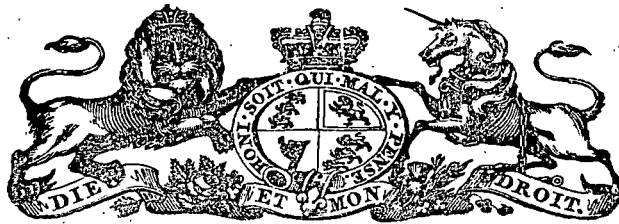


(No. 6.)



1872.

SESSION II.

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS:

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1872.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Wilson, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
October 30, 1872.



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the name of the under-mentioned Candidate who has passed the Examination for a Tasmanian Scholarship to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and to whom such has been awarded accordingly, under "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act," 22 Vict. No. 21 :—

DOUGLAS EDWARD STEWART, age 18 years and 8 months, Evandale, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1869, Pupil of the High School, Hobart Town, Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A., Rector.

The Report of the Examiners is annexed.

By Order of the Council,

Hobart Town, 24th September, 1872.

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

Tuesday, 24th September, 1872.

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

I HAVE the honor to report that two Candidates presented themselves for the Tasmanian Scholarship Examination.

The Examination commenced on Monday, the 16th, and ended on the evening of Monday, the 23rd.

Only one of the Candidates satisfied the conditions prescribed by the Council, having obtained in all 2144 marks, of which 768 were gained in Mathematics.

On opening the envelope bearing the motto "*Mas*," the successful Candidate was found to be—

DOUGLAS EDWARD STEWART, A.A., 1869.

A full table of the marks obtained in each subject is appended to this Report.

For the Examiners,

CHARLES BADHAM, *D.D.*

TABLE OF MARKS.

	VALUE.	Mus.	Ars.
MATHEMATICS.			
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	350	162	171
II. Euclid and Geometrical Conics	375	199	164
III. Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry	375	199	175
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy ..	400	208	160
<i>Total</i>	1500	768	670
CLASSICS.			
Latin Prose Composition	250	200	106
Latin Authors	200	195	185
Latin Elegiacs	200	30	20
Greek Authors	250	230	210
Greek Prose Composition	200	100	100
Greek Verse	200	40	0
Philology and History	200	82	63
<i>Total</i>	1500	877	654
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.			
French	250	89	80
English	250	180	150
Constitutional History	250	230	200
<i>Total</i>	750	499	430
GRAND TOTAL	3750	2144	1784

For the Examiners,

CHARLES BADHAM, D.D.

Mathematics.—I.**ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.**

Four hours.

M. H. IRVING, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. If the National Debt be £800,000,000, find to one place of decimals (the nearest) the number of feet in the edge of a cubical block of standard gold which represents its value; having given that the specific gravity of standard gold is 17.6, that a sovereign weighs 123.27 grains, and a cubic foot of water 1600 ounces.
2. 15,480 articles are bought at £2 17s. 4½d. each. Find the profit made by retailing one-third of them at £3 15s. 6¼d. each, and three-fourths of the remainder at £4 0s. 6d. each.
3. Find the length of the seconds pendulum in inches, having given that it equals $32.2 \div \pi^2$ feet and that $\pi = 3.14159$.
4. Express 24 acres 2 roods 20 poles as the decimal of a Hectare, having given that a Hectare = 11960.46 square yards.
5. A rectangular court-yard 40 yards 2 feet 7 inches long and 75 feet 5 inches wide has two footpaths, each 7½ feet wide, running one its whole length the other its whole breadth and crossing at right angles. The yard is paved with pebbles at 2s. 6d., and the paths flagged at 3s. per square yard. Find the total cost.
6. Two clocks are together at noon on 1st January, 1872. When will they again show the same time if the one loses uniformly 3.3 seconds and the other gains uniformly 5.16 seconds in 45 hours.
7. State the Binomial Theorem. Hence deduce a general formula for $(1 \pm x)^{\frac{p}{q}}$, and calculate the r^{th} term of $(3a - 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.
8. Show how to represent a proper fraction by a continued fraction. What are the convergents? State a rule for calculating all convergents after the second. Apply it to find the 4th convergent to $\frac{1}{\pi}$. (See question 3.)
9. Investigate formulæ for the Present value of an Annuity to continue n years (a) allowing simple (b) allowing compound interest for the money.

10. If four numbers be proportionals, show that there is no number which being added to each will make the four resulting numbers proportionals.
11. If a oxen in m weeks eat b acres of grass, and c oxen in n weeks eat d acres, find the number of oxen that will eat f acres in p weeks, supposing the grass in all three cases to grow uniformly.
12. Given $\log. 2 = .30103$ find $\log. \sqrt[3]{625}$.
13. Ten letters are taken at random out of a collection of 20 consonants and 5 vowels; find the probability of there being neither more nor less than 3 vowels in the selected 10 letters.
14. There are m Arithmetic Series, each of n terms. The first terms are 1, 2, 3, &c., and the common differences 1, 3, 5, &c. Show that the sum of the m series $= \frac{1}{2}mn(mn + 1)$.
15. (a) $\frac{x + a - b}{x - a - c} = \frac{x - a + c}{x + a + b}$ (b) $\sqrt{\frac{x}{p} - \frac{a}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{p} + \frac{a}{q}} = \sqrt{\frac{4x}{p} - \frac{2b}{r}}$
 (c) $\frac{x + \sqrt{a - x}}{x - \sqrt{a - x}} = \frac{m + 1}{m - 1}$ (d) $x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$.
16. Solve these equations—
 (a) $\begin{cases} 4(x^3 + y^3) = 16x^2 + 9xy \\ 4(x^2 - y^2) = 7x. \end{cases}$ (b) $\begin{cases} 2(x - y) = 3z - 2 \\ x + 1 = 3(y + z) \\ 2x + 3z = 4(1 - y). \end{cases}$
 (c) $x + y = xy = x^2 - y^2$. (d) $20x + 13y = 500$ for all positive integral values of x and y .

Mathematics.—II.

EUCLID. GEOMETRICAL CONICS. TRIGONOMETRY.

Four hours.

