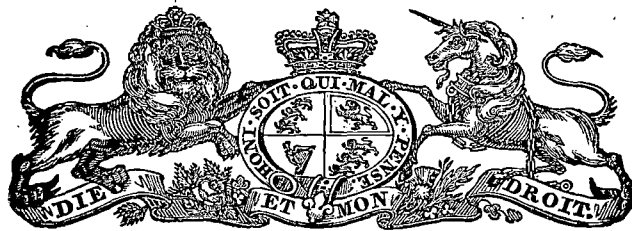


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1881.

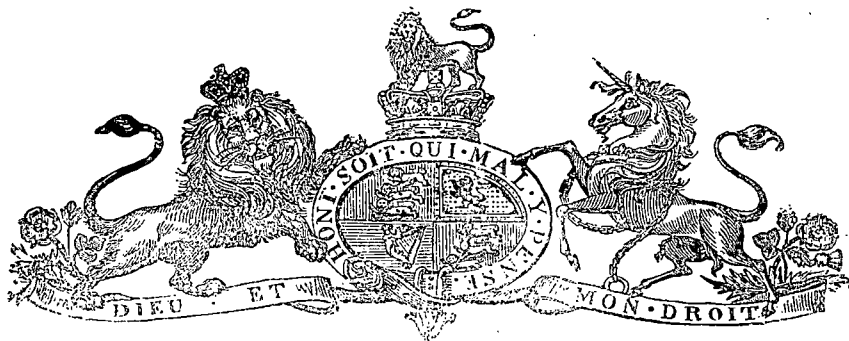
T A S M A N I A

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS:

REPORT FOR 1880.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Moore, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
July 19, 1881.



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart, 8th July, 1881.*

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS.

THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the following Report of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of Candidates for Exhibitions.

The Council has decided, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to award to

JAMES EDWARD MILES ROCHE, and
JOHN ROBERTS ALLPORT,

each an Exhibition of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years from the 1st instant, subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 19th May, 1880.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart, 27th June, 1881.

WE have the honor of presenting to the Council of Education a Report of the Twenty-second Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

Nine boys offered themselves as competitors, all of whom passed the Preliminary Examination.

We have to remark as follows on the work done in the several subjects:—

ENGLISH. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—The work in this subject was not very satisfactory, that of Roche and Price being all that could be considered even fair, Allport being third. The analysis of the first two was good.

FRENCH. *Ven. Archdeacon Davenport, Examiner.*—In this subject, as in the Greek and Latin papers, a piece was set which was not taken from the books prescribed, and some easy phrases and sentences were given for rendering into French. These questions, and the questions on the Grammar, were answered pretty well by several boys, and the passages from the prepared books were generally translated fairly.

LATIN. *Ven. Archdeacon Davenport, Examiner.*—Exton and Allport answered well. None of the rest obtained half the maximum of marks, and the work generally cannot be praised.

GREEK. *Ven. Archdeacon Davenport, Examiner.*—Roche's work was very creditable. The rest did very little, and many showed scarcely any knowledge of the subject.

ARITHMETIC. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—The majority of the boys sent in good papers, Roche's being especially creditable; Toan and Rider not so very far behind; Price, Allport, and Jamieson worthy of commendation.

ALGEBRA. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—Exton was the best in this subject, his results being fairly correct. All his papers showed a great want of neatness. None of the rest, except Jamieson, deserve any credit.

EUCLID. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—Allport's paper was very good. Roche sent up some creditable work. Webster and Price did fairly well.

GEOGRAPHY. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—No work was of a very high order, but much was respectably done. Roche was some distance ahead of the rest, Cope, Rider, Allport, Webster, and Toan following in the order given.

HISTORY. *Ven. Archdeacon Davenport, Examiner.*—Five boys obtained more than half the maximum of marks, and of these Price and Allport answered very well. The others who deserve mention are Rider, Cope, and Roche.

The Table of Marks shows the results in detail. Three boys obtained half the total number of marks, which is the standard for an Exhibition, and all the rest qualified themselves for mention in the Table by getting a third of the total number.

