little book shall be
 A mine of pleasant thoughts to me.

Latin.—III.

Three hours.

Dr. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

HORACE—Odes III. and IV.

1. Translate—

Quantum distet ab Inacho
 Codrus pro patria non timidus mori,
 Narras et genus Æaci,
 Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio :
 Quo Chium pretio cadum
 Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
 Quo præbente domum et quota
 Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
 Da lunæ propere novæ,
 Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris
 Murenæ : tribus aut novem
 Miscentor cyathis pocula commodis.
 Qui Musas amat impares,
 Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
 Vates ; tres prohibet supra
 Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia
 Nudis juncta sororibus.
 Insanire juvat : cur Berecynthiæ
 Cessant flamina tibiæ ?

2. Narrate the story of Codrus, and name five of the most memorable of the "genus Æaci."
3. Quotus has no English equivalent. Can you manufacture a word to express it? If not, define it.
4. Account for the mood of caream, the case of lunæ, and the particular form of the imperative miscentor.
5. How do poculum, cyathus, patera, and crater differ from each other? In what two ways in the above ode did the symposiarch intend the wine to be mixed?
6. How does flamen masc. differ from flamen neut.? What is the derivation of each word?

7. Translate—

Damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia lunæ :
 Nos, ubi decidimus,
 Quo pater Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,
 Pulvis et umbra sumus.
 Quis scit an adjuvant hodiernæ crastina summæ
 Tempora Dî superi ?
 Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
 Quæ dederis animo.
 Quum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos
 Fecerit arbitria,
 Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
 Restituet pietas ;
 Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
 Liberat Hippolytum,
 Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 Vincula Pirithoo.

8. Name the metres of both the above odes, and scan a couplet in each.
9. Enumerate the kings of Rome and mention the main characteristics of each.
10. Translate the following :—*Huc frequens cæmenta demittit redemptor.—Donec labantes consilio patres firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato.—Nisi herile mavis carpere pensum.—Purpureis ales oloribus.—Ordinem rectum evaganti frena licentiæ injecit.—Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor ter pede terram.* Point out the poetical conceit in this last.
11. Derive the following words and exhibit their connection with their roots :—*Arcturus*, *promo*, *immunis*, *omen*, *nuper*, *hornus*, *paciscor*, *fidicen*, *simplex*, *ancile*. Give the genitive plural of the last.
12. What are the constructions which *interest* and *refert* take?
13. Where were Patara, Thurium, Paphos, Bactra, Metaurus, Getæ, Seres?
14. Write down the first five adverbial numerals.
15. What is the difference between *insevi* and *inserui*—*alvus* and *alveus*—*calidus* and *callidus*—*incendo*, *uro*, and *ardeo*—*dies* m. and f.—*merces* sing. and pl.—*ædes* sing. and pl.—*manet* ind. and subj.—*fastus* sing. and (more commonly *fasti*) pl.—*diffidit* according to quantity of the middle syllable?
16. Who were Spartacus—Lyæus—Telegonus—the Salii—Pieris—Pueri Nerones—Agyieus—*ensis cui super cervice pendeat*?

Greek.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

XENOPHON—Anabasis VII.

1. Translate—

Ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰσῆλθον ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον τῶν τε Θρακῶν οἱ κράτιστοι τῶν παρόντων καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ λοχαγοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ εἴ τις πρεσβεία παρῆν ἀπὸ πόλεως, τὸ δεῖπνον μὲν ἦν καθήμενοις κύκλῳ· ἔπειτα δὲ τρίποδες εἰσενέχθησαν πᾶσιν· οὗτοι δ' ἦσαν κρεῶν μέστοι νενεμημένων, καὶ ἄρτοι ζυμίτες μεγάλοι προσπεπερονημένοι ἦσαν πρὸς τοῖς κρέασι. Μάλιστα δ' αἱ τράπεζαι κατὰ τοὺς ξένους αἰετὶ ἐτίθεντο· νόμος γὰρ ἦν. Καὶ πρῶτος τοῦτο ἐποίει Σεύθης καὶ ἀνελόμενος τοὺς ἑαυτῷ παρακειμένους ἄρτους διέκλα κατὰ μικρὸν καὶ διερρίπτει, οἷς αὐτῷ ἑδόκει, καὶ τὰ κρέα ὡσαύτως, ὅσον μόνον γεύσασθαι ἑαυτῷ καταλιπών. Καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δὲ κατὰ ταῦτα ἐποιοῦν, καθ' οὓς καὶ αἱ τράπεζαι ἔκειντο. Ἀρκῆς δὲ τις Ἀρύστας ὄνομα, φαγεῖν δεινός· τὸ μὲν διαρρίπτειν εἰς χαίρειν, λαβὼν δὲ εἰς τὴν χεῖρα ὅσον τριχοῖνικον ἄρτον καὶ κρέα θέμενός ἐπὶ τὰ γόνατα ἐδείπνει.