M. H. IRVING, Esq., M.A., *Examiner*.

- If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and the square on the line between the points of section.
- The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.
- Through any point in a chord of a circle other chords are drawn. Show that the lines from the middle point of the first chord to the middle points of the others will meet them all at the same angle.
- In a given square inscribe an equilateral triangle having its vertex on the bisection of one of the sides.
- If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line, which also cuts the base; to what is the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle equal? Prove your statement.
- Perpendiculars are drawn from a point to a plane, and to a straight line in that plane. Show that the line joining the feet of the perpendiculars is perpendicular to the former line.
- The tangent at any point of a parabola bisects the angle between the focal distance and the diameter through the point. What are the three corollaries to this proposition?
- Prove from the definition of the parabola that the curve lies wholly on one side of the directrix.
- Parallelograms circumscribing an ellipse, the sides of which are parallel to conjugate diameters, have the same area.
- SY, HZ being the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent at any point, prove that HY, SZ intersect in and bisect the normal.
- Define the conjugate hyperbola. Show that if tangents be drawn at the vertices of the hyperbola and the conjugate hyperbola, the diagonals of the rectangle thus formed are asymptotes to the hyperbola.
- One circle rolls within another of twice its diameter. Prove that any point in the less circle moves along a diameter of the larger.
- There is a coin $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch diameter. Find the diameter in inches to three places of decimals of a coin made of the same metal $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as valuable and twice as thick. How many such coin could be made of a cubic inch of metal?
- From a circle whose diameter is 10 a part is cut off by a chord, the length of which is 5. Find the angle in the larger segment.
- Given $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$, $\tan y = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan z = \frac{1}{3}$, find $\tan(x + y + z)$.
- Explain clearly what, in the solution of Triangles, is meant by the ambiguous case.

Mathematics.—III.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

Four hours.

M. H. IRVING, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Prove that in any triangle the area is equal to

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \left(\frac{a^2}{\sin A} + \frac{b^2}{\sin B} + \frac{c^2}{\sin C} \right).$$

2. The square described about a given circle is $\frac{1}{3}$ larger than the inscribed dodecagon.

3. Show that $\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{8} = \sin^{-1} \frac{12-5\sqrt{3}}{23} = \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{13}$.

4. If the angles of a triangle be in Arithmetical Progression and the sum of the squares of their cosines equals 1, the mean angle is equal to the difference between the greatest and the least.

5. Establish a formula for the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle in terms of its sides.

6. Write down the exponential values of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$. Hence deduce Gregory's Series and a series for $\tan^{-1} x$ in terms of x . In what case is the latter convergent?

7. Prove that the lines $y = 2x + 3$, $y = 3x + 4$, $y = 4x + 5$ meet in a point.

8. The axes are inclined at an angle of 60° , find the equation to a straight line parallel to the line $x + y = 3a$, and distant from it $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$.

9. Find the area of the triangle formed by the line $x + y = 1$, a perpendicular upon it from the origin, and the axis of x .

10. On the line joining (x', y') and (x'', y'') as diameter, a circle is described. Find its equation.

11. Write down the polar equation to the circle in its various forms. ANB is any segment of a circle; any chord AN is produced to P, so that AN : NP is constant. Find the locus of P.

12. Investigate the line or lines represented by the equation $y^3 + (x - a)y^2 + (x^2 - a^2)y + (x - a^2)(x + a) = 0$, the axes being rectangular.

13. In the parabola A being the vertex, L and F the extremities of the Latus Rectum, find the equation to the circle passing through A, L, F.

14. Investigate the equation to the tangent at any point of the ellipse. Express it also in terms of the angle between the tangent and the major axis.

15. The straight line $y = mx + c$ intersects the ellipse $a^2y^2 + b^2x^2 = a^2b^2$. Find the length of the chord, and the relation which must subsist between the constants to make the line a tangent.

16. Two given unequal circles touch externally; show that the locus of the centres of all circles that touch both is a Hyperbola. Find its axis and eccentricity, and show what it becomes if the circles are equal.

Mathematics.—IV.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Two hours.

M. H. IRVING, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Give a demonstration that $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ tends to some fixed limit as x increases indefinitely, which does not involve the assumption of the Binomial Theorem.

2. Differentiate x^n (n unrestricted), a^x , $\log \frac{x-a}{x+a}$, $\sec x$.

3. Differentiate $x^{\sin x}$, $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} x^3$, e^x , $\sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$.

4. If $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-a}}$ find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, and state Leibnitz' Theorem for the n^{th} differential coefficient of the product of two functions.

5. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, state and prove the Triangle and the Polygon of Forces.

6. If any number of forces act at the same point, and their directions all lie in the same plane, investigate formulæ for the magnitude and the direction of their resultant, and deduce the conditions of equilibrium.

7. Having given the centre of gravity of a triangle, find that of a pyramid on a triangular base and deduce that of a cone.
8. ACB is a bent bar of uniform thickness and density, having ACB a right angle and movable about C as an axis. $AC = a$, $BC = b$: find the distance of the point A from the horizontal line through C, when there is equilibrium.
9. The least force which will draw a weight up a rough inclined plane is to the least force that will sustain it as $m : n$. Find the inclination of the plane, μ being the coefficient of friction.
10. An isosceles triangular plate weighing 12 lbs. rests with its vertex against a smooth vertical wall, and with its base on a smooth horizontal plane and parallel to the wall; a small peg placed at the centre of the base prevents it from slipping. Find the pressure on the wall and on the peg if the height of the triangle be 5 feet, and the distance of the peg from the wall 3 feet. Shew that if the triangle be inverted so as to rest with its base against the wall and its vertex against the peg, the pressure on the wall would be doubled.
11. The measure of gravity being 32.2 when the unit of time is 1", and that of space 1 foot, find the unit of space if the measure of gravity be 14 and the unit of time 5".
12. Two perfectly elastic balls are let fall at the same instant from two points in the same vertical line, and impinge on a plane inclined at an angle of 45° . Continuing their motion after impact along a smooth horizontal plane, in what time and at what distance will the one ball overtake the other?
13. Investigate the motion of a body revolving uniformly in a circle.
Ex.—A ball weighing 7 lbs., attached to a string of length 4 feet, revolves uniformly in 1". Find the tension on the string.
14. Prove that when two fluids meet in a bent tube the altitudes of their surfaces above the horizontal plane in which they meet are inversely as their densities.
Ex.—The specific gravity of oil is .915, that of alcohol .795. Equal volumes of each are poured into a circular tube so as to fill half the circle. If now the tube be placed in a vertical plane, and if θ be the angular distance of the point of junction from the lowest point, find $\tan \theta$.
15. The specific gravity of gold is 19.4, and that of silver 10.5. Find the quantities of gold and of silver in an article which weighs 890 ounces in water, and 979 in vacuo.
16. State the principle of fluid pressure on which Bramah's Press depends. Explain fully its construction and the mode of its operation. Calculate its mechanical advantage, and show that the result is in accordance with the principle of Virtual Velocities.