We recommend that the Exhibitions be awarded to J. E. M. Roche and J. R. Allport.

The results of this Examination are a little better than those of last year, but the number of candidates and the attainments of the foremost among them are not so high as in some previous years. We have satisfaction in observing that the boy who has achieved the greatest success had previously obtained an Exhibition awarded by the Board of Education; and that having failed last year, when he was last on the list, he has now by great diligence won for himself the highest place and done very creditably.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT.
CHRISTOPHER BROMBY.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Geography.	History.	Total.
			[Maximum..	150	100	150	150	150	100	100	150	150	1200
1	<i>James Edward Miles Roche</i>	23 July, 1867	High School	84	77	70	104	123	39	73	96	84	750
2	<i>John Roberts Allport</i>	18 July, 1867	Horton College	66	86	85	51	103	29	87	79	102	688
3	Walter Thomas Price	4 April, 1868	Horton College	74	72	67	51	105	44	64	63	109	649
4	Percy John Exton	2 Mar. 1868	Horton College	45	69	90	26	47	60	16	61	65	479
5	Eric Webster	9 Aug. 1867	Hutchins School	43	59	36	21	54	39	66	78	70	466
6	John Lelean Cope	29 July, 1867	Horton College	31	66	52	36	39	25	27	81	89	446
7	Harry Brisbane Jamieson	27 Aug. 1868	Horton College	39	61	...	24	100	52	41	53	66	436
8	George Babington Toan	19 July, 1867	High School	62	42	39	10	113	12	24	73	61	436
9	Walter Fortnam Rider	19 Sept. 1867	High School	38	11	18	7	111	18	40	79	94	416

EXAMINATION PAPERS

Preliminary Examination.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1881. *Four hours.*

ARITHMETIC.

1. Subtract four hundred and eight thousand and ninety-eight from two millions fifty thousand and seventeen.
2. A man works six days a week for 7s. 6d. a day, what is his yearly income?
3. A ship leaves Hobart for London on June 13th, sailing at the average rate of six miles an hour, and arrives on September 11th, what is the distance travelled?
4. How many cwt. of tea can I buy for 70 guineas at 3s. 6d. a lb.
5. Divide $\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$, and multiply the result by $4\frac{1}{2}$.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. In what countries are the following lakes:—Athabasca, Como, Baikal, Wetter, Maracaybo?
2. In what seas are the following islands:—Balearic Isles, Heligoland, St. Helena, Spitzbergen, New Caledonia?
3. What is meant by a peninsula, an archipelago, an isthmus, a gulf?
4. Name three mountain ranges in North America.

ENGLISH.

1. What purpose is fulfilled by adverbs?
2. Write down the first person singular past indefinite indicative, and the past participle of the verbs run, steal, fling, take, spring.
3. Parse the words in italics in the following:—"All questions shall be *decided* by the majority of the *members present*."
4. What is the possessive case of thou, children, father, we?

LATIN.

Ven. ARCHDEACON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Give the degrees of comparison of *bonus*, *dignus*, and *acer*.
2. Decline *ego* and *bellum*.
3. Write throughout the perfect indic. active of *jubeo*.
4. Translate—*Milites reliquit, ne qua novorum consiliorum facultas daretur. Sub ipsum oppidi murum magnus fons aquæ prorumpbat.*
5. Put into Latin—Of happy days. My father sent me a horse. The voice was heard by all.

FRENCH.

1. Write throughout the present tense, indicative mood, of the verbs *avoir* and *chanter*.
2. Translate—*Même le sauvage a quelque connaissance d'un Être suprême. Je n'ai rien vu qu'on puisse blâmer dans sa conduite.*
3. Put into French—I see him. Twenty-nine books. My brothers are in Paris.

