

will furnish exact days' labour either for each working alone, or for all working together?

VII. If wine is bought at \$4.50 a pipe, and sold at \$10.50 for a dozen bottles, a gallon filling six bottles, what is lost or gained, the expense of bottles being 55 cents a dozen? [A pipe contains 126 gallons.]

Entrance to Senior Fourth Class.

LITERATURE.

One hundred marks to count a full Paper.

I. Write the following extracts, substituting for the words in italics other words or phrases which will make sense:—

(i.) With "London" *blazoned* on the boot.

(ii.) Some years *ago* a *warehouseman* in Manchester, England, *published* a *scurrilous pamphlet*, in which he *endeavoured* to hold up the house of Grant Brothers to *ridicule*.

(iii.) The brothers held *an acceptance* of his *which had been endorsed by the drawer*.

(iv.) The Spaniards could *scarcely believe their senses*; it *seemed* more like a *splendid vision* than *reality*; Montezuma *appropriated* to their use *magnificent accommodations*.

(v.) Meat is *the staff of life*.

(vi.) With *reverence meet*.

(vii.) Where the light of *Phæbus* travels bright the world o'er.

II. Tell what you know about the Buccaneers, General Brock, Tecumseh, Mrs. Moodie, Mrs. Traill, Lord Elgin, John Cabot.

III. What is referred to in the following italicized extract from the "Song of the Emigrants in Bermuda?"—"He lands us safe *from the prelate's rage*."

IV. "Which seemed to *him who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake*." Who is meant? Explain the allusion.

V. I was "*the Hansard*" of my own speech. Explain the passage.

VI. What is meant by *a coffer dam*, and by *internal communication*?

GRAMMAR.

One hundred marks to count a full Paper.

I. Analyze fully the following stanza:—

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan:

His brow is wet with honest sweat;
He earns *what he can*,
And looks the *whole* world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

II. Parse the words in italics in the stanza given above, and in the following passages:

(i.) History is *philosophy teaching* by examples.

(ii.) *The daughter* of a hundred earls,
You are not one to be desired.

III. Define simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, phrase, analysis and parsing.

IV. Write the second singular of the verb *run* in each of the tenses of the indicative mood.

V. Correct any mistakes that occur in these sentences, and give reasons for your corrections:—

(i.) He has came to school lately.

(ii.) Who are you looking for?

(iii.) He did a great deal of harm.

(iv.) That house there ought to be painted.

(v.) My sister has went to Marmora.

(vi.) Beef is the flesh of the ox, which is usually salted.

COMPOSITION AND WRITING.

The answer to the first question will be taken as a specimen of penmanship. Value of Writing, 50 marks.

I. Combine the following statements into one simple sentence:—

The boy wrote. He was a good boy. He wrote a letter. He wrote to his father. He wrote from school. He wrote on his birthday. It was a long letter. He wrote it early in the morning. He wrote it before breakfast.

II. Combine the following statements into one complex sentence:—

A frog had seen an ox. She wanted to make herself as big as he. She attempted it. She burst asunder.

III. Combine the following simple sentences so as to form a connected narrative composed of not more than four sentences:—

An old man was on the point of death. He called his sons to his bedside. He ordered them to break a bundle of arrows. The young men were strong. They could