2. Translate—

Ἀλλὰ πολλοὺ μοι δοκῶ δεῖν τὰ ὑμέτερα ἔχειν· ὁμύω γὰρ ὑμῖν θεοὺς ἅπαντας καὶ πάσας μὴδ' ἃ ἐμοὶ ἰδίᾳ ὑπέσχετο Σεύθης ἔχειν· πάρεστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ ἀκούων σύννοιδέ μοι, εἰ ἐπιorkῶ. Ἴνα δὲ μᾶλλον θαυμάσητε, συνεπόμενυμι μὴδὲ ἃ οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ ἔλαβον εἰληφέναι, μὴ τοίνυν μὴδὲ ὅσα τῶν λοχαγῶν ἔνιοι. Καὶ τί δὴ ταῦτ' ἐποιοῦν; Ὡμην, ἄνδρες, ὅσῳ μᾶλλον συμφέροισι τούτῳ τὴν τότε πενίαν, τοσοῦτῳ μᾶλλον αὐτὸν φίλον ποιήσεσθαι, ὅποτε δυνασθεῖη. Ἐγὼ δὲ ἅμα τε αὐτὸν ὁρῶ εὖ πράσσοντα, καὶ γινώσκω δὴ αὐτοῦ τὴν γνώμην. Εἴποι δὴ τις ἂν, Οὐκ οὐν αἰσχύνῃ οὕτω μωρῶς ἐξαπατῶμενος; Ναὶ μὰ Δία, ἡσχυνόμην μέντοι, εἰ ὑπὸ πολεμίου γε ὄντος ἐξηπατήθην· φίλῳ δὲ ὄντι ἐξαπατᾶν αἰσχρόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἢ ἐξαπατᾶσθαι. Ἐπεὶ, εἰ γε πρὸς φίλους ἐστὶ φυλακὴ, πᾶσαν οἶδα ὑμᾶς φυλαξαμένους, ὥς μὴ παρασχεῖν τούτῳ πρόφασιν δικαίαν μὴ ἀποδιδόναι ὑμῖν ἃ ὑπέσχετο· οὔτε γὰρ ἡδίκησαμεν τοῦτον οὐδὲν, οὔτε κατεβλακεύσαμεν τὰ τούτου, οὐδὲ μὴν κατεδειλιάσαμεν οὐδὲν, ἐφ' ὃ τι ἡμᾶς οὗτος παρεκάλεσεν.

3. Write out all the cases, sing., dual, and plur. of—*ἄνθρωπος*, *πατήρ*, *σύ*, *μέλας*: also gen. sing. and dat. plur. of—*μήν*, *χειμών*, *οὐδείς* (all genders), *πολύς* (all genders), *ἀμείνων*, *βασιλεύς*.

4. State the tense, mood, and voice of ἀφίκοντο, περιιδεῖν, ἐδέξω, ἀποδοθείη, φανῆναι, εἰδέτο, ἔπαθες, ἐγκεχαλινωμένοις, ἀπαγαγεῖν, διατεινόμενον, ἐπείδετε, ἀπηχθημένος. Also give of each the pres., fut., perf.; and aor. in use; and perf. pass. (if any).
5. Write down a conspectus of all the moods of—1 a. mid. of σκέπτω, fut. of πλεῖν, 1 a. pass. of οἶμαι, perf. pass. of ἔχω, the usual fut. of τρέχω, 2 a. mid. of τίθηναι, perf. act. of ἀφίημι, fut. of σαλπίζω.
6. Write out all the persons of—imperf. indic. of δύναμαι, pres. imper. pass. of ἀφίστημι, 2 a. subj. act. of ἐσθίω, 1 a. ind. pass. of εἰσφέρω, perf. pass. infin. of ξενίζω, fut. opt. of λαμβανω, pres. sub. pass. of χαλινω (contract.).
7. Give the comp. and superl. of μέγας, φίλος, πλησίον, ἄφθονος, πίστος, εὖνους.
8. Derive, giving the English of every word and of its roots—ὑπερόριος, σκόροδον, διμοιρία, εὐζωνος.
9. What is the difference between βούλεύω and βουλεύομαι, οἶον and οἶόν τε, πέμπω and μεταπέμπομαι, κτήσασθαι and κεκτηῖσθαι, ψηφίζομαι and ἐπιψηφίζω, θύρα and πύλη? and according to accent, αυτή, παρα, ως?
10. What was an ἀρμοστής? what a μάγας?
11. What is the difference between κάλεσαι and κάλεσον? Adduce two other examples of this force of the middle voice.
12. How are the active tenses of ἀλίσκομαι formed?
13. Translate τοιαῦτα προμνᾶτο ἐκάστῳ προσίων — κἂν λειφθῆτε, τῷ στιβῷ τῶν ἵππων ἔπεσθε — περὶ σπονδῶν καὶ ὁμήρων διεπράττοντο — εἰ γὰρ ἐκίδου, ἦκες ἂν πλήρη φέρων τὸν μίσθον, καὶ προσδανεισάμενος, εἰ μὴ γ' ἄλλως ἐδύνω — τέναγος γάρ ἐστιν ἐπὶ πάμπῳ τῆς θαλάττης — αὐτὸς κλέψας πέπαται — γινώσκω τὰς τούτων ἀπειλὰς οὐχ ἦτον σωφρονιζούσας ἢ ἄλλων τὰς ἡδὴ κολάσεις — ἐπεὶ δὲ ἑώρα πολλοὺς τοὺς ἐπικειμένους, ἐξέρχεται καὶ αὐτὸς βία τῆς μητρὸς.
14. Put into Greek—They carried round horns of wine, and all partook.—Senthes having heard his voice, asked the cupbearer what he is saying.—Jesters also came in.—About midnight Senthes arrived with his knights armed with cuirasses.—Then it became evident why the Thracians wear fox-skins on their heads and ears.
15. Translate—
Ἀπολειφθεὶς ὁ Δημοσθένης ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπταέτης ἐν εὐπορίᾳ (μικρὸν γὰρ ἀπέλιπεν ἡ σύμπασα τίμησις αὐτοῦ τῆς οὐσίας πεντεκαίδεκα ταλάντων) ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιτρόπων ἡδικήθη, ὥστε καὶ τῶν διδασκάλων αὐτοῦ τὸν μίσθον ἀποστερῆσαι.