Arithmetic.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881. *Three hours.*Rev. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. The population of a country in 1871 was 699,808, in 1881 it was 718,743. There were between these years 26,472 births and 20,311 deaths. What was the yearly rate of increase, and how many were gained or lost by migration of population?
2. Four men invest money in a sheep farm, one finds half the money, the other three the rest in equal parts. At the end of a year they sell 8980 lbs. of wool at 1s. 3d. a lb., and 6750 lbs. at 11d. How much should each get for his share.

3. If a cubic yard of road metal will cover six square yards of road how many cubic yards will be required for a road 21 miles long and 12 feet wide?
4. A fire engine discharges 330 gallons of water in a minute, what will be the weight of water in tons and cubical content in yards thrown out in 3 hours 48 minutes, if a gallon of water weighs 10 pounds and contains $277\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches?
5. What is the amount of £256 10s. in 4 years at 5 per cent. compound interest?
6. A dairyman sells milk at $3d.$ a quart and loses $\frac{1}{2}d.$ on every quart. He adds a quart of water to 3 of milk, and at the end of a year has made £180 profit. How much milk did he sell, and of how much money did he defraud his customers?
7. A ship was provisioned for a crew of 30 for 60 days. After 25 days they pick up 15 shipwrecked men. How long will the provisions last?
8. A man buys a house for £1450. How much rent must he charge to receive 6 per cent. on his investment?
9. A man leaves property of the value of £34,850. His widow receives $\frac{1}{3}$, his three sons $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder, and his two daughters divide what is left. What is the share of each?
10. Reduce to decimals $\frac{321}{625}$, $\frac{111}{2}$.
11. Find the square root of 390625 and 2266·7121.

History.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881. 2 to 5 P.M.

Ven. ARCHDEACON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write a few particulars about Milton, Lord Strafford, Lord William Russell, Jeffries, Titus Oates, and Lord Clarendon.
2. Give some account of the battle of Worcester, the Long Parliament, the Monmouth rebellion, the attempt to arrest five Members of the House of Commons, and the Rye-house plot.
3. Relate briefly how the Revolution of 1688 was brought about.
4. Name the three classes which constituted the population of Italy before the Punic wars, giving a brief description of each class.
5. Relate how the second Punic war began and ended, and name the principal battles.
6. Relate briefly the disaster at the Caudine Forks, the battle of Heraclea, the siege of Saguntum, and the battle of Cannæ.
7. Write a short account of the death of Eli, the death of Samson, and the death of Saul.
8. Write brief particulars about Ruth, Jonathan, Samuel, Joab, Gideon, and Manoah.
9. Give some account of Absalom's rebellion. *

Geography.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881. *Three hours.*

Rev. C. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. What are the chief divisions of India?
 2. What are the capital cities of Bavaria, Switzerland, Canada, Chili, Persia, Egypt?
 3. Upon what rivers are Nankin, St. Petersburg, Florence, New Orleans, Cracow, Benares, Buenos Ayres?
 4. Name the volcanoes of Europe, and describe their situations.
 5. Describe the course of the Rhine and mention the principal towns on its banks.
 6. Describe the situations of the following lakes:—Michigan, Tchad, Titicaca, Ladoga, Torrens.
 7. State as near as you can the population of these cities—Hong Kong, New York, Sydney, Calcutta, Paris, London, Berlin.
 8. In what groups are the following islands:—Jersey, Tahiti, Barbadoes, Nippon, Zante, Madeira? Describe the situations.
 9. What seas are joined, and what countries separated by these straits—Hudson, Bosphorus, Foveaux, Palk, Torres, Bonifacio?
 10. Give the dimensions of Tasmania, and state the height of the three principal mountains.
 11. Into what zones is the earth divided? Give their boundaries, and their breadth in degrees and in English miles.
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Latin.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881. 2 to 5 P.M.

Ven. ARCHDEACON DAVENPORT, *Examiner*.