Classics.—I.

LATIN.

Three hours and a half.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner*.

Translate into Latin prose—

But Marcius stood up and severely censured those that spoke in favour of the commonalty, calling them Demagogues and Traitors to the nobility. He said, "They nourished to their own great prejudice the pernicious seeds of boldness and petulance, which had been sown among the populace, when they should rather have nipt them in the bud, and not have suffered the Plebeians to strengthen themselves with the tribunitial power. That the people were now becoming formidable, gaining whatever point they pleased, and not doing any one thing against their inclination; so that living in a sort of anarchy, they would no longer obey the consuls, nor acknowledge any superiors but those whom they called their own magistrates. That the senators who advised that distributions should be made in the manner of the Greeks, whose government was entirely democratical, were effecting the ruin of the constitution, by encouraging the insolence of the rabble. For that they would not suppose they received such favours for the campaign which they had refused to make, or for the secessions by which they had deserted their country, or for the calumnies which they had countenanced against the senate; but," continued he, "they will think that we yield to them through fear, and grant them such indulgences by way of flattery; and as they will expect to find us always so complaisant, there will be no end of their disobedience, no period to their turbulent and seditious practices."

Classics.—II.

LATIN.

Three hours and a half.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner*.

Translate into English, with brief notes—

Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
Enisus arces attigit igneas,
Quos inter Augustus recumbens
Purpureo bibit ore nectar.

Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuæ
Vexere tigres indocili jugum
Collo trahentes. Hac Quirinus
Martis equis Acheronta fugit,

Gratum eloquuta consiliantibus
Junone divis : Ilion, Ilion
Fatalis incestusque judex
Et mulier peregrina vertit

In pulverem, ex quo destituit deos
Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
Castæque damnatum Minervæ
Cum populo et duce fraudulento.

Campestres melius Scythæ,
Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,
Vivunt et rigidi Getæ,
Immetata quibus jura libera

Fruges et Cererem ferunt,
Nec cultura placet longior annua,
Defunctumque laboribus
Æquali recreat sorte vicarius.

Illic matre carentibus
Privignis mulier temperat innocens,
Nec dotata regit virum
Conjux, nec nitido fudit adultero.

Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal
Devictus et ulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris,

Qui primus alma risit adorea,
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas
Ceu flamma per tædas vel Euris
Per Siculas equitavit undas.

Post hoc secundis usque laboribus
Romana pubes crevit, et impio
Vastata Pœnorum tumultu
Fana deos habuere rectos.

Mane ruunt portis : nusquam mora ; rursus easdem
Vesper ubi e pastu tandem decedere campis
Admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant :
Fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.
Post, ubi jam thalamis se composuere, siletur
In noctem, fessosque sopor suus occupat artus.
Nec vero a stabulis, pluvia impendente, recedunt
Longius, aut credunt cælo, adven antibus Euris,
Sed circum tutæ sub mœnibus urbis aquantur,
Excursusque breves tentant, et sæpe lapillos,
Ut cymbæ instabiles, fluctu jactante saburram,
Tollunt ; his sese per inania nubila librant.

Mater Cyrene, mater, quæ gurgitis hujus
 Ima tenes, quid me præclara stirpe deorum.
 Si modo, quem perhibes, pater est Thybræus Apollo,
 Invisum fatis genuisti? Aut quo tibi nostri
 Pulsus amor? Quid me cælum sperare jubebas?
 En etiam hunc ipsum vitæ mortalis honorem,
 Quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia solers
 Omnia tentanti extuderat, te matre, relinquo.
 Quin age, et ipsa manu felices erue silvas.
 Per stabulis inimicum ignem, atque interfice messes;
 Ure sata, et validam in vites molire bipennem;
 Tanta meæ si te ceperunt tædia laudis.

Classics.—III.

LATIN.

Three hours and a half.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner.*

Translate into English, with brief notes—

Vos adepti estis, ne quem civem metueretis; hic exercitationem virtutis, suffragationem consulatus, fontem perennem gloriæ suæ perdidit. Itaque Milonis consulatus, qui, vivo Clodio, labefactari non poterat, mortuo denique tentari ceptus est, non modo igitur nihil prodest, sed obest etiam P. Clodii mors Miloni. At valuit odium, fecit inimicus, fuit ultor injuriæ, punitor doloris sui. Quid? si hæc, non deo, majora fuerunt in Clodio, quam in Milone, sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc: quid vultis amplius? Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiam suæ gloriæ, præter hoc civile odium, quo omnes improbos odimus? Ille erat, ut odisset, primum defensorem salutis meæ, deinde vexatorem furoris, domitorem armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum. Reus enim Milonis, lege Plotia, fuit Clodius, quoad vixit. Quo tandem animo hoc tyrannum tulisse creditis? quantum odium illius, et, in homine injusto, quam etiam in justum fuisse?

Occidi, occidi, non Sp. Mælium, * * non Ti. Gracchum, * * sed eum, * * cui nihil unquam nefas fuit nec in facinore, nec in libidine: eum, qui ædem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis, tabulis publicis impressam, exstingeret: eum denique, cui jam nulla lex erat, nullum civile jus, nulli possessionum termini: qui non calumnia litium, non injustis vindictis ac sacramentis alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat: qui non solum Etruscos, (eos enim penitus contemserat,) sed hunc P. Varium, fortissimum atque optimum civem, judicem nostrum, pellere possessionibus, armis castrisque conatus est: qui cum architectis et decempedis villas multorum hortosque peragrat: qui Janiculo et Alpius spem possessi num terminabat suarum: qui cum ab equite Romano splendido et forti viro, M. Paconio, non impetrasset ut sibi insulam in lacu Prelio venderet, repente lintribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta, arma convexit: dominoque trans ripam inspectante, non dubitavit ædificium extruere in alieno.