Greek.—II.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

EURIPIDES—Alcestis. HOMER—Iliad VI.

1. Translate the following sentences into English:—

- (a) εἰ γὰρ μετακύμιος ἄτας, ἰὼ Παιᾶν, φανείης—
- (b) χαίτα οὐτις ἐπὶ προθύροις τομαῖος, ἃ δὴ νεκύων πένθεσι πιτνεῖ, οὐδὲ νεολαῖα δουπεῖ χεῖρ γυναικῶν—
- (c) καὶ τοι σ' ὁ φύσας, χῆ τεκοῦσα προὔδοσαν καλῶς μὲν αὐτοῖς καταναεῖν ἦκον βίον· καὶ γὰρ τ' ἂν ἔζην, καὶ σὺ τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον, κούκ ἂν μονωθεὶς σῆς δάμαρτος ἔστενες—
- (d)
XO. οὐκ εὐμαρὲς χαλινὸν ἐμβαλεῖν γνάθοις
HP. εἰ μὴ γε πῦρ πνέουσι μυκτῆρων ἄπο.

ΧΟ. ἀλλ' ἄνδρας ἀρταμοῦσι λαίψηραῖς γνάθοις.
 ΗΡ. θηρῶν ὀρέων χόρτον, οὐχ ἵππων λέγεις.
 ΧΟ. φάτνας ἴδοις ἂν αἵμασιν πεφυρμένας.
 ΗΡ. τίνος δ' ὁ θρέψας παῖς πατρός κομπάζεται;—

(e) ποτῆρα δ' ἐν χεῖρεσσι κίσσινον λαβὼν,
 πίνει μελαίνης μητρὸς εὐζωρον μέθυ,
 ἕως ἐθέρμην' αὐτὸν ἀμφιβᾶσα φλόξ
 οἶνον· στέφει δὲ κράτα μυρσίνης κλάδοις,
 ἄμους ὕλακτων.—

(f) κἄνπερ λοχήσας αὐτὸν, ἐξ ἔδρας συθεῖς,
 μάρψω, κύκλω δὲ περιβαλὼ χερσὶν ἐμαῖν
 οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις αὐτὸν ἐξαιρήσεται
 μογοῦντα πλευρὰ, πρὶν γυναικ' ἐμοι μεθῇ.—

(g) ξμνησας ὁ μου φρένας ἤλκωσεν.
 μή ποτε γήμας
 ὤφελον οἰκεῖν μετὰ τῆσδε δόμους.

2. What case or cases do the following verbs govern :—βοηθεῖν, πείθειν, τυγχάνειν, ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, κλύειν, ἁμαρτάνειν, ἀποστερεῖν, πείθεσθαι, ἔραμαι?
3. Parse ξιγες, μολών, κατθανεῖ, ἐπεστράφη, μαραίνεται, ἀποσπασθεῖσα, δεσπόσαι, τεθνᾶσι, ἀμπετάσας, ζώης, κατόψει, ἐξελαῖ.
4. Derive νεολαία, αἰμόρραντος, παράτονος, ἄφνω, πλημυρίς, ἀπαντλεῖν, ἀντιάζειν, μουσοπόλος, ἄρδην. Give the English of all words.
5. What is the difference between κακῶς πεπραχέναι and κακῶς πεπραγέναι; φυλαττεῖν and —εσθαι; πείθειν and —εσθαι; γαμῖν and —εῖσθαι; μένω and μενῶ; κράτος and κρατός; ἀμύνω with dative and with accusative?
6. What word in Attic Greek would be used for κυχάνω? what for the masculine of κόρη? how does κτείνω supply its passive tenses?
7. What part of the verb is μάρψω in (f) of question 1?
8. Who were κόρη Δήμητρος? ἄσπονδος θεός? ψυχόπομπος?
9. Translate—

Τυδέα δ' οὐ μέμνημαι, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτι τυτθὸν ἰόντα
 Κάλλιφ', ὅτ' ἐν Θήβησιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν.
 Τῷ νῦν σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ ξείνος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσσω
 Εἰμὶ, σὺ δ' ἐν Δυκίῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῆμον ἴκωμαι.
 Ἔγχεα δ' ἀλλήλων ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δι' ὀμίλου.
 Πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ Τρῶες κλειτοὶ τ' ἐπίκουροι,
 Κτείνειν ὃν κε θεός γε πόρῃ καὶ ποσὶ κιχείω,
 Πολλοὶ δ' αὖ σοὶ Ἀχαιοὶ, ἐναίρεμεν ὃν κε δύνῃαι.
 Τεύχεα δ' ἀλλήλοισι ἐπαμείβομεν, ὄφρα καὶ οἶδε
 Γνώσιν ὅτι ξεῖνοι πατρώιοι εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι."
 Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσαντε, καθ' ἵππων αἵξαντε,
 Χεῖράς τ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην καὶ πιστώσαντο.