Translate—

1. His rebus in Italiam Cæsari nunciatis, quum jam ille urbanas res virtute Cn. Pompeii com-
modiorem in statum pervenisse intelligeret, in Transalpinam Galliam profectus est. Eo
quum venisset, magnâ difficultate afficiebatur, quâ ratione ad exercitum pervenire posset.
Nam si legiones in Provinciam accesserent, se absente in itinere prælio dimicaturas intelli-
gebat: si ipse ad exercitum contenderet, ne iis quidem qui eo tempore pacati viderentur
suam salutem recte committi videbat.
2. Producit servos quos in pabulatione paucis ante diebus exceperat et fame vinculisque exerucia-
verat. Hi jam ante edocti quæ interrogati pronuntiarent, milites se esse legionarios dicunt:
fame et inopiâ adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti aut pecoris in agris reperire
possent: simili omnem exercitum inopiâ premi, nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam, nec ferre
operis laborem posse: itaque statuisset imperatorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi pro-
fecisset, triduo exercitum deducere.
3. Medio fere itinere, equites ab Fabio missi quanto res in periculo fuerit exponunt; summis copiis
castra oppugnata demonstrant; quum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo
labore defatigarent, quibus propter magnitudinem castrorum perpetuo esset eisdem in vallo
permanendum; multitudine sagittarum atque omni genere telorum multos vulneratos: ad hæc
sustinenda magno usui fuisse tormenta: Fabium discessu eorum, duabus relictis portis,
obstruere ceteras, pluteosque vallo addere et se in posterum diem similem ad casum parare.
4. Vercingetorix, ex arce Alesia suos conspicatus, ex oppido egreditur, a castris longuios,
musculos, falces, reliquaque quæ eruptionis causâ paraverat, profert. Pugnatur uno tempore
omnibus locis acriter, atque omnia tentantur: qua minime visa pars firma est, huc concur-
ritur. Romanorum manus tantis munitionibus distinetur, nec facile pluribus locis occurrit.
Multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, qui post tergum pugnantibus exstitit, quod suum
periculum in alienâ vident virtute constare; omnia enim plerumque, quæ absunt, vehementius
hominum mentes perturbant.
5. Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni conduunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
6. Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit;
“Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore præsens
Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis.”
Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem:
Victori velatum auro vittisque juvencum;
Ensem atque insignem galeam, solatia victo.
7. Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus
Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
Primaque per cælum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidæ juvenis volucres diverberat auras;
Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali.
Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
8. Vix hæc ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremiscunt
Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit æthere toto
Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus Austris;
Implenturque super puppes; semiusta madescent
Robora, restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quatuor amissis, servatæ a peste carinæ.
9. Hæc permanserunt aquæ dies complures. Conatus est Cæsar reficere pontes: sed nec magni-
tudo fluminis permittebat, neque ad ripam dispositæ cohortes adversariorum perfici patie-
bantur: quod illis prohibere erat facile, tum ipsius fluminis natura atque aquæ magnitudine,
tum quod ex totis ripis in unum atque angustum locum tela jaciebantur; atque erat difficile,
eodem tempore rapidissimo flumine opera perficere et tela vitare.
10. Where and what were Alesia, Liger, Elaver, Bellovaci, and Genabum?
11. Translate into Latin—I promise that I will write you a letter. Few out of a great number get
back safe to the camp. I will inform you what my brother is going to do in London.

Algebra.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881. *Three hours.*

1. If $a = 1$, $b = \frac{1}{3}$, $c = 3$, $d = \frac{1}{3}$. Find the value of $a - \{2a - 3b - [4a - 5b - 6c - (7a - 8b - 9c - 10d)]\}$.

2. Simplify—

$$x + \frac{y-x}{1+xy} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c}}}$$

$$1 - x \frac{y-x}{1+xy}$$

3. Take $\frac{3a^2 - 5ax - 6x^2}{(2a^2 + 3ax + x^2)^3}$ from $\frac{1}{(2a^2 + 3ax + x^2)^2}$

and divide $\frac{4a(a^2 - x^2)}{3b(c^2 - x^2)}$ by $\frac{a^2 - ax}{bc + bx}$

4. What is meant by the Least Common Multiple? Find the L.C.M. of $6a^2 - a - 1$ and $2a^2 + 3a - 2$.

5. Find the square root of $4a^4 + b^4 + 4a^2b - 2ab^3 - 3a^2b^2$.

6. Simplify $\sqrt[4]{a^4 b^6 c}$, $\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 b}$, $5\sqrt{3} \times 7\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \times \sqrt{2}$.

