

3. Write notes on "Clergy Reserves," "Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Massacre of Lachine," "Constitutional Act."

4. What was Seigneurial Tenure, and when was it abolished.

5. Under the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, what matters are controlled by the Dominion Legislature and what matters by the Provincial Legislature? Give the distribution among the Provinces of the members of the present House of Commons.

#### COMPOSITION.

1. In the following sentences contract the noun clauses into infinitive phrases:

He cannot find out how he is to go there. He does not know whom he should send. We are all anxious that we may make a good impression. Every one desires that he may live long and happily. That we guard our liberty with vigilance is a sacred duty.

2. Combine the sentences in the following, so as to form a connected narrative: An old man was on the point of death. He called his sons to his bed-side. He ordered them to break a bundle of arrows. The young men were strong. They could not break the bundle. He took it in his turn. He untied it. He easily broke each arrow singly. He then turned towards his sons. He said to them, mark the effect of union. United you will be invincible. Divided you will be broken like reeds.

3. Correct or justify the following: The sun shines bright. The boy is running wild. I feel tolerable well. A message was read from the President in the Senate. The apple tastes and smells delicious. Climbing to the top of the hill, the Atlantic Ocean was seen. John writes very well for a new beginner. They laid the blame only on us.

4. Write a letter to a friend, telling how you spend your Saturdays. Using the above as an example, point out the different parts of a letter.

5. What is meant by "Summary or Précis" writing? Give rules for the best method of performing this exercise.

6. Write a short descriptive paragraph on any one of the following: Sugar; The Apple; The Rainbow; Home.

#### 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. Explain the terms Advice, Bill of Lading, Consignee, Commission, Indorsement, Insolvent, Storage.

2. What is the object of Single Entry Book-keeping? What does the word "Sundries" mean in Single Entry Book-keeping, and why used.

3. Describe the process of balancing the Cash Book.

4. Make up an account current from the following transactions and receipt it in full on June 30th: John Tobin & Co. sold to Geo. Smith & Sons, June 2nd, 5 chests of tea each 112 lbs. net at 30c. per lb.; 15th, 4 bbls. sugar 225 lbs. each at 7c. per lb.; 20th, 10 boxes Tobacco, 40 lbs. each at 30c. per lb.; 25th, 1 hogshead Molasses containing 85 gals. at 40c. per gal.

5. Enter the following transactions in a Cash Book, bringing down the balance:—

May 1st, Cash on hand \$300. May 3rd, Cash on account from Jas. Smith, \$200. May 8th, Sales for week, \$725. May 9th, Paid Brown and Webb on acct. \$1000. May 10th, Truckage \$25. May 15th, Sales for week \$289.10. May 20th, Received from J. Jones payment on note \$330. May 27th, Paid for coal, \$27. May 30th, Paid rent, \$50.

#### FRENCH.

Translate into English:

Deux garçons de métier, Joseph et Benoit, passaient un jour près d'un jardin potager, en traversant un village.

"Regardez un peu," dit Joseph, "de quelle grosseur prodigieuse sont ces têtes de choux."

"En vérité," répondit Benoit, "ces choux n'ont rien de remarquable. En faisant mon tour de France, j'en ai vu une tête qui était beaucoup plus grande que la maison du curé que vous voyez là bas."

"C'est beaucoup dire," répliqua Joseph, qui était chaudronnier. "Cependant, je me souviens d'avoir travaillé à certain chaudron qui était d'une grandeur égale à celle de l'église."

"Mais, au nom du ciel," s'écria Benoit, "dites-moi ce qu'on voulait faire d'un vase si démesuré." C'était pour y faire bouillir votre chou," répondit Joseph.

1. Give the primitive tenses of *répondit*, *vu*, *dire*, *faire*, *bouillir*, *avoir*.

2. Write in full, the Present, Imperfect, and Past Definite Tenses of the Indicative Mood of the verb *aller*.

3. Distinguish between *un grand homme* and *un homme grande*; *un cher ami* and *un habit cher*; *toute la ville* and *toute ville*.

4. Name the different classes of Pronouns in French, with examples of each class, taking as many as possible from above extract.

Translate into French: Is John ill? Will James come? Are these your books? Man is mortal. Let us go there. They have done it. Perhaps my friend will do it. It is very cold to-day. It snowed last night and rained this morning. I want a hat. Have you any? How much sugar have you? Two hundred pounds. Is your father angry? No he is grieved. The enemies will fly. You must do that this evening. Will you come to see my mother to-morrow? No, I cannot go.

#### GRAMMAR.

1. Write the plural of the following:—*Ottoman*, *alderman*, *court-martial*, *mouthful*, *nebula*, *focus*, *hypothesis*, *trout*, *elf*, *aide-de-camp*, *porte-monnaie*, *staff*, *Nero*, *n*, *Mr.*, *chimney*, *money*.

2. Distinguish between compound adverbs and adverbial phrases, and give examples of each.

3. Write a full note on auxiliary verbs.

4. Give the chief rules for the use of the objective after verbs, with an example under each.

5. Parse:—

(1) On seeing a traveller approaching, he ceased his bawling.

(2) I would the great world grew like thee.

(3) He fell a prey to his own ambition.

#### ANALYSIS.

1. Explain the different uses of *that* in introducing subordinate clauses. Give short sentences illustrating each use.

2. Give a general and detailed analysis of the following:

"He scarce had finished, when such murmur filled  
The assembly as when hollow rocks retain  
The sound of blustering winds, which all night long  
Had roused the sea."

3. Give a general analysis of:

"High though his titles, proud his name,  
Boundless his wealth, as wish can claim,  
Despite those titles, power and pelf,  
The wretch concentrated all in self,  
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,  
And, doubly dying, shall go down  
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,  
Unwept, unlamented, and unsung."

#### ARITHMETIC.

1. Define Arithmetic, Integer, Power, Cancellation, Compound Fraction. A milkman bought milk at 6c. per qt. imperial measure, and sold it at the same price, wine measure; what was his gain on 1,000 qts.?

2. How does the unit of a fraction differ from a fractional unit? If  $\frac{27}{37}$  of a field is worth \$3,700, and if the land is worth \$160 per acre, find the area of the field.

3. Prove the rule for fixing the position of the decimal point, when one decimal fraction is multiplied by another. Divide 27.02 by .015 to four places of decimals, giving the exact value of the remainder.

4. What must be a dealer's asking and selling prices of an article costing \$7.20, in order that he may fall 20 per cent. from his asking price, allow 10 per cent. for delayed payments, and still make 20 cent.

5. If 10 sheep or 15 lambs can eat 40 bush. of turnips in 7 days, how long will it take 6 sheep and 18 lambs to eat 36 bushels?

6. Which is the more advantageous and by how much, to invest in the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  or in the 4 per cent. at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ?

#### BOTANY.

1. What is meant by the *flora* of a country? What by the *three Kingdoms of Nature*?

2. Name and define the parts of the *Embryo*. What is germination? Describe the process.

3. Name and locate the parts of a flower. What is *pollen*? Where found?

4. Is the *tuber* a root? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Give the terms used to describe the margin of leaves. Name and define the most common form of leaf outlines.

6. When is a flower said to be (1) complete, (2) perfect, (3) apetalous, (4) pistillate?

7. Define and give examples of Dry Fruits, distinguishing between the terms *dehiscent* and *indehiscent*.

8. Describe the chief kinds of roots, showing their uses in the life of the plant.