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1868.

T A S M A N I A.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF EXAMINERS FOR 1867.

Laid upon the Table by Sir R. Dry, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
August 11, 1868.



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 20th June, 1867.*

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

DOUGLAS EDWARD STEWART, and
CHARLES HENRY CRESWELL.

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations dated 2nd August, 1866.

By Order of the Council,

W. NAIRN, *President.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS FOR EXHIBITIONS.

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

The Examination occupied four days, commencing on the 11th instant. It embraced eight subjects, to which the same values were assigned as at the two last Examinations.

Sixteen boys offered themselves as competitors: two of them underwent the same examination at Launceston simultaneously with the rest, under the superintendence of Mr. Burgess, their work being forwarded to the Examiners from day to day.

The following remarks on the several subjects will describe the work of the competitors as estimated by the Examiner whose initials are attached, each Examiner having undertaken four subjects. The results are exhibited in detail in the annexed Table.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Stewart first, with an admirable paper. Green an excellent second. Giblin, Quick, Creswell, Hull, Burgess following in order with considerably over half-marks. The spelling throughout the Examination has been generally good.—F.H.

FRENCH.—Hull first, beating Creswell by one mark and Stewart by six, each of them gaining more than 70 *per cent.* Green's translations were good: none of the rest deserve special mention.—F.H.

LATIN.—Stewart did by far the best work in this subject. Hull answered very fairly, Green and Roe pretty well. No boy, however, showed a thorough knowledge of the accidence, or answered the elementary questions accurately; nor was any one able to translate an easy piece of English into Latin.—A.D.

GREEK.—Only eight attempted this subject, and the work of five was of very little value. Stewart and Green had prepared carefully the book prescribed, and showed some knowledge of the grammar. The failure of the rest arose from ignorance of the first elements of the language.—A.D.

GEOGRAPHY.—Many answered well in this subject. The work of Hull, Charles W. Butler, and Maxwell was very good.—A.D.

HISTORY.—Stewart answered nearly every question well. Green's work was generally good, as was Creswell's. Maxwell and Charles W. Butler answered very fairly. The rest showed that they had taken little pains in preparing the books prescribed. Some failed to answer a single question about Sacred History.—A.D.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.—Stewart's work excellent. He obtained within 25 of full marks (200). Creswell a good second. None of the others reached half marks. Much of the work of several candidates lost in value by the answers alone being sent in without any symptom of the processes by which they were arrived at.—F.H.

EUCLID.—Stewart first, Creswell second. The former with a little over, the latter a little under, three-fourths marks. None of the rest reached half marks. More practice seems requisite in writing out propositions. The frequent confusion of cause and effect, and the repeated substitution of "and" for "therefore," often rendering reasoning, otherwise correct, almost valueless.—F.H.

We have much pleasure in recommending Douglas E. Stewart and C. H. Creswell for Exhibitions. Both are, in our opinion, well deserving of the honor, and the former has distinguished himself by obtaining a number of marks considerably larger than the highest obtained heretofore.

Three others, William P. Green, W. D. Hull, and Charles W. Butler, have obtained the number of marks which has been fixed by the Council as a standard of honorable distinction.

This Exhibition presents some noteworthy features. The number of boys examined is much larger than at the two last Examinations. Five Schools in various places were represented, whereas last year the boys examined were from the High School or Hutchins School only. These circumstances show that the rivalry stimulated by this Examination is extended throughout the country, and that the influence exercised by it is wide as well as deep.

The attainments of the foremost boy this year exceed those of the most successful competitor at any former Examination, and reflect great credit on the establishment to which he owes his training. We regard this circumstance as the most gratifying feature of this year's Examination. Our satisfaction is qualified by the consideration that the attainments of the other competitors, though they are in advance of the work of last year, are a little inferior to those of the boys who competed in several preceding years. But, comparing the present attainments of competitors with the results obtained when the Exhibitions were first established, we believe that better books are now used in Tasmanian Schools, and that boys are taught, and learn, more diligently and more accurately than was the case in former years. A few Schools, and those the most important ones, are affected directly by the stimulus continually afforded, and the general work of education throughout the whole community is indirectly promoted in no slight degree.

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

Hobart Town, 18th June, 1867.

TABULATED RESULTS.

No.	NAME.	AGE.		SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	English	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic	Euclid.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
		yrs.	mts.			Language.				and Algebra.				
				[Maximum No. of Marks.....		200	100	150	150	200	100	150	150	1200
1.	Stewart, Douglas E.	13	6	Horton College, Ross	W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A.	160	74	104	72	176	78	96	133	893
2.	Creswell, C. H.	13	1	Collegiate School, Hobart Town	A. Ireland, Esq.	113	79	53	—	122	71	100	82	620
3.	Green, William Paul	13	7	Church Grammar School, Launceston	Rev. W. A. Broöke	140	54	67	49	24	25	73	83	515
4.	Hull, William Denison	12	4	Hutchins School, Hobart Town	Rev. J. R. Buckland	112	80	81	—	19	7	119	46	464
5.	Butler, Charles William	12	9	Ditto	Ditto	86	41	15	—	69	20	110	70	411