10. Translate—

“Ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐπίμεινον, ἀρήϊα τεύχεα δύνω
 ἢ ἴθ', ἐγὼ δὲ μέτειμι· κιχήσεσθαι δέ σ' οἶω.”
 Ὡς φάτο· τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ.
 Τὸν δ' Ἑλένη μύθοισι προσηύδα μελιχίοισιν.
 “Δᾶερ ἐμεῖο κυνὸς κακομηχάνου ὀκρυόεσσης,
 Ὡς μ' ὄφελ' ἤματι τῷ, ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ,
 Οἵχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακῇ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
 Εἰς ὄρος ἢ εἰς κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης,
 Ἐνθα με κῦμ' ἀπώερε πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι.
 Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ' ὥδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήραντο,
 Ἄνδρὸς ἔπειτ' ὤφελλόν ἀμείνουρος εἶναι ἄκοιτις,

Ὅς ἤδη νέμεσίν τε καὶ αἴσχεα πόλλ' ἀνθρώπων.
 Τούτῳ δ' οὐτ' ἄρ' νῦν φρένες ἔμπεδοι οὐτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσσω
 Ἔσσονται τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι δέω.
 Ἄλλ' ἄγε νῦν εἰσελθε καὶ ἕζο τῷδ' ἐπὶ δίφρῳ,
 Δᾶερ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν
 Εἵνεκ' ἐμεῖο κυνὸς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἄτης,
 Οἷσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόρον, ὥς καὶ ὀπίσσω
 Ἀνθρώποισι πελώμεθ' αἰοίδιμοι ἐσσομένοισιν."

11. What parts of verbs are the following :—οἶξασα, δειδιότα, ἔκτα, κичείω, ἐπέσσονται, σεβάσασατο, ἔτετμεν? Give the English of each.
12. Narrate the story of Bellerophon. From whom was he descended?
13. Translate—τέμενος καλὸν φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης — πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλεείνων — εἰκόσιν ἡματ' ἐρύξας — μὴ μ' ἀπογυνώσῃς — περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέε πόρκης — πτόλεμος ἄστν τόδ' ἀμφιδέδῃς — ἀλλ' ἄνα, μὴ τάχα ἄστν πυρὸς δηῖοιο θέρηται — ἐπίδρομον ἐπλετο τείχος — πόλλ' ἀεκαζομένη.
14. Upon what principle is πόλλ' thus accented?

French.

Three hours.

DR. DOBSON, *Examiner*.

1. Give a short sketch of the history narrated in Books 4 and 5 of the History of Charles XII.

2. Translate—

"Dans cette extrémité, le mémorable hiver de 1709, plus terrible encore sur ces frontières de l'Europe que nous ne l'avons senti en France, détruisit une partie de son armée. Charles voulait braver les saisons comme il faisait ses ennemis; il osait faire de longues marches de troupes pendant ce froid mortel; ce fut dans une de ces marches que deux mille hommes tombèrent morts de froid sous ses yeux. Les cavaliers n'avaient plus de bottes, les fantassins étaient sans souliers et presque sans habits; ils étaient réduits à se faire des chaussures de peaux de bêtes, comme ils pouvaient; souvent ils manquaient de pain. On avait été réduit à jeter presque tous les canons dans les marais et dans des rivières, faute de chevaux pour les traîner."

3. Write out 1709 in French words. Parse the following words in the passage given in question 2 :—Senti, détruisit, longues, morts, pouvaient, chevaux, marais.

4. Analyse the sentence—Ils étaient réduits à se faire des chaussures de peaux de bêtes.

Translate into French—

Do you know anything about Corsica?
 I know it is an island where Italian is spoken, and also that it belongs to France.
 Are you going to wash your hands?
 I have just washed them.
 I do not like your laughing.
 I wish that he would come.

5. Translate into English :—

"Comme à Pise, le baptistère est bâti devant l'église. Les portes de ce baptistère sont belles, dit-on comme les portes du paradis. C'est Ghiberti qui les a faites, s'il est vrai qu'un homme les ait faites, en peignant sur bronze. Le quatrième édifice manque; c'est un Campo-Santo (burying-ground). Florence, la ville du plaisir, n'a pas voulu emprunter à Pise, sa sœur ce funèbre complément d'architecture symbolique. Elle est trop jeune et trop belle pour songer à la mort. La cloche de la tour de marbre, les hymnes saints du Dôme, les prières du néophyte sur la cuve du baptistère, tout cela, s'harmonie admirablement avec les fêtes, les bals, les concerts de Florence; mais elle n'admet pas à son orchestre

les notes lugubres du Requiem ; elle écarte bien loin d'elle toutes les images qui donnent de la tristesse au cœur, qui jettent un crêpe noir sur le satin du gynécée qui arrête la coupe sur les lèvres du convive heureux."