Cui non adparere, id actum et quæsitum esse ut interregnum iniretur, ut in Patrum potestate comitia essent? Id consules ambos ad exercitum morando quæsisse: id postea, quia invitis iis dictator esset dictos comitiorum causa, expugnatum esse, ut vitiosus dictator per augures fieret. Habere igitur interregnum eos. Consulatum unum certe plebis Romanæ esse: populum liberum habiturum ac daturum ei, qui mature vincere, quam diu imperare, malit.

Ex millibus septem armatorum sexcenti exstiterunt, qui erumpere auderent, qui in patriam liberi atque armati redirent: neque iis quadraginta millia hostium obstitere. Quam tutum iter duarum prope legionum agmini futurum censetis fuisse? Haberetis hodie viginti millia armatorum Canusii, fortia, fidelia, Patres conscripti. Nunc autem quemadmodum hi boni fidelesque nam fortes ne ipsi quidem dixerint) cives esse possunt? nisi quis credere potest aut favisse erumpentibus, quæ ne erumperent, obsistere conati sunt: aut non invidere eos, quum incolumitati, tum gloriæ illorum per virtutem partæ, quum sibi timorem ignaviamque servitutis ignominiosæ causam esse sciant. Maluerunt in tentoriis latentes simul lucem atque hostem expectare, quum silentio noctis erumpendi occasio esset. At enim ad erumpendum e castris defuit animus; ad tutanda fortiter castra animum habuerunt. Dies noctesque aliquot obsessi, vallum armis, se ipsi tutati vallo sunt: tandem ultima ausi passique, quum omnia subsidia vitæ abessent, affectisque fame viribus, arma jam sustinere nequirent, necessitatibus magis humanis, quam armis, victi sunt. Orto sole hostis ad valum accessit: ante secundam horam, nullam fortunam certaminis experti, tradiderunt arma ac se ipsos.

Classics.—IV.

LATIN.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner.*

Three hours and a half.

Translate into Latin elegiac verse :—

Where is the throng, the tumult of the race?
The bugles that so joyfully were blown?
This chase, it looks not like an earthly chase:
Sir Walter and the Hart are left alone.

The poor Hart toils along the mountain-side;
I will not stop to tell how far he fled,
Nor will I mention by what death he died;
But now the Knight beholds him lying dead.

Dismounting, then, he leaned against a thorn;
He had no follower, dog, nor man, nor boy:
He neither cracked his whip nor blew his horn,
But gazed upon the spoil with silent joy.

Close to the thorn on which Sir Walter leaned,
Stood his dumb partner in this glorious feat;
Weak as a lamb the hour that it is yeaned,
And white with foam as if with cleaving sleet:

Upon his side the Hart was lying stretched;
His nostril touched a spring beneath a hill,
And with the last deep groan his breath had fetched,
The waters of the spring were trembling still.

And now, too happy for repose or rest,
(Never had living man such joyful lot!)
Sir Walter walked all round, north, south, and west,
And gazed, and gazed upon that darling spot.

Classics.—V.

GREEK.

Three hours and a half.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner.*

Translate into English with explanations where needed—

καὶ φασὶ δὴ δίκη πρότερον ἐβελῆσαι κρίνεσθαι, ἣν γε οὐ τὸν προύχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς προκαλούμενον λέγειν τι δοκεῖν δεῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐς ἴσον τὰ τε ἔργα ὁμοίως καὶ τοὺς λόγους πρὶν διαγωνίζεσθαι καθιστάντα. οὗτοι δ' οὐ πρὶν πολιορκεῖν τὸ χωρίον, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἠγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιόψεσθαι, τότε καὶ τὸ εὐπρεπὲς τῆς δίκης παρίσχοντο.

κρατοῦντές τε τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐξέρχονται, καὶ νικώμενοι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν. ἔτι δέ τοις μὲν σώμασιν ἀλλοτριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρώνται, τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ οἰκειοτάτῃ ἐς τὸ πράσσειν τι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς. καὶ ἂ μὲν ἂν ἐπινοήσαντες μὴ ἐξέλωσιν, οἰκεία στέρεσθαι ἠγοῦνται, ἂ δ' ἂν ἐπελθόντες κτήσωνται, ὀλίγα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν πράξαντες. ἦν δ' ἄρα καὶ τοῦ πείρα σφαλῶσιν, ἀντελπίσαντες ἄλλα ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν χρείαν· μόνοι γὰρ ἔχουσί τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐλπίζουσιν ἂν ἐπινοήσωσι, διὰ τὸ ταχέαν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιέσθαι ὥν ἂν γνῶσιν. καὶ ταῦτα μετὰ πόνων πάντα καὶ κινδύνων δι' ὅλου τοῦ αἰῶνος μοχθοῦσιν, καὶ ἀπολαύουσιν ἐλάχιστα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων διὰ τὸ ἀεὶ κτᾶσθαι καὶ μήτε ἑορτὴν ἄλλο τι ἠγείσθαι ἢ τὸ τὰ δέοντα πράξαι, ξυμφορὰν τε οὐχ ἥσσον ἡσυχίαν ἀπράγμονα ἢ ἀσχολίαν ἐπίπονον.

καὶ τὴν ἥσαν, εἰ καὶ δεινὸν τῷ ἀκοῦσαι, ἴστω οὐκ ἄλλο τι φέρουσαν ἢ ἀντικρυς δουλείαν· ὃ καὶ λόγῳ ἐνδοσιασθῆναι αἰσχροὺν τῇ Πελοποννησίῳ, καὶ πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. ἐν ᾧ ἢ δικαίως δοκῶμεν ἂν πάσχειν ἢ διὰ δειλίαν ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ τῶν πατέρων χεῖρους φαίνεσθαι, οἱ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἰλευθίρωσαν· ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς βεβαιοῦμεν αὐτό, τύραννον δὲ ἔωμεν

ἐγκαθεστάναι πόλιν, τοὺς δ' ἐν μιᾷ μονάρχους ἀξιοῦμεν καταλύειν. καὶ οὐκ ἴσμεν ὅπως τὰδε τριῶν τῶν μεγίστων ξυμφορῶν ἀπήλλακται, ἀζυνεσίας ἢ μαλακίας ἢ ἀμελείας. οὐ γὰρ δὴ πεφευγότες ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὴν πλείστους δὴ βλάβασαν καταφρόνησιν κεχωρήκατε, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πολλοὺς σφάλλειν τὸ ἐναντίον ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετωνόμασται.

