From underneath an aged oak,
That slanted from the islet rock,
A *damsel* guider of its way,
A little skiff *shot* to the bay,
That round the promontory steep
Led its deep line in graceful sweep,
Eddying, in almost viewless wave,
The weeping-willow twig to lave,
And *kiss*, with whispering sound and slow,
The beach of pebbles bright as snow.

2. Parse the words in italics in the above passage.

3. Write out the plurals of *cow, cloth, deer, datum, quarto, factory, species, soliloquy,* and the past tenses of the verbs *strike, swing, sing, tear, split.*

4. Give the possessive singular and the nominative and possessive plural of the nouns *pony, man, child, ox, mouse, thief, chimney.*

5. Name the different kinds of adjectives, and classify the following according to their kinds, viz. :—*lofty, large, several, ten, sixth, each, every, yon.*

6. Write in one complex sentence the following statements :—
(a) I got out at the Station.
(b) The man ought to have met me there.
(c) He was not to be found.

7. Correct, or justify, giving reasons, the following sentences :—
(a) Sense, and not riches, win esteem.
(b) Less than twenty tons is sufficient.
(c) Of all others he is the ablest man they have.
(d) My robe and mine integrity to heaven
Is all I dare not call my own.

8. Write a short essay (not exceeding a half page) on "Cairo and the Pyramids."

ARITHMETIC.

TIME—TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{\frac{1}{21\frac{3}{5}}+\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{216}+\frac{1}{12}}{1\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{4}-\frac{3}{8}}$. Divide .0000665 by 4,375.

2. What sum is received on an average by each of 5 legatees of an estate, the first of whom gets .3 of it, the second .3, the third .03, the fourth .03, and the fifth the remainder, amounting to $18,200 ?

3. Express .375 of a guinea + $\frac{3}{10}$ of a crown + .3 of 7s. 6d. —$\frac{3}{5}$ of 2d., as the decimal of 16s.

4. A cistern can be filled in 40 minutes by one pipe and by another in 50 minutes. It has also a discharging pipe by which it can be emptied in 20 minutes. The cistern being full, in what time would it be emptied if the three pipes were open together ?

5. If a tradesman marks his goods twenty per cent. above the cash price, what ready money would he take for an article marked $130 ?

6. If a ship's crew of 500 men have food for 48 days at the rate of 27 ounces per man per day, how many men will the same provisions serve for 60 days, allowing each man 30 ounces a day ?

7. How many square feet are in a regularly tapering plank 20 feet long, and 10½ inches at one end and 8½ inches at the other ?

8. A person transfers $10,000 from the 3½ per cents, at 99, to the 3 per cents at 86⅔ : what is the difference in his income ?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

Value of this paper, 150. No candidate can receive license who obtains fewer than 85 marks.

1. What were the terms of the Treaty called the "Mise of Lewis"?

2. Give the names and titles of five of the sons of Edward III. From which of them were Henry VI. and Richard III. descended?

3. Mention, in order, the chief events of the reign of Elizabeth.

4. What attempts were made by the descendants of James II. to wrest the crown of England from the House of Brunswick ?

5. Give a brief account of the siege and capture of Quebec by the British.

6. Explain the meaning of the terms *latitude, longitude, meridian, equator, polar circle, tropic, estuary, watershed, plateau, sound, archipelago.*

7. Give the position of the following places, and state what you know about each :—Brussels, Bergen, Sheffield, Leith, Ancona, Chicago, Bahia, Ajaccio, Havre, Valetta, Leyden, Lyons, Munich, Killarney.

8. Draw a map of Ontario, showing the course of each of the principal rivers, and the location of the chief towns.

9. From what countries do we import the following articles :—Arrowroot, indigo, mahogany, ostrich feathers, sugar, sponge, and quicksilver ?

Practical Department.

HISTORY: HOW TO TEACH IT.

1. *Having assigned the lesson, a short one rather than a long one, require it to be read by the class.* Brief comments, imparting additional information for the better understanding of the story, or to give it interest, should be made by the teacher, who should also designate the books in which the story is told with vividness and fullness. He should likewise be careful to have all the proper names correctly pronounced. This last is a matter of more importance than is generally supposed. The habit of mispronouncing a word is not easy to correct, as every literary man knows from experience. The boy will find no difficulty in so pronouncing the word Powhatan as to throw the stress upon the second syllable, but the teacher will find it difficult to correct the error ; and the boy in after years will hesitate every time he is about to pronounce that word. It is much easier to go right after one is started right than to get right and so continue after the wrong road has been travelled. It may be objected that this way of introducing the lesson would, by giving so much help to the pupils, leave them with little or no inducement to study for themselves. Occasionally I have found a pupil so affected, but in every such case he was the laggard of the class in other studies as well. Obviously, to him even, the preliminary help was beneficial at the time, and, I ventured to hope, the good seed sprang up and bore fruit in after years.

Map-drawing, in connection with the lesson, is a very helpful feature. Require little sectional maps, showing the location of the places mentioned, to be prepared as a part of the lesson ; and remember that history, without its geography, is on the same level as fiction. History and its geography should be constantly associated. Without such association, the facts are vague, of little value, and liable to slip away. With such association, they have shape, magnitude, and a home, and are, therefore, easily remembered. Why is it so difficult for some persons to remember the facts of history ? Simply, because they do not locate them, or they place them so loosely as to impart no positiveness or distinctness to them. Who, after properly learning the interesting story of Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne, can think of the smoky city of Pittsburg, even for an instant, without having the disastrous events of that affair pass before his mind ? No lesson in history is properly learned except in connection with its geography. To forget this is to fail.

2. *The recitation should be prefaced by an examination of the maps prepared by the pupils.* In this duty the teacher may be aided by a system of examination carried out by the pupils themselves, who will derive benefit by the exercise. Then have a large outline map placed before the class, and require each pupil in turn to stand, and, with a pointer, show the exact location of every place as it is mentioned by him in his answer or narrative. Permit no statement to pass until it is evident that he clearly knows where such places are. Bring out the facts of the lesson with distinctness, particularly the relation of cause to consequence ; and see that all mispronunciations of proper names are corrected. During the recitation, the teacher should not hold the text-book in his hand.