6. Parse the following words in the above extract :—Faites, belle, s'harmonie, bals. What is the difference between un crêpe and une crêpe? between emprunter à and emprunter de?
7. How do adjectives ending in e, f, and x form the feminine? Give examples.
8. Give the feminine of the following adjectives :—épais, mauvais, gros, menteur, créateur, bénin, blanc, frais, malin.
9. What is the principal rule for the agreement of the past participle with its direct object when conjugated with avoir?
10. Translate—
 I have a number (bien) of books.
 Most men love the truth (employ la plupart.)
 I have no bread.
 Some one told me so.
 The key is in the door.
 Henry VIII. ascended the throne in 1509.
11. Translate :—
 ATHALIE.
 "Où ma juste fureur, et j'en fais vanité,
 A vengé mes parents sur ma postérité.
 J'aurais vu massacrer mon père et mon frère,
 Du haut de son palais précipiter ma mère,
 Et dans un même jour égorger à la fois
 (Quel spectacle d'horreur) quatre-vingts fils de rois ;
 Et pourquoi? pour venger je ne sais quels prophètes
 Dont elle avait puni les fureurs indiscrettes :
 Et moi, reine sans cœur, fille sans amitié,
 Esclave d'une lâche et frivole pitié,
 Je n'aurais pas du moins à cette aveugle rage
 Rendu meurtre pour meurtre, outrage pour outrage,
 Et de votre David traité tous les neveux
 Comme on traitait d'Achab les restes malheureux."
12. Give a short sketch of the plot of the tragedy of Athalie. What is the rule as to vingt and cent taking the plural termination?
13. Explain the allusion to Achab in the last line of the above passage from Athalie.
14. What are the rules for the agreement of the adjectives nu feu and demi respectively?
15. Translate into French—
 "And so the four days were spent; the men, like schoolboys on a holiday, gave themselves up to simple merriment, not forgetting, however, to wash the clothes, take in fresh water, and store up a good supply of such fruit as seemed likely to keep; until, tired with fruitless rambles after gold, which they expected to find in every bush, in spite of Yeo's warnings that none had been heard of on the island, they were fain to lounge about, full-grown babies, picking up shells and sea-fans to take home to their sweethearts, smoking agoutis out of the hollow trees, with shout and laughter, and tormenting every living thing they could come near, till not a land-crab dare look out of his hole."
 KINGSLEY'S "Westward Ho," ch. xvii.
16. Write out the present tense of the indicative mood of the verbs dire, contredire, maudire, and the present subjunctive of prévaloir.

German.

Three hours.

DR. DOBSON, Examiner.

1. Give an outline of the story of Schiller's tragedy of "The Death of Wallenstein." Who was King of Sweden at the time?

2. Translate—

"Wallenstein (steht auf, heftig bewegt).
 Zeigt einen Weg mir an aus diesem Drang,
 Hülfereiche Mächte! einen solchen zeigt mir,
 Den ich vermag zu gehen—Ich kann mich nicht,
 Wie so ein Wortheld, so ein Tugendschwätzer,
 An meinem Willen wärmen und Gedanken—
 Nicht zu dem Glück, das mir den Rücken kehrt,
 Grossthuend sagen: Geh! Ich brauch' dich nicht.
 Wenn ich nicht wirke mehr, bin ich vernichtet;
 Nicht Opfer, nicht Gefahren will ich scheu'n,
 Den letzten Schritt, den äussersten zu meiden;
 Doch eh' ich sinke in die Nichtigkeit,
 So klein aufhöre, der so gross begonnen,
 Eh' mich die Welt mit jenen Elenden
 Verwechselt, die der Tag erschafft und stürzt,
 Eh' spreche Welt und Nachwelt meinen Namen
 Mit Abscheu aus, und Friedland sei die Losung
 Für jede fluchenswerthe That."

(Act 1, s. 7.)

3. Decline Mächte, Wortheld, Namen, Glück. Give the principal parts of the verbs anzeigen, gehen, vermögen, sagen, meiden.

4. Decline—der letzter Schritt; das grosse Glück; jede fluchenswerthe That; ein solcher Weg.

5. Translate:—

"This plank is nine feet long, four feet wide, and five inches thick.
 You ought to have done it.
 They built a wall twenty feet high.
 My dog is black, that cow is red, this horse is brown, and that is chestnut.
 Although the weather was fine, we felt no inclination to walk out."

6. Give the principal rules for the use of the preposition von, instead of the genitive case.

7. Give the principal parts of the following verbs:—Sitzen, binden, frieren, fallen, geben, gefallen, rufen, schleichen.

8. Give the plurals of Axt, Beil, Maus, Fürst, Hemd, Bett, Auge, Ohr, Spital, Character. What words are used as the plurals of Lob, and Tod?

9. What is the general rule for the formation of the plural of neuter nouns substantive?

10. Translate—

Berlin, 13th May, 1878.

"Last Sunday is called "Jubilate," and never did it better deserve its name. Throughout all Germany, aye in all civilised countries, joy and exultation at the deliverance of our beloved Emperor were manifest. Even the Exchange (Börse) in Riga sent a congratulation.

Writing upon the attempt on the life of the Emperor, "The Morning Post" says: "The German Emperor is decidedly popular. His whole life has been devoted to the good of his people. The advancement of Germany has been the aim of his life. Hence it is no wonder that the people of Berlin have spared no effort to manifest their joy at his escape. Their feelings are largely shared in England; and we have no hesitation in saying, that Englishmen of all classes will rejoice over the Emperor's safety."