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Tuesday, 11th June, 1867. 9:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

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

1. Multiply one hundred and fifty thousand and seventeen by four thousand and fifty, and state your answer in words.
2. Find a fourth, a sixth, and an eleventh of a field of 17 acres.
3. How often will a hoop 2 feet 3 inches in circumference revolve in rolling 3 miles?
4. Add $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{2}{3}$: divide this sum by $46\frac{1}{3}$, and subtract $\frac{1}{4}$ from the result.
5. A, B, and C are three pipes which would fill a tank in 4, 6, and 8 hours respectively. In what time would they fill it if all running together?
6. Reduce 17 lbs. 6 ozs. and 3 cwt. 1 qr. to the decimal of 1 lb.
7. If 300 men could do a piece of work in 2·4 days, how many would do $\frac{1}{3}$ of the same work in 12 days?
8. Simplify $1 - \{1 - (1 - 4x)\} + \{2x - (3 - 5x)\} - \{2 - (-4 + 5x)\}$
 Explain the terms coefficient, index, positive and negative sign. What is the result of $a + b - (a - b)$, and why?
9. Add together $(a^2 - b^2) + (a - b)^2 - (a + b)^2$.
 If $a + b = 16$, the value of a being 10, and of b 6, prove that $(a + b)^2 = 16^2$.
10. Divide $a^3 - b^3$ by $a^2 + ab + b^2$.
 Multiply the quotient by $\sqrt[4]{a^4 + b^4 + 4ab^3 + 6a^2b^2 + 4a^3b}$.
11. Solve the equations—

$$x + \frac{1}{3}(14 - x) = \frac{1}{2}(21 - x);$$

$$\frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{6}{x} = \frac{3}{4};$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x - \frac{y - 3}{5} &= 4 \\ 3y + \frac{x - 2}{3} &= 9 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{x}{x + 1} + \frac{x + 1}{x} = \frac{13}{6}$$
12. A and B together can reap a field in 6 days, which A alone could reap in 8 days, in what time could B alone do it?
13. At what time between 5 and 6 o'clock will the hour and minute hands of a watch be exactly together?
14. There are two numbers one of which is three-fourths of the other, and the difference of their squares is 63; find them.

LATIN.

Tuesday, 11th June, 1867. 2 to 5 P.M.

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Decline tu, qui, dies, mare, and the 1 fut. indic. of *audeo*, *sumo*, *pereo*, and *prosum*.
2. Write all the participles of the following verbs:—*sum*, *possum*, *prodeo*, *cado*, *cædo*, *cogo*, *do*, *miror*.
3. Translate into English:—

In omni Gallia eorum hominum, qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore, genera sunt duo; nam plebes pæne servorum habetur loco, quæ per se nihil audet, et nullo adhibetur consilio. Plerique, quum aut ære alieno aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuria potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus: in hos eadem omnia sunt jura, quæ dominis in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est Druidum, alterum equitum. Illi rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, religiones interpretantur. Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinæ causa concurrat, magnoque ii sunt apud eos honore. Nam fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt; et, si quod est admissum facinus, si cædes facta, si de hereditate, si de finibus controversia est, iidem decernunt; præmia pœnasque constituunt: si qui aut privatus aut populus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdiciunt. Hæc pœna apud eos est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, ii numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur: ab iis omnes discedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur.

Sunt item, quæ appellantur alces. Harum est consimilis capreis figura et varietas pellium; sed magnitudine paulo antecedunt, mutilæque sunt cornibus, et crura sine nodis articulisque habent: neque quietis causa procumbunt, neque, si quo afflictæ casu conciderunt, erigere sese aut sublevare possunt. His sunt arbores pro cubilibus: ad eas se applicant, atque ita, paulum modo reclinatæ, quietem capiunt: quarum ex vestigiis quum est animadversum a venatoribus, quo se recipere consuerint, omnes eo loco aut ab radicibus subruunt, aut accidunt arbores, tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur. Huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, infirmas arbores pondere affligunt, atque una ipsæ concidunt.

Parse dicant, stetit, jura, accidunt.

4. Translate into English:—

Egredior (sive illud erat sine funere ferri)
 Squalidus immissis hirta per ora comis.
 Illa dolore amens tenebris narratur obortis
 Semianimis media procubuisse domo;
 Utque resurrexit fœdatis pulvere turpi
 Crinibus, et gelida membra levavit humo:
 Se modo, desertos modo deplorasse Penates,
 Nomen et erepti sæpe vocasse viri;
 Nec gemuisse minus, quam si natæve meumve
 Vidisset structos corpus habere rogos;
 Et voluisse mori, moriendo ponere sensus,
 Respectuque tamen non periisse mei.
 Vivat, et absentem, quoniam sic fata tulerunt,
 Vivat, et auxilio sublevet usque suo!

Point out anything remarkable in the prosody of the fourth line, and in the syntax of the last couplet.

Parse *ferri*, *resurrexit*, *erepti*.