7. Solve the Equations—

$$(1.) \frac{12x - 2}{6} - \frac{18 - 4x}{3} = x + 2.$$

$$(2.) \frac{9x + 20}{36} = \frac{4x - 12}{5x - 4} + \frac{x}{4}.$$

$$(3.) \frac{x}{8} + 8y = 66 \text{ and } \frac{y}{8} + 8x = 129.$$

$$(4.) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a - \sqrt{ax + x^2}} = \sqrt{a}.$$

$$(5.) \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x} = \frac{13}{6}.$$

8. A man leaves property to the value of £5850 to be divided among three sons, four daughters, and his widow. The share of two sons is to equal that of three daughters, and the widow's share to be half that of a son and daughter together. How much does each receive?
9. Find a number of two digits to which if the product of its digits be added the sum is 116, and from which if the sum of the digits be taken away the difference is 72.
10. A cistern can be filled by two pipes; by one of these alone it would be filled $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours sooner than by the other, and both together would fill it in 1 hour and 40 minutes. How long would each pipe alone take to fill it?

French.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881. *2 to 5 P.M.*Ven. ARCHDEACON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write throughout the future tense, indicative mood, of the verbs *agir*, *aller*, and *tenir*.

Translate—

2. En effet, à peine l'empereur avait-il passé le fleuve, qu'un bruit sourd avait agité l'air. Bientôt le jour s'obscurcit, le vent s'éleva, et nous apporta les sinistres roulements du tonnerre. Ce ciel menaçant, cette terre sans abri, nous attrista. Quelques-uns même, naguère enthousiastes, en furent effrayés, comme d'un funeste présage. Ils crurent que ces nuées enflammées s'amoncelaient sur nos têtes et s'abaissaient sur cette terre, pour nous en défendre l'entrée.
3. Cette manière de faire la guerre paraîtra sans doute singulière, mais elle est appropriée au pays. D'ailleurs, il faut songer que les soldats ne savaient pas faire l'exercice, et qu'à peine distinguaient-ils leur main droite de leur main gauche. Les officiers n'étaient guère plus habiles. Les commandants et les généraux n'avaient aucune pratique de l'art militaire. C'étaient des jeunes gens, des abbés simples tonsurés, sortant du séminaire, des bourgeois, des paysans. Cependant, ce sont eux qui, d'abord avec leur courage et leur enthousiasme, puis avec des talents qu'une prompte expérience développa, firent trembler la république, conquièrent une partie de la France, obtinrent une honorable paix, et défendirent leur cause avec plus de succès et de gloire, que toutes les puissances coalisées.

4. Du reste, il était impossible, même à prix d'argent, de les placer en sentinelle, ou de leur faire faire une patrouille. Les officiers étaient obligés de se charger de ce soin, quand il était nécessaire. On avait quelques drapeaux, que l'on portait dans les affaires importantes, et préparées d'avance; mais quand la victoire était gagnée, les paysans mettaient drapeaux et tambours sur une charrette, et revenaient comme une foule joyeuse.
5. Des soldats me firent boire de l'eau-de-vie à leurs gourdes: je n'en avais jamais goûté. Je voulais qu'on y mêlât de l'eau; on ne trouvait que celle des ornières. Mon père ne me quitta plus. Ma mère et ma fille étaient sauvées; mais j'ignorais où elles étaient. A douze lieues du Mans, je m'arrêtai dans un petit village. La nuit était devenue si noire, qu'une femme, qui me suivait, passa avec son cheval sur une chaussée de moulin; elle tomba dans l'eau, comme cela aurait bien pu m'arriver. Je ne sais si on put la sauver.
6. Les Turcs, qui cependant entouraient cette maison tout embrasée, voyaient avec une admiration mêlée d'épouvante que les Suédois n'en sortaient point; mais leur étonnement fut encore plus grand lorsqu'ils virent ouvrir les portes, et le roi et les siens fondre sur eux en désespérés. Charles et ses principaux officiers étaient armés d'épées et de pistolets: chacun tira deux coups à la fois à l'instant que la porte s'ouvrit; et dans le même clin d'œil, jetant leurs pistolets et s'armant de leurs épées, ils firent reculer les Turcs plus de cinquante pas. Mais, le moment d'après, cette petite troupe fut entourée: le roi, qui était en bottes, selon sa coutume, s'embarassa dans ses éperons, et tomba: vingt et un janissaires se précipitèrent aussitôt sur lui; il jette en l'air son épée, pour s'épargner la douleur de la rendre: les Turcs l'emmenèrent au quartier du bacha; les uns le tenant sous les jambes, les autres sous les bras, comme on porte un malade que l'on craint d'incommoder.
7. Put into French—The king's palace. My mother and sisters are happy. We have not yet written to him. I do not like this, give me that.