11. Translate—

"In ähnlicher Weise spricht sich die "Times" aus: Wir geben nur das allgemeine Gefühl aller Classen Grossbritanniens wieder, wenn wir dem Kaiser und dem deutschen Volke unsere herzlichsten Glückwünsche darbringen. Aus vielen Gründen geht das Ereigniss die englische Nation nahe an. Die Beziehungen zwischen den Herrscherfamilien Englands und Deutschlands sind bereits sehr nahe, und werden demnächst durch eine neue Verbin-

dung noch enger werden. Aber nicht von königlichen Verbindungen hängt die Sympathie Englands und Deutschlands ab. Wir theilen die Achtung und schätzen die Zuneigung des deutschen Volkes zu dem Monarchen, der die deutsche Einheit zu Stande gebracht hat. Er ist das lebende Sinnbild eines grossen nationalen Strebens, dem er zu vergnügen verstanden hat; und wir erkennen in ihm einen Patrioten, einen Krieger und einen Staatsmann, der die Dankbarkeit seiner Landsleute in edler Art erworben hat."

12. Translate—

Wallenstein.

Er ist dahin—ist Staub.

Gräfinn.

Wen meinst du denn?

Wallenstein.

Er ist der glückliche. Er hat vollendet,
Für ihn ist keine Zukunft mehr, ihm spinnt
Das Schicksal keine Tüche mehr—sein Leben
Liegt faltenlos und leuchtend ausgebreitet,
Kein dunkler Flecken blieb darin zurück,
Und Unglückbringend pocht ihm keine Stunde.
Weg ist er über Wunsch und Furcht, gehört
Nicht mehr den trüglich wankenden Planeten—
O ihm ist wohl! Wer aber weiss, was uns
Die nächste Stunde schwarz verschliert bringt!

Gräfinn.

Du sprichst von Piccolomini. Wie starb er?

Act 5, s. 3.

13. What is the meaning of the allusion to the deceptive planets?
14. What is the force of denn in asking a question, and of ver and ent in composition?
15. Translate—

They were tired of the world and its pleasures.
Her dress was on fire, and if I had not thrown water over her, she would have been
burnt to death.

Italian.

Three hours.

CHARLES H. PEARSON, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

SOAVÉ—Novelle Morali.

1. Quindi dato ordine a' suoi di rimaner nel villaggio, per dichiarar vie meglio quanto ei si beffasse di cotali fole, prese le sue armi, e fatto recar del vino, e accender buon fuoco per ristorarsi, tutto solo s'incammino al castello.

Passata la mezza notte ecco incomincia a farsi *udir* di lontano un confuso rumore di urli e di *grida*, e uno strepito orribile di catene. Villars senza punto atterrirsi pon mano all'armi e si mette in *sulle* guardie. Lo schiamazzo degli ululati e delle *grida*, e lo strascico delle catene si fa ognor più forte e più vicino. Villars con animo sempre fermo e intrepido coraggiosamente ne sta attendendo la riuscita. Quand' ecco con un fracasso, come se tutto ne *rovinasse* il castello, spalancare ei si vede le porte, ed entrare un mostruoso fantasma di enorme grandezza, tutto *coperto* di bianco, e seguito da quattro furie con *faci* funeree nelle mani.

2. Parse the words in Italics.
3. Give the rule for feminine terminations, and give instances of the exceptions.
4. Explain the different uses of "questo," "cotesto," and "quello."
5. What verbs may form their compound tenses with essere or avere; and what is the rule of use?
6. What are the rules for the agreement of the past participle—
(1) When it is used as an adjective without an auxiliary?
(2) When it is preceded by the verb essere?
(3) When it follows the verb avere?

7. Explain the derivations and meanings of "mai," " giammai," and give instances of construction that show their use.

8. Explain the use of the preposition *da*, giving instances. Translate the phrases, "I am going home." "I am going to John." "I want to set out from London this evening."

9. Translate—

Virginia.—Padre, tu cangi
In questo punto? e non più tua mi credi?
Misera me.

Virginio.—Qual ch' io ti creda, ognora,
Qual de' sua figlia ottimo padre, io t' amo.
Deh, lascia Appio, che ancor, sola una volta,
Pria chè per sempre perderla, io la stringa
Al già paterno seno. Infranto, nullo,
Ecco il mio orgoglio cade; in te di Roma
La maestà, le leggi adoro, e i numi.
Ma del paterno affetto, in me tanti anni
Stato di vita parte, in un sol giorno
Poss' io spogliarmi in un istante?

Appio.—Il cielo
Cessi, ch' io mai crudel mi mostri a segno
Che un sì dovuto affetto a error ti ascriva.
Tornato in te parli or qual dei: qual deggio
Or ti rispondo.

10. Translate into Italian—

You are in a great hurry. However, you have told me yourself, that you are not expected at Milan for a month. We will set out at ten, we will journey by night, and to-morrow you will no doubt be in time to give your betrothed lady a pleasant surprise. Meanwhile, if you wish to rest yourself, go into your room. I mean to go into the kitchen to see what they are going to give us for dinner.

Pure Mathematics.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

ALGEBRA.

