HISTORY.

Examiner—JOHN SEATH, B.A.

NOTE.—75 marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of 15 marks may also be allowed for composition, and of 5 for writing and neatness.

1. Give an account of the coming of the English into Britain.
2. State the causes and results of the Wars of the Roses.
3. Show that Elizabeth's reign marked the beginning of a new state of things in England.
4. Outline the course of the English Revolution, stating its causes and its results.
5. Sketch the career of William Pitt, the elder. Describe the condition of England when he was at the head of her affairs.
6. Name the wars of England which directly concerned her North American colonies. Give an account of any one of them.
7. Show the truth of the statement that England and Canada are now governed by the people. Show also that this has not always been the condition of matters.
8. What makes an event or a person important in the history of a nation? Why is each of the following important in the history of the English nation: Hampden, Henry VIII., Wilberforce, Chaucer, the Treaty of Paris, and the French Revolution?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—J. E. HODGSON, M.A.

NOTE.—75 marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may also be allowed for neatness and writing.

1. Define equator, tropic, horizon, glacier, water-shed.
2. What and where are the following: Prince Albert, Callender, Soudan, Khartoum, Herat, Cyprus, Quito, Battleford?
3. Name the principal cities and towns of Ontario (*a*) on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway; (*b*) on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
4. Draw an outline map of the western peninsula of Ontario, and on it indicate the principal rivers, cities, and towns.
5. Name two of the principal productions of each of the provinces of Canada.
6. Trace the chain of the great Canadian lakes, and the course of St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.
7. State the boundaries of the following countries: Egypt, Russia, France, Brazil, United States of America.

READING.

Examiner—JOHN SEATH, B.A.

For the examination in Reading, the local examiners shall use one or more of the following passages, paying special attention to the Pronunciation, Emphasis, Inflection and Pause. They shall also satisfy themselves in any way they may deem proper, that the candidate can read *intelligently* as well as *intelligibly*. Not less than fifteen lines should be read by each candidate. A maximum of 50 marks may be allowed for this subject.

ONTARIO READERS.

1. The Road to the Trenches, pp. 234-235.
2. Bernardo del Carpio, pp. 242-243.
3. Song of Miriam, pp. 325-326.

CANADIAN READERS.

1. Murder Relenting, ll. 1-71; pp. 174-177.
2. How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix, pp. 211 214.
3. Canadian Loyalty, pp. 244 247.

ROYAL READERS.

1. King John, from the beginning to "come forth," p. 111.
2. Alas, so long! p. 138.
3. The Pickwick club on the ice, pp. 320-322.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOËPY.

Examiner—J. E. HODGSON, M,A.

NOTE.—25 of the fifty minutes allowed for this subject are to be allotted to A, which is to be read to the candidate three times. At the end of 25 minutes the presiding examiner will distribute B among the candidates, who will, after writing their answers, fold them and hand them in with their work under A

A.

With the instinct of despotism he had seen that the real danger which menaced the new monarch, lay in the tradition of the English Parliament; and though Henry had thrice called together the Houses to supply the expenses of his earlier struggles with France, Wolsey governed during eight years of peace without once assembling them.

A man of lax principles lacks character.

We must bow as we pass under the bough of that tree.

Wait till I am weighed.

Asiatic, conjugation, neuter, economy, hygiene, changeable, seizure, received, believed, rebel, separate, campaign, hypocrisy, nonsense, development.

B.

Indicate fully the pronunciation of the following words: massacre, towards, truths, heroism, gridiron, beneath, peril, pearl, geography, horizon, history, forbade, cleanly, (adj.), cleanly (adv.).

Accentuate the italicised words in the following sentences:

Their accounts of the *conflict conflict* with each other.

The very dogs *refuse* to eat the *refuse* you offer them.

Practical Department.

DRAWING.

BY WILLIAM BURNS, DRAWING MASTER, HIGH SCHOOL, BRAMPTON.

(The Editor of this Department will be glad to answer questions for information addressed to him in care of the SCHOOL JOURNAL.)

III.

The next step will be to introduce the pupils to the drawing of symmetrical figures of definite geometrical form. The symmetry of a figure can be readily shown by using a scalene triangle and an equilateral triangle as an illustration; draw these side by side, then, by drawing a perpendicular throught the bisection of the base, it will be seen that one is of symmetrical and the other of an unsymmetrical form, similarly with any other figure chosen. Proceed then to the drawing of equilateral triangle, square, pentagon, &c. These may be drawn (i) within a given circle, and (ii) with a given base. Let a cirle be drawn by some mechanical means, then place two diameters within it at rightangles. By joining ends of these a square will evidently be formed; and by bisecting the four arcs, an octagon will be made. Again by marking off the length of the radius on the circumference proceeding from any given point within it, and joining these points, a hexagon will be produced, and if alternate points be taken, an equilateral triangle will be found. These are simply drawn, and accustom the pupils to the use of the terms employed, and also to the appearance of the figures themselves. Next to draw these figures on a given base. 1st. Equilateral triangle—take given base A B, bisect it in C, draw perpendicular from C, and measure from A or B the same length A B to cut perpendicular in C, by joining C A, C B an equilateral triangle is made. 2nd. Square. This is simplest drawn by making two lines at right angles, bisecting each other, if these then are made of given length, and the parallel lines drawn through them a square is formed, which can easily be drawn correctly by eye. 3rd. A hexagon may be made by first drawing on base A B, an equilateral triangle A B C, and on the side A C another equilateral triangle A D C; thus one-half the hexagon is procured, by producing the lines A C, B C, D C, and cutting off lengths equal to A B, the three other points in the hexagon can be found, and the figure drawn. 4th. An octagon—on A B draw a square, A B D C, and make its diagonals B C, A D produced; through A draw A E parallel to B C and equal to A B, this will give a point E of the figure; through E draw E F parallel to A C meeting D C produced in F;