English.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1881. *Three hours.*

REV. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. What is the meaning of the words inflection, cardinal, apostrophe, parenthesis, transitive, analysis?
2. How is the plural of nouns formed in English? Give examples.
3. What is an adjective? What is the meaning of the adjectival terminations -ern, -some, -ful, -less? Give examples.
4. What is meant by strong and weak verbs? Write out a scheme of tenses in the active voice, with examples.
5. What is a conditional sentence? Into what parts is it divided? Give an example.
6. Parse the words in italics in the following, and analyse the sentence:—

“ *Here* as I take my solitary rounds,
 Amidst thy tangled walks and ruined grounds,
 And, many a year *elapsed*, return to view
 Where *once* the cottage stood, the hawthorn *grew*,
 Remembrance wakes, with *all* her busy train,
 Swells at my heart, and turns the past to pain.”
7. Explain the expressions—“many a year;” “I am come;” “he gave me his hand, a favour not granted to all.”
8. Derive and explain the words—kine, cursory, waddle, heaven, detest, indomitable.
9. Describe a sheet of writing paper so as to explain its nature and use to a person ignorant of them.
10. What is the rule for the spelling of the participles of verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant?

Greek.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1881. *2 to 5 P.M.*

VEN. ARCHDEACON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Decline throughout the participle *θύσας* and the noun *πόλις*.
2. Write the 3rd pers. plur. 1st aor. indic. mid. of *ποιέω*, and the 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. pass. of *πράττω*.
 Translate—
3. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ μεταπέμπεται τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ λοχαγοὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος. Ἦδη δὲ ὄντων πρὸς τῷ τείχει, ἐξαγγέλλει τις τῷ Ξενοφῶντι ὅτι, εἰ εἴσεισι, συλληφθήσεται, καὶ ἢ αὐτοῦ τι πέσειται ἢ καὶ Φαρναβάζῳ παραδοθήσεται. Ὁ δὲ, ἀκούσας ταῦτα, τοὺς μὲν προπέμπεται, αὐτὸς δὲ εἶπεν ὅτι θῦσαι τι βούλοιοτο.

Parse συλληφθήσεται.

4. Ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἐπήρετο τὸν Μηδοσάδην εἰ ἀληθῆ ταῦτα εἶη. Ὁ δ' ἔφη· Αὖθις ἦλθε Μηδοσάδης οὗτος, ἐπεὶ ἐγὼ διέβην πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα ἐκ Παρίου, ὑπισχνούμενος, εἰ ἄγομι τὸ στράτευμα πρὸς σέ, τ' ἄλλα τέ σε φίλω μοι χρῆσασθαι καὶ ἀδελφῶ, καὶ τὰ παρὰ θαλάττη μοι χωρία, ὧν σὺ κρατεῖς, ἔσεσθαι παρὰ σοῦ. Ἐπὶ τούτοις πάλιν ἐπήρετο τὸν Μηδοσάδην εἰ ἔλεγε ταῦτα. Ὁ δὲ συνέφη καὶ ταῦτα. Ἴθι νῦν, ἀφήγησαι τούτῳ τί σοι ἀπεκρινάμην ἐν Χαλκηδόνι. Πρῶτον ἀπεκρίνω ὅτι τὸ στράτευμα διαβήσοιτο εἰς Βυζάντιον, καὶ οὐδὲν τούτου ἕνεκα δέοι οὔτε σοὶ τελεῖν οὔτε ἄλλῳ· αὐτὸς δέ, ἐπεὶ διαβαίης, ἀπιέναι ἔφησθα· καὶ ἐγένετο οὕτως ὡσπερ σὺ ἔλεγες.