τότε δὲ δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτήκοοι δὲ βουλευθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πανσανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου καὶ σκηνησαμένου διπλῇ διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν τε ἐφόρων ἐντός τινος ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πανσανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶντος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἰκετείας ἤσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς, αἰτιωμένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὰ τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλ' ἀποφαίνοντος καθ' ἕκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθεῖν δ' ἐν ἴσῳ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κἀκείνου αὐτὰ ταῦτα ξυνομολογοῦντος καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ ἔωντος ὀργίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πιστὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ διδόντος τῆς ἀναστάσεως καὶ ἀξιοῦντος ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρασσόμενα διακωλύειν.

Ἔστι δὲ σφι κάνναβις φυομένη ἐν τῇ χώρῃ πλὴν παχύτητος καὶ μεγάλους τῷ λίνῳ ἐμφερεσ-
τάτη· ταύτῃ δὲ πολλῷ ὑπερφέρει ἢ κάνναβις· αὕτη καὶ αὐτομάτῃ καὶ σπειρομένη φύεται· καὶ ἐξ
αὐτῆς Θρήϊκες μὲν καὶ εἴματα ποιεῦνται τοῖσι λινέοις ὁμοιώτατα· οὐδ' ἂν ὅστις μὴ κάρτα τρίβων
εἴη αὐτῆς διαγνοίῃ, λίνου ἢ καννάβιδος ἔστι· ὃς δὲ μὴ εἶδὲ κω τὴν κανναβίδα, λίνεον δοκῇσαι
εἶναι τὸ εἶμα.

Τὸ δὲ πρὸς ἐσπέρης τῆς Τριτωνίδος λίμνης οὐκέτι νομάδες εἰσὶ Δίβνες, οὐδὲ νόμοισι τοῖσι
αὐτοῖσι χρεώμενοι, οὐδὲ κατὰ τὰ παιδία ποιεῦντες οἷόν τι καὶ οἱ νομάδες ἐώθασιν ποιεῖν· οἱ γὰρ
δὴ τῶν Διβύων νομάδες (εἰ μὲν πάντες, οὐκ ἔχω ἀτρεκέως τοῦτο εἶπαι,) ποιεῦσι δὲ αὐτῶν συχνοὶ
τοιάδε· τῶν παιδίων τῶν σφετέρων, ἐπεὰν τετραέτεα γένηται οἷσπῃ προβάτων καίουσι τὰς ἐν
τῇσι κορυφῇσι φλέβας· μετεξέτεροι δὲ αὐτῶν, τὰς ἐν τοῖσι κροτάφοις, τοῦδε εἵνεκα, ὡς μὴ σφεας
ἐς τὸν πάντα χρόνον καταρρέον φλέγμα ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς δηλῆται· καὶ διὰ τοῦτό σφεας λέγουσι
εἶναι ὑγιηροτάτους.

In what particulars has Herodotus' account of the Scythians been confirmed by subsequent information?

Classics.—VI.

GREEK.

Three hours and a half.

Professor C. BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner*.

Translate into English, with notes where they seem needful—

σειρὴν μὲν κεν ἔπειτα περὶ ρίον Οὐλύμποιο
δησαίμην· τὰ δέ κ' αὐτε μετήορα πάντα γένοιτο.

οἱ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἶτον ἀναπλήσαντες ὄλονται.

πῇ φεύγεις, μετὰ νῶτα βαλὼν, κακὸς ὥς ἐν ὁμίλῳ;

καὶ νῦ κε σήκασθαι κατὰ Ἰλίον ἦντε ἄρνες,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὅξυν νόησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.

Βάσκ' ἴθι, Ἴρι ταχεῖα, πάλιν τρέπε μῆδ' ἔα ἄντην
ἔρχεσθ'· οὐ γὰρ καλὰ συννοισόμεθα πτόλεμόνδε.
ᾧδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
γνώσω μὲν σφῶϊν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκείας ἵππους·
αὐτὰς δ' ἐκ δίφρου βαλέω κατὰ θ' ἄρματα ἄξω·
οὐδέ κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
ἔλκε' ἀπαλθήσεσθαι, ἃ κεν μάρπτῃσι κεραυνός·
ἔφρ' εἰδῇ Γλαυκῶπις, ὅτ' ἂν ᾧ πατρὶ μάχηται.
Ἦρῃ δ' οὔτι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι οὐδὲ χολοῦμαι·
αἰεὶ γὰρ μοι ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅττι νοήσω.

Τρῶσιν μὲν ῥ' ἀέκουσιν ἔδν φάος. αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοῖς
ἀσπασίη, τρίλλιστος, ἐπήλυθε νύξ ἐρεβεννή.

λόγῳ μὲν ἐξήκουσ', ὅπωπα δ' οὐ μάλα,
τὸν πελάταν λέκτρων ποτὲ τῶν Διὸς
Ἰξίον' ἀν' ἄμπυκα δὴ δρομάδ' ὥς ἔβαλ' ὁ παγκρατῆς Κρόνου παῖς.
ἄλλον δ' οὐτὶν' ἔγωγ' οἶδα κλύων οὐδ' ἐσίδον μοῖρα
τοῦδ' ἐχθίονι συντυχόντα θνατῶν,
ὃς οὔτ' ἔρξας τιν' οὔτε νοσφίσας,
ἀλλ' ἴσος εἰν ἴσοις ἀνὴρ,
ῥῶλλυθ' ὥδ' ἀναξίως.
τόδε θαῦμ' ἔχει με,
πῶς ποτε πῶς ποτ' ἀμφιπλήκτων ῥοθίων μόνος κλύων,
πῶς ἄρα πανδάκρυτον οὕτω βιοτὰν κατέσχευ'
ἴν' αὐτὸς ἦν πρόσσυρος, οὐκ ἔχων βάσιν,
οὐδὲ τιν' ἐγχώρων κακογείτονα,
παρ' ᾧ στόνον ἀντιτυπον βορυβρώτ' ἀποκλαύσειεν αἵματηρόν·
οὐδ' ὅς τὰν θερμοτάταν αἰμάδα κηκιομέναν ἐλκέων
ἐνθήρου ποδὸς ἠπίοισι φύλλοις
κατευνάσειεν, εἴ τις ἐμπέσοι,
φορβάδος ἐκ τε γὰρ ἐλείν'
εἶρπε γὰρ ἄλλοτ' ἄλλα,
τότ' ἂν εἰλυόμενος,
παῖς ἄτερ ὥς φίλας τιθήνας, ὅθεν εὐμάρει' ὑπάρ-
χοι, πόρον, ἀνίκ' ἐξανείη δακέθυμος ἅτα.