5. Translate into English:—

Nec stirps prima fui, genito sum fratre creatus,
 Qui tribus ante quater mensibus ortus erat.
 Lucifer amborum natalibus affuit idem;
 Una celebrata est per duo liba dies.
 Hæc est armiferæ festis de quinque Minervæ,
 Quæ fieri pugna prima cruenta solet.
 Protinus excolimur teneri, curaue parentis
 Imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte viros.

Explain the allusions in the fourth and two following lines.

6. Translate and explain the following passages :—

“Quique locus curvæ nomina falcis habet.”

“Nec titulus minio, nec cedro charta notetur,
Candida nec nigra cornua fronte feras.”

“Postque meos ortus Pisæa vinctus oliva
Abstulerat decies præmia victor equus.”

7. Give the modern names of Lutetia, Agendicum, Durocortorum, Arduenna Silva; and the Latin names of the rivers Scheldt, Meuse, Po, and Rhone.

Translate into Latin :—

All things are learnt easily, if you take as much time as is needful, and have one who can teach faithfully, and yourself know how to learn.

The Ædui send ambassadors to ask assistance. “They had,” they said, “done such good services to the Roman people at every period, that their children ought not to have been taken from them almost within sight of our army.”

EUCLID.

Wednesday, 12th June, 1867. 9·30 A.M. to 12·30 P.M.

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

N.B.—In writing out the propositions attention must be paid to punctuation, spelling, and handwriting; and no symbols or abbreviations may be used.

1. Define a right line, a plane superficies, an acute angle, a circle, a segment of a circle, an oblong, a trapezium, a postulate, and equal magnitudes.
2. If two angles of a triangle be equal to each other, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to, the equal angles shall be equal to one another.
3. To bisect a given rectilineal angle, that is, to divide it into two equal parts.
4. To draw a right line perpendicular to a given right line of an unlimited length, from a given point without it.
5. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two right lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
6. If a right line falling on two other right lines make the alternate angles equal to each other, these two right lines shall be parallel.
7. If the side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles, and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles. What is the first corollary to this proposition?
8. Parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to each other.
9. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to each other.
10. *Enunciate* Proposition 47, and *prove* Proposition 48.
11. In a right-angled triangle the sides which contain the right angle are 3 feet and 4 feet long respectively, what is the length of the subtending side?
12. If three right lines cut each other in one point, (1) how many angles, and (2) how many right angles do they make? What are these two last questions called?

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, 12th June, 1867. 2 to 5 P.M.

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner*.

1. Name the zones : give the breadth of each in degrees.
2. Explain the following terms :—oasis, estuary, basin, watershed, delta, longitude.
3. Give the principal rivers which drain the southern slope of Europe, and the seas into which they severally flow. Which is the more rapid river, the Rhine or the Volga, and why ?
4. Name the four most populous towns in England, France, Belgium, and Italy, respectively, stating the situation of each.
5. Name the British possessions in North America, and Oceania.
6. Give, in the order of their importance, the four chief manufacturing towns in England, specifying the principal manufacture in each.
7. From what countries does England import raw silk, silk goods, wool, wheat, timber, gold, silver, flax, and hides, respectively ?
8. Where are the following places, and for what are they severally famous in history :—St. Helena, Inkerman, Bannockburn, Mecca, Trafalgar, Acre, Leipsic, Jena, and Blenheim ?
9. Name the principal ports, and the two largest cities, in the United States.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.

Thursday, 13th June, 1867. 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

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

1. Passage to be written from dictation.
2. Explain the terms, parts of speech, proper, common, abstract nouns, class and collective nouns, giving an example of each.
3. Mention the different kinds of pronouns with their respective uses. Give the possessive forms of I, we, Thomas, Anchises, Felix, and quietness, science, and prudence, when the term "for the sake" is used.
4. What is meant by auxiliary and what by irregular verbs ? Give three examples of each. Give the past tense and complete participle of ride, write, see, lie, saw, awake, begin, eat, drink, do ; using the words "I have" before the participle in each case.
5. Give the derivation of the following words :—bliss, father, smith, weft ; the diminutives of dear, brook, lamb, man ; and the names of the young of hare, salmon, deer, fox, eagle, swan.
6. Form adjectives (two of each) with the following affixes :— -fold, -ish, -some, -ous, -que : from what sources are these affixes derived ? Give the superlative degree of many, forward, old, shy, like ; also two or more adjectives which admit of no superlative.
7. Point out the Latin derivatives, and explain the words in *italics* in the following passage, parsing the last line :—

"Canst thou, O partial sleep ! give thy repose
 To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude ;
 And, in the calmest and *most stillest* night,
 With all appliances and means *to boot*,
 Deny it to a king ? Then happy *low lie down* !
 Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown !"

Who was the author of these lines, and who the supposed speaker ? What do you understand by "poetical license ?" Give an instance in the above.
8. How do you account for the number of foreign words in the English language ? Which form do you prefer in the following words :—honour, labour, governour, or honor, labor, governor ? Give your reason. Mention any French words used in our common conversation without alteration in form.

Passage for Dictation.