Parse ἀπεκρίνω.

5. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδίδοδο λέγειν τῷ βουλομένῳ· καὶ ἔλεγον πολλοὶ κατὰ ταυτά, ὅτι παντὸς ἄξια λέγοι Σεύθης· χειμῶν γὰρ εἶη, καὶ οὔτε οἰκαδε ἀποπλεῖν τῷ τούτῳ βουλομένῳ δυνατὸν εἶη, διαγενέσθαι τε ἐν φιλίᾳ οὐχ οἶόν τ' εἶη, εἰ δέοι ὠνούμενους ζῆν· ἐν δὲ τῇ πολεμίᾳ διατρίβειν καὶ τρέφεσθαι ἀσφαλέστερον μετὰ Σεύθου ἢ μόνους, ὄντων ἀγαθῶν τοσούτων· εἰ δὲ μισθὸν προσλήψωιντο, εὐρημα ἐδόκει εἶναι.

Parse προσλήψωιντο.

6. Ἦνίκα δ' ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας, ἥδη τε ἦν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄκροις καὶ κατιδῶν τὰς κώμας ἦκεν ἐλαύνων πρὸς τοὺς ὀπλίτας, καὶ ἔλεγεν· Ἀφήσω ἥδη καταθεῖν τοὺς μὲν ἱππέας εἰς τὸ πεδίον, τοὺς δὲ πελταστὰς ἐπὶ τὰς κώμας. Ἄλλ' ἔπεσθε ὡς ἂν δύνησθε τάχιστα, θπως, ἐὰν τις ὑφιστῆται, ἀλέξῃσθε. Ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Ξενοφῶν κατέβη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου. Καὶ ὅς ἤρετο· Τί καταβαίνεις, ἐπεὶ σπεύδειν δεῖ; Οἶδα, ἔφη, ὅτι οὐκ ἐμοῦ μόνου δεῖ· οἱ δὲ ὀπλίται θάττον δραμοῦνται καὶ ἥδιον, ἐὰν καὶ ἐγὼ πέζος ἡγώμαι.

Parse δραμοῦνται.

7. Οἱ δὲ Θραῖκες καταφεύγουσιν, ὡσπερ δὴ τρόπος ἦν αὐτοῖς, ὅπισθεν περιβαλλόμενοι τὰς πέλτας· καὶ αὐτῶν ὑπεραλλομένων τοὺς σταυροὺς ἐλήφθησαν τινες κρεμασθέντες ἐνεχομένων τῶν πελτῶν τοῖς σταυροῖς· οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀπέθανον, διαμαρτόντες τῶν ἐξόδων· οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐδίωκον ἕξω τῆς κώμας.
8. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἡμέρα ὑπέφαιεν, ἐπορεύοντο σιγῇ συντεταγμένοι ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους· καὶ γὰρ ὀμίχλη ἐγένετο, ὥστ' ἐλαθον ἐγγὺς προσελθόντες. Ἐπεὶ δὲ εἶδον ἀλλήλους, ἢ τε σάλπιγξ ἐπεφθέγγετο καὶ ἀλαλάξαντες ἔεντο ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλὰ λιπόντες τὴν ὁδὸν φεύγοντες ὀλίγοι ἀπέθνησκον· εὐζῶνοι γὰρ ἦσαν.
9. Put into Greek—The man himself fled into the city. All men love their own children. The citizens were doing well.

