BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Write a set of " Bills of Exchange " a " Letter of Introduction, and a " money order."
2. Give your method of closing the Ledger.
3. Describe the Journal, and show its use in the Double Entry System of Book-keeping.
4. From the following transaction make proper Journal and Ledger Entries:
Bought from Duffus & Co. 32 yds dress goods at 23c per yd., 50 yds grey cotton at 8c per yd., 41 yards tweed at 53c per yd ; on the same day gave them my note at *three* months for the full amount. Sold Graham & Co. 24 lbs cheese at 12c per lb., 52 lbs butter at 23c per lb., 75 bush. turnips at 17c per bush. for which I received 5 cords of wood at $3.00 per cord, and the balance in cash.
Sold Anderson & Smith goods to the amount of $1250.00. received from them cash $623.00 and a note at *six* months, which, when discounted, at 7 per cent. at the Bank, yielded the balance.
Bought from Cummings & Co., 40 cords of bark at $3 75 per cord, 20 tons hay at $7.75 per ton ; for which I gave in return $100.00 in cash, a Sterling Bill of exchange for £25, and my note at three months for the balance.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Define Physiology, Tissues, Capillaries, Epidermis, Epithelium.
2. Name and describe the bones of the arm (using a diagram). Describe also the elbow joint.
3. Give an illustration of " why food makes us strong."
4. Describe, as fully as you can, the serum of blood.
5. Explain the process of digestion.
6. Describe the construction of the vertebral column.

SECOND-CLASS LICENSES. (Grade C.)

BRITISH HISTORY.

1. Give the chief events of the reign of Henry II.
2. Give an account of the career of Joan of Arc, so far as relates to English History.
3. Trace the descent of Henry VII. from Edward III.
4. Name the English Sovereigns since the Conquest who have ascended the throne with imperfect hereditary claims.
Discuss any two of such cases.
5. Sketch the characters of the four Georges.
6. Mention and briefly describe the events with which the following names are associated—Lord John Russell, Wilberforce, Cobden, Prince Albert, Daniel O'Connell.

BRITISH AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. Give a short account of the voyages of Jacques Cartier.
2. Sketch the early history of Halifax.
3. Write a note on the expulsion of the Acadians.
4. Sketch the career of one of the following ; Joseph Howe, S. G. W. Archibald, or J. W. Johnstone.
5. Name the chief provisions of the British North America Act.
6. Assign important events in British American history to the following dates ; 1604, 1642, 1697, 1746, 1753, 1759, 1784, 1825, 1837–38, 1854, 1864, 1867, 1873.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. State the principal properties of the atmosphere, and explain the cause of twilight.
2. Name the eastern and the southern counties of England with their coast waters.
3. Write a note on Afghanistan, with special refence to its position surface, and products.
4. Name the New England and Southern States with their capitals, principal rivers and chief towns.
5. Bound the German Empire and give the names of the States which compose it.
6. Describe Malaysia—its position, surface, climate, products, and inhabitants.
7. Where and what are the following:—Hawaii, Macassar, Yoruba, Corea, Pisa, Esdraelon, Formosa, Windermere, Cotopaxi, Tortuga, Willametta.

BRITISH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the principal bays of Ontario on the Lake coast.
2. Bound the county of Hants, and name the capes and headlands on the Bay of Fundy.
3. Name the capes, rivers and islands of Quebec.
4. Write a note on Newfoundland, its surface, climate, minerals and industries.
5. Draw a map of Cape Breton, with county lines indicated and county towns located.

GEOMETRY.

1. The angles which one straight line makes with another upon one side of it are either two right angles, or together equal to two right angles.
2. The bisectors of the three angles of a triangle meet in one point.
3. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other each to each, and one side equal to one side, those sides being opposite to equal angles in each, then must the triangle be equal in all respects.
4. If two triangles have two sides respectively equal and the included angles supplemental, the triangles are equal.
5. To describe a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given rectilinear figure, and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.
6. Through three given points not in the same straight line describe an equilateral triangle.

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 terms Dr., Cr., Balance, Assignee, Consignee, Net Proceeds, Draft.
2. What is a running account? Give a specimen form of the Ledger.
3. What sums are entered on left hand side of the Cash Book ? On which side of the cash book must the balance always fall, and why ?
4. Write a specimen "Due Bill," "Receipt on Account," and "An order for merchandise."
5. What accounts should be left open until after the gains and losses have been ascertained ?
6. What is a *trial balance*, and how is it taken ?
7. Make up an account current from the following transactions— John Smith sold to James Brown, Jan. 5th, 1884, 25 yds. Oxford homespun, at 60 c. per yd ; 55 yds. grey cotton at 10 c. per yd., and on the same day received in part payment 25 lbs. butter, at 19 cts. per lb. ; 20 doz. eggs, at 20 cts. per doz. Feb. 5th sold him 15 yds. dress goods, at 42 cts. per yd. ; 33 yds white cotton at 15 cts. per yd. ; 17 lbs. of tea, at 31 cts per. lb ; and 55 lbs sugar, at 8 cts. per lb., receiving from him two tons hay, at $7.50 per ton ; 30 bush. potatoes, at 27 cts. per bush. May 16, sold him 5 bbls. of flour, at $6.25 per bbl. ; 30 lbs. rice at 5 cts. per lb. ; 12 gal. molasses, at 32 cts. per gal., receiving from him 6 cords of wood. at $2.75 per cord, and 150 lbs. of pork, at 7 cts. per lb.

FRENCH.

Translate into English :—

Dans les riguers de l'hiver, un rouge-gorge vint frapper à la fenêtre d'un bon paysan comme pour lui demander la permission d'entrer. Le paysan ouvrit la fenêtre, et recut amicalement dans sa demeure la confiante petite bête. Alors le rouge gorge se mit à becqueter les miettes de pain qui tombaient de la table, et les enfants du paysan se réjouissaient de le voir.
Mais lorsque le printemps apparut dans la contrée et que les arbrisseaux se couvrirent de feuilles, le paysan ouvrit sa fenêtre, et son petit hôte s'envola dans la forêt voisine, et chanta sa joyeuse chanson.
Puis voilà qu'an revoir de l'hiver, le rouge-gorge revint au foyer du paysac, amenant avec lui sa petite compagne. Et le paysen et ses enfants se plaisaient à voir comme les oiseaux les regardaient avec confiance ;
"Ah"! dit l'un des enfants, "ils nous regardent comme s'ils voulaient nous dire quelque chose."
"Oui, "répliqua le père "et s'ils pouvaient parler, ils vous diraient ; La confiance éveille la confiance, et l'affection produit l'affection."

1. Give the general rule for forming the plural of French nouns and also the chief exceptions to it.
2. How many conjugations are there, and how are they distinguished ?
3. Write in full the Past Definite of *recevoir*, the Future of *ouvrir*, and the Present Sujunctive of *mettre*.
4. Parse *vint, se mit, apparût, s'envola, amenant, diraient*.

Translate into French : —

My cousin is in Germany and my brother is in Spain. Were you not wrong? Whose gloves are these ? They belong to my grandfather. Iron is more useful than gold. What is your name? Eight times ten make eighty. My son was born on the twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-four. Of whom are you thinking ? Do you speak French ? Here is my umbrella. Everybody believes it. How were you yesterday ? Must I give you this book ? We are going away to-morrow. Do not open both the door and the window. Can you do that ? I do not know that lady. Always follow good examples. Answer me, if you please.