"It was impossible that a plot which had so many ramifications should long remain entirely concealed. Enough reached the ears of the Nabob to arouse his suspicions. But he was soon quieted by the fictions and artifices which the inventive genius of Omichund produced with miraculous readiness. All was going well; the plot was nearly ripe; when Clive learned that Omichund was likely to play false. The artful Bengalee had been promised a liberal compensation for all that he had lost at Calcutta. But this would not satisfy him. His services had been great. He held the thread of the whole intrigue."

GREEK.

Thursday, 13th June, 1867. 2 to 5 P.M.

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Decline οὔτος, τεῖχος, the tense ἐλεξα, and the præs. indic. of εἰμί, and εἶμι.
2. Shew how the several conjugations of verbs are distinguished.
3. Give the 3 sing. 1 aor. indic. act., and the 1 plur. 1 aor. indic. pass., of the verbs πείθω, σπείρω, τιμάω, φέρω, and δίδωμι.
4. Translate into English—

(1.) Ἀπαν δὲ τὸ μέσον τῶν τευχῶν ἦσαν στάδιοι τρεῖς· καὶ παρελθεῖν οὐκ ἦν βίβη· ἦν γὰρ ἡ πάροδος στενὴ καὶ τὰ τεῖχη εἰς τὴν θάλατταν καθήκοντα, ὑπερθεῖν δ' ἦσαν πέτραι ἡλίβατοι· ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς τεύχεσιν ἀμφοτέροις ἐφειστήκεσαν πύλαι.

(2.) Νῦν δέεται Κύρος ἔπεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ· ἐγὼ οὖν φημι ὑμᾶς χρῆναι διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι ὅτι οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἀποκρινοῦνται Κύρῳ. Ἦν μὲν γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἔπεσθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἰτιοὶ εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ διαβαίνειν, καὶ ὡς προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται Κύρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ' εἶ τις καὶ ἄλλος· ἦν δ' ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἄπμην μὲν ἅπαντες εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, ὑμῖν δὲ ὡς μόνοις πειθόμενοις πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ εἰς λοχαγίας, καὶ ἄλλου οὔτινος ἂν δέσθε οἶδα ὅτι ὡς φίλοι τεύξεσθε Κύρου.

(3.) Διφθέρας ἃς εἶχον στεγάσματα ἐπίμπλασαν χόρτου κούφου, εἶτα συνῆγον καὶ συνέσπων, ὡς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ· ἐπὶ τούτων διέβαινον καὶ ἐλάμβανον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, οἶνόν τε ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου πεποιημένον τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνικος καὶ σίτον μελίνης· τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πλεῖστον.

(4.) Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἴστε ὅτι ποιεῖτε. Εἰ γὰρ τινα ἀλλήλοις μάχην συνάψετε, νομίζετε ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐμέ τε κατακεκόψεσθαι καὶ ὑμᾶς οὐ πολὺ ἐμοῦ ὕστερον· κακῶς γὰρ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἐχόντων πάντες οὗτοι οὓς ὁράτε βάρβαροι πολεμώτεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ ὄντων. Ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κλέαρχος ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο· καὶ πανσάμενοι ἀμφοτέροι κατὰ χώραν ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα.

(5.) Πρὸς ταῦτα Κύρος εἶπε τοῖς παροῦσιν, Ὁ μὲν ἀνὴρ τοιαῦτα μὲν πεποίηκε, τοιαῦτα δὲ λέγει· ὑμῶν δὲ σὺ πρῶτος, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἀπόφηναι γνώμην ὅτι σοι δοκεῖ.

5. In (1) parse ἐφειστήκεσαν. In (2) parse ἀποκρινοῦνται. In (4) parse ἔθεντο. In (5) parse ἀπόφηναι. Also, parse ἀποφῆναι, and ἀποφῆναι.
6. Translate into Greek—

The king of the Persians besieged this city.

The general crossed the river with a few horsemen.

During the rest of the day the Scythians were marching, and the Medes were following.

FRENCH.

Friday, 14th June, 1867. 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

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

1. Translate into English :—

(1.) Le roi de Rome applaudit au zèle qu'il fait paraître ; et dès qu'il est instruit de sa naissance, il le conduit aux légions sabines qui formaient l'aile gauche de son armée ; Sabins, leur dit-il, voici un héros de plus qui veut combattre sous vos enseignes. Ce jeune guerrier a des droits à votre amour ; il est du sang de vos princes ; c'est le fils de Pompilius.

(2.) Parvenu jusqu'au camp des Campaniens, il y pénètre. Quelle est son indignation, en entrant sous des tentes magnifiques, où brûlent les plus doux parfums, où se trouvent des bains et des lits, où l'on a rassemblé toutes les inventions, tous les raffinements de la mollesse des villes ! Il voit ici des jeux publics où les chefs Campaniens vont passer les nuits à s'arracher leur or, à perdre leur fortune, leur repos, et souvent l'honneur ; partout enfin l'indigne mollesse, la pernicieuse oisiveté, et la dégoûtante débauche.

