

1s. 1d. per lb., but brings in only £1,619, 583 6s. 8d.

Ans. 100,000 lbs.

The top of a building, 236 feet high, is reached by a flight of steps each 12 centimetres high; find the number of steps, a metre being taken as equal to 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Ans. 600.

GEOGRAPHY.

Candidates are not permitted to answer more than one question in each section.

One full map only is to be drawn.

SECTION I.—Draw a full map—

(a) Of the west coast of Great Britain from Land's End to Great Orme's Head.

Or (b) of Ireland.

Or (c) of South America.

SECTION II.—Define the terms "estuary," "strait," "archipelago," "valley." Illustrate your definition of the first from America, of the second from Asia, of the third from Europe, of the fourth from Great Britain.

2. Give accurately the shape of the earth, its equatorial and polar diameters, the proportion of land and water on its surface, the positions of the polar and tropical circles, the latitudes of London and Edinburgh.

3. State clearly how deltas and glaciers are formed. Draw your illustrations from the continents of Europe and Africa.

SECTION III.—Name the chief rivers which drain the eastern slope of Great Britain, and the heights in which they rise; distinguish also those that are navigable for some considerable distance above their mouths, and explain why the other rivers are not equally navigable.

2. Give the position of, and some of the historical associations connected with, the following towns:—Winchester, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Boston, Scarborough, Cardiff, Stirling, Aberdeen, Cork, and Drogheda. Point out in each case the natural advantages of situation which suggested their first establishment.

3. Select one of these counties—Hampshire, Staffordshire, Durham; and one of these—Perth, Lanark, Argyll; give an account of the industrial occupations, the chief towns, and the rivers of the two

selected. Explain the terms county and shire.

SECTION IV.—Select one out of each of the following groups:—

(a) Switzerland, Sweden, Austria.

(b) Arabia, Siberia, Japan.

(c) Mexico, United States, Cuba.

Give an account of the manufactures of the first, of the mineral and vegetable productions of the second, of the races or nations who inhabit the third.

SECTION V.—Supply the blanks in one of the following passages:—

(a) The—of Canada now includes the various provinces known as—, etc., in fact the whole of—North America, except—. The territory stretches from the—to the—ocean, and contains an area of 3,580,310—. The capital of the—is—in the province of—. Canada proper contains the two provinces of—and—, comprising also the basin of the—on the north side of that river, and of the—°—and on the south side north of the parallel of—° and extends from 42° to 53°—lat. and 60° to 90°—long.

(b) Australia is a term equivalent to—; it is a large and most important—, chiefly in the southern—, between the—and—oceans. Australia, the largest—in the world, is sometimes called the sixth—; it is included between 11° and 39°—lat. and 113° 154°—long. This island includes—separate colonies, viz.,—, etc. The chief towns of these colonies are—, etc.

BISHOP CLARKE ON INCORRECT ENGLISH.

Though the schoolmaster holds his receptions in almost every nook and corner of the land, there is a great deal of incorrect talking even among educated people. Bishop Clarke gives a few specimens of these popular errors of speech in the form of a dialogue between a careless speaker and his critical friend:—

"Good afternoon John, how long have you been 'setting' here?"