ἀλλ' ἀναοῦμαι τῷδ' ἐν αὐλίῳ μόνος,
οὐ πτήνδον ὄρνιν, οὐδὲ θῆρ' ὀρειβάτην
τόξοις ἐναίρων τοισίδ', ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τάλας
θανῶν παρέξω δαῖθ' ὑφ' ὧν ἐφερβόμην,
καί μ' οὐς ἐθήρων πρόσθε θηράσουσι νῦν·
φόνον φόνου δὲ ῥύσιον τίσω τάλας
πρὸς τοῦ δοκοῦντος οὐδὲν εἰδέναι κακόν·
ὄλοιο μή πω, πρὶν μάθοιμ' εἰ καὶ πάλιν
γνώμην μετοίσεις· εἰ δὲ μὴ, θάνοις κακῶς.

Write down the dates and circumstances of the battles of Crannon, Mantinea (the first), Ægos Potamos, Tanagra, Amphipolis, Coronea (first), Œenophytæ.

Where were Chalcis, Epidaurus, Gytheum, Larissa, Naupactus, Rhium, Oropus, Phlius, Thespiæ, Sicyon?

Mention for what each is remarkable.

Classics.—VII.

GREEK.

PROFESSOR BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner*.

Three hours and a half.

Translate into Greek prose—

About this time the Lacedæmonians made a motion in the assembly of the Amphictyons, to exclude from that council all those states that had not joined in the confederacy against the King of Persia. But Themistocles was apprehensive, that, if the Thessalians, the Argives, and Thebans were expelled from the council, the Lacedæmonians would have a great majority of voices, and consequently procure what decrees they pleased. He spoke, therefore, in defence of those states, and brought the deputies off from that design, by representing that thirty-one cities only had their share of the burden of that war, and that the greatest part of these were but of small consideration; that consequently it would be both unreasonable and dangerous to exclude the rest of Greece from the league, and leave the council to be dictated to by two or three great cities. By this he became very obnoxious to the Lacedæmonians, who, for this reason, set up Cimon against him as a rival in all affairs of state, and used all their interest for his advancement.

He disobliged the allies, also, by sailing round the islands, and extorting money from them; as we may conclude from the answer which Herodotus tells us the Andrians gave him to a demand of that sort. He told them, "he brought two gods along with him, Persuasion and Force." They replied, "they had also two great gods on their side, Poverty and Despair, who forbid them to satisfy him." Timocreon, the Rhodian poet, writes with great bitterness against Themistocles, and charges him with betraying him, though his friend and host, for money, while, for the like paltry consideration, he procured the return of other exiles.

Classics.—VIII.

GREEK.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner.*

Three hours and a half.

Turn into Greek Iambics :—

When I consider life, 't is all a cheat ;
Yet, fool'd by hope, men favour the deceit,
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay ;
To-morrow's falser than the former day ;
Lies worse ; and while it says we shall be blest
With some new joys—cuts off what we possess'd.
Strange cozenage ! none would live past year's again ;
Yet all hope pleasure from what yet remain ;
And from the dregs of life, think to receive,
What the first sprightly running could not give.
I'm tired of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.

Turn into Greek Anapæsts :—

Up ! up ! ye dames, ye lasses gay !
To the meadows trip away ;
'T is you must tend the flocks this morn,
And scare the small birds from the corn.
Not a soul at home may stay :
For the shepherds must go,
With the lance and bow,
To hunt the wolf in the woods to-day.

Classics.—IX.

PHILOLOGY AND HISTORY.

Two hours and a half.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner.*

1. Give the Ionic equivalents for the following forms :—ἐπειδὴ, ἔπειτα, μέγεθος, πλείονες, νῆες, πολλὸν, πόλει, πόλεις, συμφορὰ, μῖας, ταῖς γλώτταις, χρῆται, ἐβούλοντο, ἥρημαι, λήψεται, φανῶ, ἀποδεδειγμένοι εἰσὶ, and the Attic equivalents for συνῆκαν, προσεθήκαντο, μάντισι, ἀπιέσι, εἰρήθη, κατὰ τὰ ὄρα, σφι, ἀνύατο, ἐπιδεύεες, συνεκρήθησαν.
2. Fill up the following phrases with the proper particles :—ᾤμωσαν οἱ στρατιῶται * * μὴ προδώσειν τὸν ἡγεμόνα. ἐγὼ νὺν ᾤμην τίμιον τι εὐρηκέναι, τὸ δ' ἦν * οὐδένοιο ἄξιον (as it proves.) οὐ * * τοὺς ἀδίκους ἀγαθοὺς καλεῖς (I presume.) ἀπώλεσε τὴν οὐσίαν εἴτε ἀτυχία εἴτε * ἀνοία (if you will have it so.) A. οὐ καλὸν ἐστὶ ; B. Κάλλιστον. * *
3. What particles are found in connexion with apophthegms ? and where instances are to be adduced ? Account for their use.
4. Distinguish between μὴ δρᾶσαι and μὴ οὐ δρᾶσαι, εἰ μὴ and εἰ οὐ, ὅσπερ and ὅστις, οὐδέποτε and οὐδεπώποτε, πρὶν and πρὶν γε, νῆ Δία and μὰ Δία, ὅπως ἴδω and ὅπως ὄψομαι, γένοιο ἀγαθός and γένοί' ἂν ἀγαθός, μαρτυρεῖν and μαρτύρεσθαι, κόπτειν and κόπτεσθαι κρίνειν and κρίνεσθαι.
5. Exemplify the force of the Greek prepositions in translating the following phrases :—It is not in our power to save him. He spoke on my behalf. Hoc non e re mea est. He kept his ships close to the land. From rich he became poor. We ought to look to truth rather than to advantage. I am afraid for the citizens. The Lacedæmonians wished to make the Argives their subjects. We received from our fathers the land which they had taken from the Barbarians.