2. Write the following words as they are pronounced :—brûlent, trouvent, souvent ; and the following as they should be read :—"il voit ici des jeux publics où les chefs." Distinguish between a, à ; ou, où. Parse parvenu, voit, vont, giving the present and future tense, infinitive mood, and past participle of each. Who was Numa ? What was the Roman name of France ? Why should a Frenchman take an interest in the ancient history of Rome ?
3. Translate into French :—"Friday, June 14th, 1867." "How old are you ?" "What day of the month is it ?" "The poor little boy is hungry." Give the first six French cardinal and ordinal numbers. How are any of them used in expressing the day of the month ?

4. Translate—

Romulus reconnaît ses droits. On apporte l'urne des sorts, et l'on voit s'avancer, pour avoir part au butin, les différents chefs de l'armée ; semblables à une meute courageuse qui vient de forcer un jeune cerf, elle respecte sa victime tant que son maître est auprès d'elle ; mais, l'œil ardent, la gueule béante, elle attend qu'on la lui livre, en haletant de fatigue et de joie.

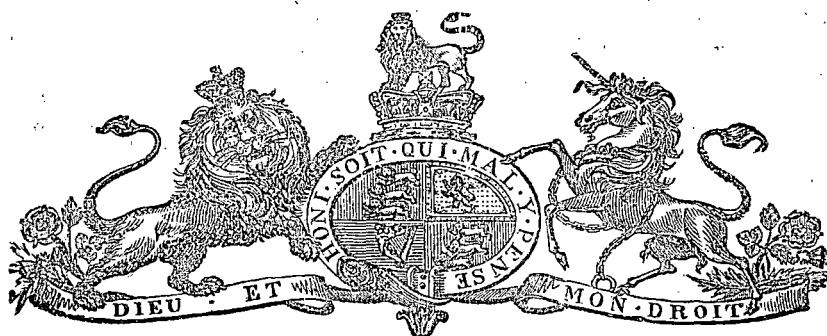
5. Write the plural form of the following words :—cerf, œil, travail, troupeau : the singular of vieux, chevaux, cieux, bras ; and the past participle of reconnaître, vaincre, suivre, and venir.
6. Give the names and forms of the French accents : use them in translating into French the passage—"Tatius, taken up with his new scheme, runs to ask-back from the priests of Jupiter his old arms, which he had consecrated to the god. He sees-them-again, he touches them once-more with the same transports which he used-to-feel in his youth."
7. Supply any defects in the words, garçon, leçon, façon, etc, meme, tete-a-tete.

HISTORY.

Friday, 14th June, 1867. 2 to 5 P.M.

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Relate the insurrection of Korah, the death of Samson, and the rejection of Saul.
2. Give some account of the following persons :—Balaam, Abimelech, Micah, Barak, Shimei, Ahithophel, Mephibosheth, Ishbosheth, and Adonijah.
3. State some particulars of the Battle of the Lake Trasimene, the Capture of Syracuse, the Battle of Magnesia, and the death of Hannibal.
4. Who were the Curule Magistrates ? Give the gradation of public offices at Rome under the Republic. At what age could a Roman citizen be a candidate for the several offices ?
5. How were the 'nobles' distinguished from the 'ignobles' ? Who was termed 'novus homo' ?
6. Give a short account of the life and character of M. Porcius Cato.
7. Write some particulars about the following persons :—Hampden, Strafford, Algernon Sidney, Blake, and Jeffreys.
8. What were the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, Pride's Purge, the Rye-house Plot, and the Cabal ?
9. Give a short account of the battles of Dunbar, Worcester, and Sedgemoor.
10. Give the dates of the following events :—The dedication of Solomon's Temple, the Siege of Saguntum, the destruction of Carthage, the death of Charles I., and the abdication of James II.



*Board of Education, Hobart Town,
2nd July, 1867.*

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:—

WILLIAM REILLY, Central School, Hobart Town.
GEORGE W. WATERHOUSE, ditto, ditto.
JAMES W. TIBBS, Goulbourn-street Public School, ditto.
GEORGE N. SNOWDEN, Battery Point ditto, ditto.
JAMES EDWD. DIX, Elizabeth-street ditto, Launceston.
GEORGE JOHNSTON, Sandy Bay ditto.

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 instant, at such Superior School as may be named by the Parent, and be approved by the Board.

By Order of the Board,

T. STEPHENS, *Acting Secretary.*

TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

27th June, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

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

The Examination commenced on the 24th instant, and occupied eighteen hours. The number of competitors was thirty-seven, of whom ten underwent the same examination at Launceston, under the superintendence of Mr. Burgess.

The annexed Table of Marks will show the detailed result of the Examination.

We subjoin our remarks respecting the several subjects:—

READING, DICTATION, AND PENMANSHIP. *J. R. Buckland, Examiner.*—The reading was on the whole very good, the enunciation clear, the emphasis and pronunciation good. Reilly, Harley, Snowden, Dix, and Mason got full marks for their reading, and several others nearly full marks. In the penmanship there was a very great difference, but of course one cannot expect the handwriting of boys under 13 to be formed. Clarke, Davie, Reilly, Aldred, and Hall were the best writers. The dictation was exceedingly well done by the majority of the Candidates, which shows that the bad spelling in the answers on Geography was in a great measure the result of carelessness; and I wish to remind the Candidates of the great importance of correct spelling.

