

(c) The pasteboard triumph and the cavalcade.

(d) How often have I led the sportive choir,
With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Loire.

(e) Where lawns extend that scorn Arcadian pride,
And brighter streams that, famed Hydaspes glide.

(f) Have we not seen, round Britain's peopled shore,
Her useful sons exchanged for useless ore?

(g) The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,
Zeck's iron crown, and Damiens' bed of steel.

3. Quote Goldsmith's description of the Swiss peasant, from "Cheerful at noon" to "the nightly bed."

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are the causes of tides? Why are they great at certain times? Illustrate by a diagram.

2. Describe the canal system of Ontario. Give the reason for the construction of each and the waters it connects.

3. What are the manufacturing districts of England? Name and locate the chief towns in each.

4. Give, in groups, the inland rivers of Ontario emptying into Lakes Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, with the cities and towns on their banks.

5. Give the geographical position and political relation of Cyprus, Macao, Nubia, Sumatra, Mauritius Island, Senegal and Madeira.

6. Trace, from source to mouth, the Rhine, Danube and Ganges, naming four important cities on each, and giving the chief tributaries.

HISTORY.

1. Show how the internal condition of Rome and Carthage respectively led to the final triumph of the former.

2. Sketch the political condition of Rome at the death of Sulla, and point out the causes that led to the ultimate establishment of a monarchical form of government.

3. Show how Britian became England.

4. Sketch the political, social and intellectual condition of England under Edward III.

5. Give a brief account of the relations subsisting between England and Scotland, from the accession of Edward I. to that of James I.

6. Give an outline of the part borne by England in European politics during the reign of Louis XIV.

7. Sketch briefly the history of Canada under the French Régime, from the arrival of Champlain.

8. State the causes and effects of the troubles of 1837 in Upper and Lower Canada respectively.

DICTATION.

Note for the Presiding Examiner.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. It is to be read to them *three times*—*first*, at the ordinary rate of reading, they simply paying attention, to catch the drift of the passage; *second*, the candidates writing; *third*, for review.

He is thus attempting the greatest task to which poet or philosopher can devote himself—the exhibition of an organic and harmonious view of the universe. In a time when men's minds are dominated by a definite religious creed, the poet may hope to achieve success in such an undertaking without departing from his legitimate method. His vision pierces the world hidden from our senses, and realizes in the transitory present a scene in the slow development of a divine drama. When Milton told his story of the war in heaven and the fall of man, he gave implicitly his theory of the true relation of man to his Creator, but the abstract doctrine was clothed in the flesh and blood of a concrete mythology. In Pope's day the traditional belief had lost its hold upon men's minds too completely to be used for imaginative purposes. Nothing was left possessed of any vitality but a bare skeleton of abstract theology dependent upon argument instead of tradition, and which might use or might dispense with a Christian phraseology. Its deity was not an historical personage, but the name of a metaphysical conception. To vindicate Providence meant no longer to stimulate imagination by a pure and sublime rendering of accepted truths, but to solve certain philosophical problems, and especially the grand difficulty of reconciling the existence of evil with divine omnipotence and benevolence.