6. Explain commissari, medius fidius, comperendinor, tribu movere, capite census, edictum perpetuum, iudices edititii, hæreditas sine sacris, ex asse hæres, de cœlo servare, possessio, dominium.
7. Give the Latin for—As far as I know. Why should not this be so? You are as wretched as I am. He still denies the deed. Attend to this business. Do not believe that any one is such a fool as to prefer the shadow to the substance.
8. Give a brief account of Theramenes, Hermocrates, Agis, Timotheus, Jason, Onomarchus.
9. Give a description of the Latin colonies; and narrate the events between the First and Second Punic Wars.
10. Write down the tense and mood of each of the following words, and if the form is not Attic, mention to what dialect it belongs :—ἀνίστην, θεῶ, σταζῶ, παρίστασαν, ἐφέστασαν, παρίημι, μεθίενται, ἐκταθῶ, φθέρρεν, φανοίην, χρῶτο, κολᾶ, μανθῆν, μίανθην, πεφυκέν, πέποσθε, ὄρθαι, φθίσθαι, ἄνωχθι, ἐλᾶ, ἰσταίς, χαριεῖ. What are the peculiar Homeric aorists of βαίνω, δύνω, and (in the imperative) of ἄγομαι?

French.

Three hours and a half.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner.*

Put into French—

To satisfy his ardent curiosity, there are no toils, anxieties, dangers, or sufferings which man has not encountered. His piercing eye was not made to rest satisfied in darkness. As he was born to reflect, he must shed on the generation to come the light which he has received from the past, and that which he is able to acquire. The study of nature raises his mind and strengthens his reason. He contemplates the immoveable order of things with rapture, and his thought rushing into space drives back the limits of the universe beyond the dominion of the senses. Noble and delightful study! pursuit worthy to subdue the sage, and to enthral the most active imagination! What delights dost thou cause us to experience at that age when the mind is open to every impression! What hours are spent with thee which otherwise would have been at the mercy of tumultuous passions! In what glory dost thou array the time of our manhood! How many sublime efforts does genius owe to thee!

1. After what verbs are *pas* and *point* usually suppressed?
2. Distinguish between *commencer de* and *commencer à*.
3. Distinguish the participle from the verbal adjective, and shew, by example, why this distinction is necessary.
4. *Le peu de fortune que j'ai acquise*, or *que j'ai acquis*? On what does the decision of this question depend?
5. Write phrases to shew the use of the following idioms :—*N'en déplaie, que de vous, à mesure, savoir gré, tout de bon.*

Translate into idiomatic French—

He is very far from having said that. I was within an ace of being killed. It is all very well for you to talk. What is the use of looking sulky?

Derive *lierre, loisir, soudoyer, écuyer, courroie, foison, toison.*

Put into English—

Bon. Imaginez-vous que je suis votre père qui arrive, et répondez-moi fermement, comme si c'était à lui-même. Comment! pendard, vaurien, infâme, fils indigne d'un père comme moi, oses-tu bien paraître devant mes yeux, après tes bons déportements, après le lâche tour que tu m'as joué pendant mon absence? Est-ce là le fruit de mes soins, maraud? est-ce là le fruit de mes soins, le respect qui m'est dû, le respect que tu me conserves? (Allons donc.) Tu as l'insolence, fripon, de t'engager sans le consentement de ton père, de contracter un mariage clandestin! Réponds-moi, coquin, réponds-moi. Voyons un peu tes belles raisons.... Oh! que diable, vous demeurez interdit.

Or this—

Eh! monsieur, de quoi parlez-vous là, et à quoi vous résolvez-vous? Jetez les yeux sur les détours de la justice. Voyez combien d'appels et de degrés de juridiction; combien de procédures embarrassantes; combien d'animaux ravissants, par les griffes desquels il vous faudra passer: sergents, procureurs, avocats, greffiers, substituts, rapporteurs, juges, et leurs clercs. Il n'y a pas un de tous ces gens-là qui, pour la moindre chose, ne soit capable de donner un soufflet au meilleur droit du monde. Un sergent baillera de faux exploits, sur quoi vous serez condamné sans que vous le sachiez. Votre procureur s'entendra avec votre partie: et vous vendra à beaux deniers comptants. Votre avocat, gagné de même, ne se trouvera point lorsqu'on plaidera votre cause, ou dira des raisons qui ne feront que battre la campagne, et n'iront point au fait.

English.Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner.*

Three hours and a half.

1. In whose reign, and by whose agency, did the teaching of English first supersede that of French in grammar schools?
2. Into what periods is the formation of the English language commonly divided, and what extant works are assigned to each period?
3. On what grounds is it asserted by Mr. Marsh that the etymology of the words "law" and "right" may be considered as doubtful?
4. Criticise the two names by which the two methods of inflection have been designated. Give what instances you can remember which seem to point to a certain origin of inflectional terminations.
5. What causes led to the dropping of inflections in the English language? What examples have we of the beginning of an opposite tendency, and how was it arrested?
6. Describe the effects of poetry upon the form of a language.
7. Give some account of the verb Ought; what peculiarity of syntax belongs to its use in early English?
8. "The house is being built." What is the form preferred by Marsh, and why? How does he try to account for the form which he prefers? Discuss his theories fully; explain why such a phrase as "The statues are being scraped," belongs to a different class from the one mentioned above.
9. Shew that there is a greater redundancy of inflections in the older forms both of Greek and Latin.
10. What was Euphuism? Where is it ridiculed by Shakspeare? What was the analogous tendency in French, and by whom was it exploded?
11. What historical considerations render it probable that some Celtic words would be adopted into the Anglo-Saxon?
12. What authors observed a distinction between "Yes" and "Yea" and "No" and "Nay," and what was that distinction?
13. Buxom, uncouth, knave, silly, eager, thews: what is remarkable as to the meaning or etymology of any of the above words?