Euclid.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881. *Three hours.*

Rev. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. Give Euclid's definition of a right angle, a circle, an oblong, parallel straight lines.
2. From a given point to draw a straight line equal to a given straight line.
3. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length, from a given point without it.
4. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
5. If from the ends of a side of a triangle, there be drawn two straight 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 straight line falling upon two other straight lines make the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side of the line; or make the interior angles upon the same side together equal to two right angles; the two straight lines shall be parallel to one another.
7. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines, are also themselves equal and parallel.
8. Equal triangles upon the same base and upon the same side of it are between the same parallels.
9. To describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its triangles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
10. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle, be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it; the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 19th May, 1880.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS, 1881.

I. It is hereby notified, that two Exhibitions of the value of £20 each, tenable for four years from the 1st July, 1881, will be open for competition in the second week of June 1881, to every boy under the age of fourteen years on the 1st June, 1881, not at present holding one of such Exhibitions, and who has not been a pupil of a Government School within six months of the date of the Examination.

(NOTE.—The following Resolution has been unanimously passed by the Council of Education, and the Government will be urged to provide for the proposed additional Exhibitions in the Estimates for 1882:—
“In order to enable the Council to give five Exhibitions annually instead of two, the Government be requested to place £100 yearly instead of £40 at the disposal of the Council. The said Exhibitions to be open alike to girls and boys.”)

II. Every Candidate must produce certificates of his having conducted himself well during the nine months preceding the Examination, and of having been a resident in the Colony for two years immediately preceding the 1st June, 1881.

III. No Candidate for an Exhibition will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have first passed a short preliminary Examination in the following subjects; viz.—English, French or Latin, Arithmetic, and Geography.

IV. The Examination will comprise the following subjects:—

1. English Language and Grammar.
2. Geography.
3. History.
 - A. English History. (Smith's smaller History of England, chapters 25—29 inclusive.)
 - B. Roman History. (Smith's smaller History of Rome, chapters 8—14 inclusive.)
 - C. Sacred History. (From the death of Moses to the accession of Solomon.)
4. Arithmetic.
5. French. (Vinet's *Chrestomathie Française*, *Dissertations Historiques*—“*Le Passage du Niémen*,” to end of “*La Déronde du Mans*.”)
6. Latin. (*Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, Book VII., and *Virg. Æn.*, Book V.)
7. Greek. (*Xenophon's Anabasis*, Book VII. chaps. 2, 3, and 4.)
8. Algebra, to include Quadratic Equations.
9. Euclid, First Book.

V. The following values have been affixed to the several subjects of Examination:—

	<i>No. of Marks.</i>
English	150
French	100
Latin	150
Greek ..	150
Arithmetic	150
Algebra	100
Euclid	100
Geography	150
History	150
TOTAL	1200

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain half the total number of marks.

VI. The Exhibitions will be tenable at such Schools as shall be named by the Parent or Guardian and be approved by the Council.

VII. The Council will direct the Secretary to pay to each Exhibitioner the amount of his Exhibition for the quarter on receipt of a certificate from the authorities of the school to which he may belong, stating that he has conducted himself diligently and steadily during the quarter.

VIII. In the event of an Exhibitioner not being able to produce such a certificate for any three months, his Exhibition shall be declared vacant: provided always that this rule shall not apply to Exhibitioners when they have been incapacitated from attending school by illness or other sufficient cause to be determined by the Council.

IX. Arrangements may be made for a local Examination at Launceston in the event of three or more Candidates notifying their desire to be examined at that place.

X. Candidates desirous of offering themselves for Examination must notify in writing* their intention to the Secretary on or before the 1st May, 1881, transmitting at the same time the certificates above required, and a certificate from the Parent or Guardian that the Candidate will not be fourteen years of age on the 1st June, 1881.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

* Printed Forms of Application will be furnished by the Secretary on application.