

cottage. My roof shall always shelter you. She shed a flood of tears. The army was annihilated.

BOOK-KEEPING.

[Candidates who prefer may substitute for this paper that on French, given below. If papers on both subjects are handed in by same candidate, no credit will be given for either.]

1. Define the following: Bill of Sale, Bill of Entry, Dividend, Remittance, Voucher, Discount, Amount, E. & O. E.

2. Write an "order for merchandise," a "Due Bill payable in goods," and a "Letter of Introduction."

3. Write an application for a situation as book-keeper in answer to an advertisement. Draw a diagram of the envelope addressed and stamped.

4. Enter the following in the various books, according to the single entry method:

Sold L. S. Keith on account June 1st, 100 yds. flannel at 30c. per yd.; 20 neck-ties at 25c. each; 7 yds. tweed at \$1.60 per yd. Bought of C. Tupper on my note at 30 days an invoice of goods amounting to \$250. Sold Thos. Murray 100 lbs. sugar at 7c. per lb., and 50 lbs. tea at 40c. Received in payment cash \$10.00, and his note at 60 days for balance. Paid clerk's salary, \$50.00.

FRENCH.

Translate into English:

Mentor lui dit d'un ton grave: Est-ce donc là, ô Télémaque, les pensées qui doivent occuper le cœur du fils d'Ulysse. Songez plutôt à soutenir la réputation de votre père et à vaincre la fortune qui vous persécute. Un jeune homme qui aime à se parer vainement comme une femme est indigne de la sagesse et de la gloire; la gloire n'est due qu'à un cœur qui sait souffrir la peine et fouler aux pieds les plaisirs.

Télémaque répondit en soupirant: Que les dieux me fassent périr plutôt que de souffrir, que la mollesse et la volupté s'emparent de mon cœur! Non, non, le fils d'Ulysse ne sera jamais vaincu par les charmes d'une vie lâche et efféminée. Mais quelle faveur de ciel nous a fait trouver, après notre naufrage, cette déesse ou cette mortelle qui nous comble de biens!

1. Parse, *qui doivent, qui sait, me fassent*

2. Give the primitive tenses of *dû, soutenir, vaincre, due, répondit fait*.

3. Give the rules for the use of the article before proper names.

4. Write the first twelve ordinal numbers, also the names of the months and the days of the week.

Translate into French:

Have you sweet grapes? Do you like Italian music? Germany is more fertile than Russia. Each boy has his book. Whose horses are these? Have you paid for this house? What are you eating? They owe five hundred dollars. My umbrella is better than yours. Yes, sir, this is it. Yesterday we found a bird's nest in our uncle's garden. We will not go unless you ask us. Are you going away? We shall set out to-morrow for Boston.

GRAMMAR.

1. Give the principal rules for the formation of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, and compare, *old, late, little, far, hind*.

2. Write a note on the Demonstrative and Indefinite Pronouns.

3. What are Participles? Write sentences illustrating their use.

4. Give a definition of an adverb, a preposition, and a conjunction, and show by examples the difference between each of them and the other two.

5. Parse:

I dare do all that may become a man,
Who dares do more is none.

ANALYSIS.

1. Name the principal classes of phrases, and give examples of each.

2. Write sentences illustrating the various extensions of cause.

3. Give both a detailed and general analysis of the following sentence:

She had told Tom that although she accepted his word when he assured her that worms could not feel, she should like him to put the worms on her hook for her.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Show that any number which will exactly divide one of two numbers will divide their product. What is the arithmetical complement of a number?

2. One-fourth of $\frac{2}{7}$ of a pole is in the mud; two-thirds of the remainder is in the water, and there are $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the air; what is the length of the pole?

3. How often can 3 yards, 1 qr., 2½ in. of ribbon be cut off from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a piece of ribbon, which measures 51 yards 3 ins. What fractional part of the whole piece will be left?

4. A piece of goods cost 80c. per yard. At what price shall it be marked that the merchant may sell it at 10 per cent. less than the marked price, and still have 20 per cent. profit?

5. Explain the distinction between true and bank discount, and find the difference between the true and bank discount on \$1,000 for 6 mos. at 6 per cent.

6. A cistern $\frac{3}{4}$ full sprung a leak at the commencement of a shower; during the shower $\frac{3}{8}$ of the water at the commencement ran out; but rain came in which would have filled $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cistern. How far was the cistern from being full at the end of the shower?

BOTANY.

1. Explain the following botanical terms: Apetalous, Axil, Base, Capsule, Cruciform, Deciduous, Dentate, Follicle, Ovules, Peduncle, Reticulated, Spike.

2. Describe the mode of life in Perennials.

3. Describe the arrangement of leaves on the stem.

4. How are plants propagated from buds?

5. What is inflorescence? Describe the different kinds of flower clusters.

6. How are plants named? Distinguish between *popular* and *scientific* names of plants.

7. Draw a branch of the Linden, showing the shape and veining of the leaves.

8. Name and describe the principal sorts of fleshy fruits.

ALGEBRA.

1. Resolve into factors: $x^2 - y^2$; $9a^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2$; $(a+b)^2 - c^2$; $x^4 - 15x^2 + 9$.

2. Find the value of $\frac{a+b}{a^2+2ab+b^2} + \frac{a-b}{a^2-2ab+b^2} - \frac{3a}{a^2-b^2}$

Reduce to its simplest form $\frac{\frac{a}{a+b}}{1 - \frac{a}{a+b}}$

3. A number has two digits, of which that in the ten's place is 3 more than the other, and the number itself is 7 times the sum of its digits. Find the number.

4. Solve the equation:

$$(a+x)(b+x) - a(b+c) = \frac{a^2c}{b} + x^2.$$

5. It is between 2 and 3 o'clock, but a person looking at the clock, and mistaking the hour hand for the minute hand, fancies that the time of day is 55 minutes earlier than the reality. What is the true time?

6. Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$\frac{x+y}{7} - \frac{2y-x}{3} = 3$$

$$\frac{3y+2x}{4} + \frac{9(x-1)}{8} = \frac{x}{2}$$

GEOMETRY.

1. State the different cases in which according to Euclid two triangles are equal to each other. Make any necessary distinction.

2. If, at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines, upon the opposite sides of it, make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, these two straight lines must be in one and the same straight line.

3. Bisect a given triangle by a straight line drawn from a given point in one of its sides.

4. If from one of the acute angles of a right-angled triangle a line be drawn to the opposite side, the squares on that side and on the line so drawn are together equal to the sum of the squares on the segment adjacent to the right angle and on the hypotenuse.

5. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

6. A line drawn from any angle of a triangle to the middle of the opposite side is less than the half sum of the adjacent sides, and greater than the difference between this half sum and half the third side.

7. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two