1. There are $2(m + n)$ shillings in a bag. *A* puts in $a - n + 3q$ shillings and *B* takes out $a - p + n$. The bag is then shaken: after which *B* puts in $b - m + p$ and *A* takes out $b + q + m$. How many shillings are now in the bag?

2. Divide $4a^4 - 9a^2b^2 + 6ab^3 - b^4$ by $2a^2 - 3ab + b^2$.

3. Find the greatest common measure of—

$$2a^4 + 3a^3b - 2ab^3 - 3b^4 \text{ and } a^4 - 2a^3b - a^2b^2 - 2ab^3 + b^4.$$

4. Divide $a^{\frac{5}{3}} - 3a^{\frac{4}{3}} + 5a - 5a^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3a^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$ by $a - 2a^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2a^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$.

5. Find the value of $\frac{2a+x}{2a-x} + \frac{2b+x}{2b-x}$, when $x = \frac{3ab}{a+b}$.

6. Solve the equations—

$$(a) \quad \frac{8x+3}{9} + \frac{14x-29}{10x-12} = \frac{16x+19}{18}.$$

$$(b) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 4y - \frac{x+3}{4} &= 7 + \frac{3x-4y}{5} \\ 4x - \frac{8-2y}{3} &= 24\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2x+1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(c) \quad 4x^2 + 6\sqrt{4x^2 - 4x + 5} = 11 + 4x.$$

7. There are two square blocks of land, and it is found that if the number of chains in a side of each be added to the number of square chains in it, the two sums would together amount to 78: but if a rectangle were formed out of a side from each square, the number of square chains in such rectangle, augmented by the number of chains in its semiperimeter, would be 39. Find the number of chains in the sides of the original squares.
8. Expand $(1-x)^{-n}$ to four terms by the binomial theorem: and by the law you thus obtain write down the $(r+1)^{\text{th}}$ term.
9. Extract the square root of $\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{21} - 2\sqrt{3}$.
10. Investigate an expression for the sum of an infinite geometrical series. When only is this possible?
11. Given that the area of a circle varies as the square of its radius, find the radius of a circle whose area is equal to the areas of three circles whose radii are 4, 5, and 6 to three places of decimals.
12. Prove the rule for reducing a circulating decimal to a vulgar fraction.

Pure Mathematics.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

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

1. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
2. To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
3. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts; the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line.
4. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending either of the acute angles, is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle.
5. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn at right angles to the touching line, the center of the circle shall be in that line.
6. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle, and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.
7. To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
8. To describe a circle about a given equilateral and equiangular pentagon.
9. If the points of bisection of the sides of a triangle be joined, the triangle so formed shall be one-fourth of the given triangle.
10. Describe two circles of given radii which shall cut each other, and have the line between the points of section equal to a given line.

1. Reduce to its simplest form $\frac{2247}{1017} \div \frac{903}{1107} \times \frac{774}{615} \div \frac{1926}{565}$.
2. Divide 762.15 by .00325.
3. Reduce 2 ft. 4 in. to the decimal of a yard.
4. What is the tax on an income of 500 guineas at 7d. in the £? Work this by practice.
5. If a pound weight of standard gold, of 22 carats fine, be worth £46 14s. 6d., what is the value of a mohur of Bengal whose weight is 7 dwts. 23 grs. and fineness 993 in a 1000?
6. What fraction is that which when divided by its reciprocal produces $\frac{37249}{36112948454025}$?
7. What is the net income arising from £3995 invested in the 3½ per cents. at 99½; charge for commission being ½ per cent. annually?
8. I have this day paid £2180, being repayment with interest of two loans both contracted by me at one time, viz., of £1163 borrowed at 4 per cent. per annum, and £994 at 4½ per cent. per annum. How long is it since the sums were borrowed?

Mathematics—III.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

EUCLID, VI. & XI. TRIGONOMETRY. LOGARITHMS.

1. To divide a given straight line similarly to a given divided straight line, that is, into parts that shall have the same ratios to one another which the parts of the divided given straight line have.
2. Upon a given straight line to describe a rectilineal figure similar, and similarly situated, to a given rectilineal figure.
3. If two similar parallelograms have a common angle, and be similarly situated; they are about the same diameter.
4. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which likewise cuts the base; the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.
5. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines in the point of their intersection, it shall also be at right angles to the plane which passes through them, that is, to the plane in which they are.
6. If two planes which cut one another be each of them perpendicular to a third plane; their common section shall be perpendicular to the same plane.
7. The translators of Euclid have employed the word "part" in different senses in the First book and in the Fifth. State accurately what that difference is, and mention the word they have sometimes employed instead of "part" in the First book.
8. Given the base, the ratio of the sides, and the vertical angle of a triangle, construct it.
9. Define "homologous," "pyramid," "tetrahedron," "dodecahedron," and "parallelepiped."
10. Define an angular unit, and give its value in seconds.
11. Express the cosine of the sum of two angles in terms of sines and cosines of the angles themselves.
12. Given $\frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} = 2 \cos 2\theta$, find the two values of θ .

13. Show that the following equations are always true:—

$$(a) \quad \frac{\sin 2a}{\cot a} + \cos 2a = 1.$$

$$(b) \quad \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin 2a}{1 - \sin 2a}} = \tan (45^\circ + a).$$

14. Prove that if $\tan \theta : \tan \phi :: m : 1$, then shall $\sin (\theta - \phi) = \frac{m - 1}{m + 1} \sin (\theta + \phi)$.