GEOGRAPHY. *J. R. Buckland, Examiner.*—I was disappointed with the answering in this subject. There was a general want of accuracy, and great carelessness in spelling, by the majority of the candidates,—only five succeeded in getting half the marks. The papers of Tibbs, Reilly, Waterhouse, Snowden, and Johnston (Sandy Bay) were by far the best.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE. *J. R. Buckland, Examiner.*—This paper was generally well done, and showed that the subject is well taught in the Schools and is understood by the pupils. The Candidates from the Launceston Schools understood the parsing and analysis better than the others, but none of the answers to these questions were quite correct. The question about the use of “shall and will” was not attempted by the majority of the Candidates. The papers of Waterhouse, Dix, Tibbs, Reilly, Williams, Mullaney, and Davie deserve special notice.

HISTORY. *R. D. Harris, Examiner.*—The results of this examination establish the advantage of setting a definite period of History to be prepared by Candidates. Several of the boys answered in a manner which showed that they had acquired a very good knowledge of the leading facts of the prescribed period of English History. Reilly’s papers were remarkably good,—they manifested great intelligence as well as unusual power of memory: he obtained very nearly full marks. Waterhouse passed a very satisfactory examination in this subject. Hallam, Tibbs, and Snowden deserve creditable mention.

ARITHMETIC. *R. D. Harris, Examiner.*—The work in this subject is remarkably good with only three or four exceptions. No less than twenty-four of the Candidates have obtained upwards of half marks: of these I would specify as deserving great credit G. Johnston (Sandy Bay), Snowden, Tibbs, Lucas, Waterhouse, and Dobbie. G. Johnston (Sandy Bay) obtained full marks up to the last question. The point in which there appeared to be the most deficiency was in the management of fractional remainders. Question 10 was worked in a cumbrous manner by some who obtained the right answer; few seemed aware of the advantage of finding the least common denominator.

ALGEBRA AND EUCLID. *R. D. Harris, Examiner.*—The last two years have shown a great improvement in Algebra. With regard to Euclid I have found it desirable practically to limit the examination to the first twenty propositions, and I should recommend that the subject be so limited in the scheme of examination hereafter. In Algebra Aldred got full marks, G. Johnston (Sandy Bay), nearly so; fourteen of the other boys obtained four-fifths of the marks attainable in that portion of the paper. In Euclid Waterhouse and Reilly wrote out their work in a manner which pleased me very much. These two did well in both parts of the paper, so too did W. J. Taylor, Dix, and Dooley, but the latter two omitted the figures of Euclid, and lost marks by the omission.

We recommend for Exhibitions Reilly, Waterhouse, Tibbs, Snowden, Dix, and Geo. Johnston (Sandy Bay).

The results of this Examination are highly satisfactory. The Candidate at the head of the list has obtained upwards of 900 marks, and the next two upwards of 800, as was the case last year. But the work of the rest of the Candidates shows a marked improvement on the results of last year; the three other successful Candidates having each obtained upwards of 700 marks, and no less than nine of the others having reached the required standard of qualification for an Exhibition. The number of competitors was the same as last year.

We beg to suggest that in the scheme for next year Dictation be reduced to its original standard, namely 50 marks; and that Algebra and Euclid be raised to the previous standard, namely 150 marks.

JOHN R. BUCKLAND, *B.A.*

R. D. HARRIS, *M.A.*

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Reading.	Dictation.	Pennmanship.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.	TOTAL.
		Yrs. mths.	[Maximum Number of Marks—		50	100	50	250	200	200	250	100	1200
1	Reilly, William A....	11 3	Central School	P. Canaway ..	50	96	40	144	132	193	181	68	904
2	Waterhouse, Geo. W.	11 3	Ditto	Ditto	26	81	35	137	142	151	209	87	868
3	Tibbs, Jas. Wm.	11 8	Goulbourn-street ..	W.J.J.Reynolds	48	100	25	159	139	109	213	50	843
4	Snowden, George N..	11 11	Battery Point	J. Rule	50	84	20	127	110	107	227	73	798
5	Dix, James Edward..	12 2	Elizabeth-st., Launceston	R. Leach	50	98	16	109	141	94	189	74	771
6	Johnston, George....	11 10	Sandy Bay.....	J. M'Creary ..	25	76	20	125	85	82	239	65	717
7	Aldred, Frederick G..	12 2	Trinity Hill	W. Johnston ..	44	86	40	101	110	73	179	72	705
8	Dobbie, Edward D....	10 4	Battery Point	J. Rule	48	92	25	73	103	90	209	58	698
9	Lucas, William J....	11 11	Ditto	Ditto	30	76	30	119	85	92	212	53	697
10	Richardson, Chas. H.	10 3	Central School	P. Canaway ..	35	84	20	101	107	92	167	62	668
11	Clarke, William H. .	12 3	Battery Point	J. Rule	42	98	45	67	78	97	187	48	662
12	Mason, Edward	11 9	Elizabeth-st., Launceston	R. Leach	50	86	25	109	115	43	163	65	656
13	Dooley, James	11 8	Ditto	Ditto	30	94	25	78	113	45	172	69	626
14	Harley, Alex. J.....	12 11	Battery Point	J. Rule	50	80	30	103	79	87	139	53	621
15	Taylor, Walter J....	11 7	New Town.....	S. Hughes	24	77	25	71	91	52	177	85	602
16	Davie, George R.	12 9	Trinity Hill	W. Johnston ..	45	96	50	91	117	98	71	21	589
17	Hallam, John C.	12 4	Battery Point	J. Rule	40	72	15	100	84	111	131	30	583
18	Mullaney, Patrick J..	12 4	Margaret-st., Launceston	A. Roper.	45	86	25	81	120	59	144	18	578
19	Lovett, Henry C. ...	11 4	New Town.....	S. Hughes	30	96	25	85	91	70	114	47	558
20	Kellaway, Thomas D.	12 1	Ditto	Ditto	30	84	20	55	82	62	167	55	555
21	Williams, Fred. T. .	11 8	Elizabeth-st., Launceston	R. Leach	20	84	35	96	123	63	100	31	552
22	Johnston, George	11 9	Ditto	Ditto	25	76	15	80	98	77	114	48	533
23	Clayton, Louis	11 5	Ditto	Ditto	35	74	20	54	112	30	150	53	528
24	D'Emden, George E.	11 9	Trinity Hill	W. Johnston ..	30	76	15	73	99	42	161	25	521
25	Fisher, William.....	11 5	Sandy Bay.....	J. M'Creary..	30	56	25	55	49	59	194	43	511
26	Hall, Edwin	12 6	New Town.....	S. Hughes.....	30	85	40	42	84	34	148	38	501