Modern History.—HALLAM.

Three hours and a half.

Professor BADHAM, D.D., *Examiner.*

1. What were the chief subjects of negotiation at the treaty of Uxbridge? What concessions would have been requisite on either side to lead to an agreement? Why were these concessions not made?
 2. What was the nature of Glamorgan's proposals, and what is the probability of Charles's complicity with them?
 3. With what eyes did the Royalists look upon the growth of the Independent party? What measures had led to the growth of that party? Who were the Erastians?
 4. Describe the conduct of Cromwell after the surrender of Charles by the Scots. How may it be accounted for?
 5. What were the proposals tendered by the army to Charles at Hampton Court? To whom are they attributed, and from what description of persons did most of the demands proceed?
 6. What reaction occasioned the treaty of Newport? Trace the gradual concessions of Charles with regard to the militia.
 7. Describe the political events between the death of Charles and the assumption of the Protectorate by Cromwell.
-

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 6th April, 1871.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1872.

The Regulations in regard to these Scholarships, together with a List of Subjects and Books which have been adopted by the Council of Education, are subjoined for general information.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

SCHEME of the Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS for the Year 1872.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Thucydides, *Book I.*; Herodotus, *Book IV.*; Homer's *Iliad*, *Book VIII.*; Sophocles, *Philoctetes*.

LATIN.—Virgil, *Georgics*, *Book IV.*; Horace, *Odes*, not including the *Epodes*; Livy, *Book XXII.* Cicero, *Pro Milone*.

Papers will be set for translation from English into Greek and Latin Prose, and from English Verse into Greek and Latin Verse.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—Questions will be given upon the historical and geographical allusions contained in the above-named Greek and Latin Books, and in the philology of the Greek and Latin languages. Candidates will also be examined in the first four Books of Smith's History of Greece and Liddell's History of Rome respectively.

II.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic; Algebra, except Theory of Equations; Euclid, *Books I. to VI. inclusive*, and *XI. to the 21st Proposition inclusive*; Plane Trigonometry, including Logarithms; Conic Sections, treated both geometrically and analytically; and Simple Differentiations.

III.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, as treated in Goodwin's Course of Mathematics.

IV.—MODERN HISTORY.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England, *Chapters X. and XI. inclusive*

V.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German. Candidates may submit themselves for examination in either French or German, at their option.

FRENCH.—Passages will be given from Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, for translation into English, with questions on the parsing; also a passage from some other French author for translation into English, and from some English author into French.

GERMAN.—Passages will be given from Schiller's *Maria Stuart*, with questions on the parsing, and the historical and geographical allusions; also a passage from some other German author for translation into English, and from an English author into German.

NOTE.—The following values have been affixed to the several subjects of examination:—

1. Classics	-	-	-	-	-	1500 Marks.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	-	-	-	-	-	1500 "
3. Modern History	-	-	-	-	-	250 "
4. Modern Languages—						
(a.) English	-	-	-	-	250 }	500 "
(b.) French or German	-	-	-	-	250 }	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	3750 Marks.

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain at least 1650 Marks; of which either 900 shall have been gained in Classics or 750 in Mathematics.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

- History of England, Hallam's Constitutional History, 3 vols., cr. 8^{vo}, 18s., Murray.
 ——— Greece, Student's, Smith, W., 7s. 6d., Murray.
 ——— Rome, Student's, Smith, W., 7s. 6d., Murray.
 Arithmetic, Colenso, J. W., 4s. 6d., Longman.
 Algebra, Colenso, J. W., Parts I. and II., p. 1, 4s. 6d., p. 2, 6s., Longman.
 ———, Wood, J., edited by Lund, 15th Ed., 12s. 6d., Longman.
 Trigonometry, Hall, T. G., 7s. 6d., Fellowes.
 ———, Todhunter, J., 5s., Macmillan.
 Conic Sections, Analytical, Treatise on Conic Sections, Todhunter, J., 10s. 6d., Macmillan.
 ———, Geometrical, Goodwin, H., Course of Mathematics, 15s., Deighton, Bell,
 and Co.
 Differential Calculus, Todhunter, J., 10s. 6d., Macmillan.
 Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, (Goodwin's Course of Mathematics),
 see above.
 Mathematical Tables, 3s., Chambers.
 Molière Les Fourberies de Scapin, Bell and Daldy.
 Student's History of the English Language, Marsh, G. P., 7s. 6d., Murray.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Every Candidate for a Scholarship must, by the provisions of the Act, be above the age of sixteen and under the age of twenty years. He must also have been resident in the Colony for the period of five years next before the time of his examination, and have taken the Degree of Associate of Arts.

By the 14th Section of the Act, the examination for Tasmanian Scholarships must comprise the following subjects:—

1. Classics—Translations from Greek and Latin authors into English, Greek and Latin composition, Ancient History, Philology.
2. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry.
3. Natural Philosophy—Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.
4. Modern History—The History of England.
5. The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German, at the option of the Candidate.

Every Scholar shall forward to the Secretary of the Council a certificate from the proper authority, testifying to his having become a Member of some University of the United Kingdom; and until such certificate be received by the Secretary to the Council, or by their accredited Agent in Great Britain, the Council will not authorise the payment of the annual value of the Scholarship: provided always, that this condition shall not apply in any case where it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Council that the Scholar has been prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause from entering himself on the books of an University.

The Council will order to be paid by the Secretary, or an accredited agent in Great Britain, quarterly, to the said Scholar, the amount of his Scholarship for the quarter, upon the receipt by their Secretary, or by such accredited agent, of a testimonial from the authorities of the College or University to which he may belong, stating that he is conducting himself diligently and steadily.

In the event of any Tasmanian Scholar not being able to produce such a testimonial for any three months, he shall forfeit the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled for the said three months; and should he fail to do so for twelve months, his Scholarship shall be declared vacant, and he shall have no claim for moneys accruing therefrom: provided always, that this Rule shall not apply to Scholars when they have been incapacitated by illness from attending to their College or University duties.

For the further encouragement of Tasmanian Scholars to prosecute their studies diligently in the University to which they belong, the Council of Education will cause to be published in the *Government Gazette* the names of such as may have obtained Prizes, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, or whose names may have appeared in the "Honour List," together with the description or class of Honour which may have been awarded to them.