15. In a right-angled triangle $a = 2100$, $B = 57^\circ$, find A , b , &c. to two places of decimals.

16. Wishing to know the distance of a windmill on the opposite side of a river, I fix two flagstuffs in the ground and measure the distance between them 336 yards; I then observe the angle between the first flagstaff and the mill $53^\circ 4'$, and between the second and the mill $49^\circ 10'$. What is the distance of the mill from the second flagstaff?

Natural Philosophy,

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

NEWTH'S First Book.

1. State how quantity of matter and velocity are usually measured. What is momentum? How can it be directly measured?
2. A weight of 100 lbs. hangs at rest, being suspended from a knot in a string, whose ends are fastened at two points in a horizontal line 10 feet from each other. The parts of the string between the knot and the points are 6 and 8 feet. Find the tension of each part.
Forces of 2, 4, 5, 8 lbs. respectively act along the straight lines drawn from the centre of a square to the angular points taken in order; find the value of their resultant.
4. Find the centre of gravity of a circular disc, radius 60 feet, out of which another circular disc, radius 15 feet, has been cut, so as that the two discs have a common tangent. Given that the area of a circle varies as the square of its radius.
5. A fraudulent purchaser of gold dust professes to give £4 an ounce; but using a balance of unequal arms he gains 5 shillings on every ounce. At which end did he weigh the gold? What was the ratio of the two arms?
6. A winch, whose arm is 2 feet long, turns a toothed wheel (teeth very small, 60 in number), which, being in contact with another toothed wheel, turns by its means an axle at its centre, whose radius is 3 feet. With this apparatus a man by exerting a force of 10 lbs. raises a weight of 100 lbs. Find the number of teeth in the larger wheel.
7. Distinguish between the three systems of pulleys, and mention which system gains and which loses by the pulleys having weight.
8. At the surface of a certain planet a falling body passed through 77 feet in its fourth second from rest. What was the force of gravity there?
9. A body falling from rest is observed to move over 80 feet and 112 feet respectively in two consecutive seconds: find the time from rest at the end of these seconds, and the accelerating force.
10. If two bodies of unequal weights are connected by a string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley, investigate the accelerating force.
11. A square $ABCD$ is placed in a liquid with its plane vertical, and the side AB ($= 14$ feet) horizontal and fixed. When the square is below AB the fluid pressure on it is twice what it would be if the square were turned round so as to be above AB . Find the depth of AB below the surface.

12. A piece of wood weighs 3 ounces; a weight of 2 ounces will just keep the wood totally immersed: find the specific gravity.
13. Describe the Common Pump.
14. Describe the Common Barometer.

Drawing.

H. HUNTER, *Esq.*, Examiner.

FROM THE CAST OR MODEL.

Three hours.

Sketch the plaster cast given, the size of the original. The whole must be outlined, and a portion to be shaded, to show the candidate's knowledge and power of finishing.

PERSPECTIVE.

Two hours.

The following problems are to be drawn to the scale given, leaving all lines showing the methods of delineation.

1. A case of shelves is placed against a wall exactly opposite the spectator, the front being parallel to the "picture plane" and 2 feet within it. The case is 8 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, and has three shelves placed at equal distances in the height. The thickness of the wood is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Height of the eye 5 feet; distance 10 feet.
2.
 - (1.) Draw a cube of 4 feet, one side touching the 'transparent plane' 5 feet to the left of 'centre,' and 'distance' 8 feet. 'Horizontal line' 7 feet above 'ground plane.'
 - (2.) On the centre of its upper surface represent another cube of 2 feet, having its sides parallel to those of the larger one.
 - (3.) On the face of the large cube describe a circle touching the four sides of the square, and put the same into perspective on the receding vertical surface of the cube.
3. A horizontal square of 3 feet, one of its angles touching the 'picture plane' 5 feet below the eye and 2 feet to the right of the spectator, the two nearest sides receding at equal angles from the plane; distance 6 feet.

FROM THE FLAT.

Two hours.

Make a copy of the outline drawing given, the same size as the original, but without using any means of measurement.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 18th April, 1877.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, 1878.

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 1878.

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:—

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. English. | 8. The Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics and Mechanics. |
| 2. Latin. | 9. The Elements of Chemistry. |
| 3. Greek. | 10. Zoology and Botany. |
| 4. French. | 11. Geology. |
| 5. German. | 12. Drawing. |
| 6. Italian. | 13. Music. |
| 7. Pure Mathematics. | |

SCHEME of Examination for the Year 1878.

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 Richard II.*, and will be required to write a short original Composition, or a Report founded upon some abstract of facts furnished to him. Books recommended: *Richard II.*, (Clarendon Press Series); *Abbott's How to Parse*, (Seeley & Co.) *History.*—History of England, from the accession of James I. to the Peace of Nimeguen. 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 VII.*, *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, *Alcestis*. Homer's *Iliad*, Book VI. 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 4 and 5; Racine, *Athalie*. 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.—Soavé's *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.

		Full Marks obtainable.
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
		Marks.
Standard for First Class		2350
Standard for Second Class		1900
Standard for Third Class		1350