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

GEOGRAPHY.

Monday, 24th June, 1867. 9-30 to 12-30.

Rev. J. R. BUCKLAND, Examiner.

1. What is the difference between Physical and Political Geography? Mention a Physical fact, and a Political fact, about Tasmania.
2. Define the equator, a zone, river, creek, estuary, strait, delta, isthmus, cape, peninsula; and explain what is meant by the basin, bed, right and left banks of a river.
3. State the length of coast line of Europe, Asia, and Africa. What advantage has Europe over Asia and Africa in this respect with regard to commerce.
4. Name the British Possessions in Europe, Asia, and America.
5. Write down the names of the Australasian Colonies, and their chief towns.
6. Mention the principal seaport towns of England, France, and Spain, distinguishing the naval ports from the commercial.
7. Describe as accurately as you can the situation of the following places, and state for what each is remarkable :—Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Culloden, Cork, Lyons, Cologne, Waterloo, Antwerp, Sevastopol, Trafalgar, Quito, Valparaiso, New Orleans.

8. Mention the principal rivers of Asia, and state through what countries and into what seas each of them runs.
9. Mention the principal lakes of North America. Which two lakes are connected by the River and Falls of Niagara.
10. Where are the following mountain chains? Mention, where you can, the highest mountain in each:—The Alps, Pyrenees, Himalayas, Rocky Mountains, Alleghany Mountains, Andes?
11. What countries produce the largest amount of the following minerals:—Gold, iron, tin, coal, silver, copper, quicksilver?
12. Through what parts of the sea would you pass on a voyage from London to Odessa, and from Calcutta to Japan?

HISTORY.

Monday, 24th June, 1867. 2 to 5 P.M.

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

1. Who was ruler of Judea at the time of our Lord's birth? Who was ruler of the Roman Empire?
2. State what you know of the childhood of Jesus. How old was he when he commenced his public ministry?
3. What was our Lord's first miracle? Specify some of his other miracles.
4. Give briefly the circumstances of our Lord's betrayal, crucifixion, and resurrection.
5. Give the dates of the accession of the four Georges.
6. Where did a rebellion break out soon after the accession of George I.? What was its object? Name some of the principal persons who took part in it. What was their fate?
7. Name the wife of George II. and his prime minister during the first half of his reign.
8. Name the two sons of George II. In what way did each distinguish himself?
9. What led to a war with Spain in George the Second's reign? When did it break out? What was the result of Commodore Anson's expedition?
10. Name the battles in which the young Pretender was engaged, and the result of them.
11. Give the dates and any other particulars of the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy.
12. State what you know about Admiral Byng and General Wolfe.
13. Whose son was George III.? How old was he when he came to the throne? Whom did he marry?
14. State briefly what you know respecting Lord Clive, the two Pitts, John Wilkes, and Lord George Gordon.
15. What led to a rebellion in America? Who were the principal leaders in it? What was its result?
16. What led to a war with France about the end of the last century? Who rose to supreme power in that country about the same period?
17. Name, with dates, some of Nelson's great naval victories, and some of the Duke of Wellington's battles.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.

Tuesday, 25th June, 1867. 9.30 to 12.30.

Rev. J. R. BUCKLAND, *Examiner.*

1. Define Grammar, Orthography, a common Noun, an abstract Noun, an intransitive Verb, a Preposition, and a Pronoun.
2. What are the rules for the use of Capital letters in English? Put the proper Capital letters in the following sentence :—
queen victoria came to the throne in june, 1837. i have often seen her majesty riding in windsor park, attended by lord melbourne, and the lords and ladies of her court.
3. What are the rules for the use of the auxiliaries "shall" and "will"? Point out and correct any errors in the following sentences :—
Will we go for a walk to-day?
The sun shall rise at seven o'clock to-morrow.
When will we three meet again?
The boy shall be killed, the cart will run over him.
4. Compare the following adjectives :—Red, bad, peculiar, late, easy, simple, little, large, creditable, careful, small, muddy, high, lovely.
5. Write short sentences, showing the difference between the verbs lie, lay; raise, rise; sit, set; lose, loose.
6. How do nouns ending in -y, -ch, -s, -o, and -x, form their plurals? Give examples.
7. Write down the past tense and past participle of the verbs arise, cry, toll, pay, win, shear, bear, slide, break, eat, sew, hide, put, dig, crow, buy.
8. Give the meaning of the following prefixes and affixes, and write a word formed with each :—
Prefixes—Mis-, un-, dis-, post-, trans-, arch-, dia-.
Affixes—-ard, -let, -dom, -cule, -ment, -an, -isk.
9. Analyse the following sentences :—
William paid Robert ten thousand marks.
What have you done to-day?
10. Parse each word in the following sentence :—
In the centre of this apartment stands the statue, which enchants the world.
11. Correct the mistakes in spelling and grammar in the following passage :—
Att this moement the asassin struk himm from beehind. Pompey new hiss fait, and fel withowte a struggel. His hed wos thenn kut of, and tuk awaye, his body lefft uppon the beach. A fredeman of Pompey withe ann olde solger wur standing neer, and wen the croude dispursed, they brake upp a fishhing bote, and maid a rewed funirall pyle.
12. When is the nominative case placed after the verb in English.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, 25th June, 1867. 2 to 5 P.M.

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

1. Divide three hundred and ten millions three hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty by seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Write the answer in words.
2. How many tons are there in 9175040 drams?
3. Divide 453 lbs. 3 ozs. 11 dwts. 15 grs. by 171.
4. If an oz. of gold is worth £4 7s. 6d., how much does a piece weigh that is worth £188 2s. 6d.?
5. If 11 yards cost £4 5s. 0½d., what will 4 yards cost at the same rate?
6. If 2 men earn 15s. in 3 days, what does each man earn in a day?

7. If a man travels 90 miles in 3 days, walking 8 hours a day, how long will it take him to travel 540 miles, walking 6 hours a day?
8. Find by Practice the value of 623 articles at 11s. 9½d. each.
9. Find the simple interest on £325 10s. for 4 years at 5½ per cent.
10. Add together $\frac{11}{70}$, $\frac{5}{21}$, $2\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{17}{42}$.
11. Multiply 3A. 3R. 3P. by $10\frac{5}{12}$.
12. Divide 15 by 6.25, and reduce 2s. 7½d. to the decimal of £1.

ALGEBRA AND EUCLID.

Wednesday, 26th June, 1867. 2 to 5 P.M.

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

1. If $a = 3$, $b = 0$, $c = 2$, $d = 5$, what will be the value of $abc + abd + acd + bcd$; and of $\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}{a + 5b + 3c + 2d}$.
2. Add together $a + b + c + d$, $a + b + c - d$, $a + b - c + d$, $a - b + c + d$, $-a + b + c + d$.
3. Add together $4x^3 - 5ax^2 + 6a^2x - 5a^3$, $3x^3 + 4ax^2 + 2a^2x + 6a^3$, $-17x^3 + 19ax^2 - 15a^2x + 8a^3$, $13ax^2 - 27a^2x + 18a^3$, $12x^3 + 3a^2x - 20a^3$.
4. Subtract $13ax^3 + 20a^2x^2 - 24a^3x - 7a^4$ from $5x^4 + 28ax^3 - 16a^2x^2 + 25a^3x - 13a^4$.
5. Multiply $-abc$ by bcd , and $3xz - 5xy + 7yz$ by $-2xyz$.
6. Multiply $27x^3 + 9x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$ by $3x - y$.
7. Divide $6x^2y$ by $-2x$, and $9a^2bc - 12ab^2c + 15abc^2$ by $3ab$.
8. Divide $x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 1$ by $x^2 - 2x + 1$.
9. Solve the equations—
 - (1.) $7x - 3 = 5x + 13$.
 - (2.) $2x - \frac{x}{2} = 18$.
 - (3.) $\frac{x}{5} - \frac{x}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$.
 - (4.) $45 - 4(x - 2) = 5(x + 2)$.
 - (5.) $\begin{aligned} 5x + y &= 32 \\ 3x - 2y &= 14 \end{aligned}$
10. What number is that of which the half exceeds the third part by 3.
11. Define *a point*, *a superficies*, *a right angle*, and an *isosceles triangle*.
12. From the greater of two given straight lines cut off a part equal to the less.
13. State and prove the 5th proposition.
14. Shew how to draw a straight line at right angles to a given finite straight line, from a given point in the same.
15. Shew that if the side of a triangle be produced the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.