

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Explain carefully the terms "epic," "lyric" and "dramatic," as applied to poetry; and give several examples of each kind of poem.

2. Why is Chaucer sometimes called "the father of modern English poetry"? Why are the Canterbury Tales so called? Give some account of the matter and of the language and style of the Prologue to these Tales.

3. Explain the term "allegory." Name some of the best-known allegories in English, and give a brief account of the meaning or purpose of any one of them.

4. What is Marlowe's importance in the development of the English drama? Name three of his principal plays. Give the plot of one of these, and briefly indicate the superiority of Marlowe's work to that of preceding or contemporary dramatists.

5. Into what periods is Shakespeare's life usually divided? Give the principal plays belonging to each period, and note the general characteristics that distinguish the plays of one period from those of another.

6. Give an account of the plot and the chief character in one of Shakespeare's plays.

7. What is meant by the Renaissance? How it is distinguished from the Reformation? Compare the forms taken by the Renaissance in Italy, Germany and England.

8. Name some of the later Elizabethan and early Stuart dramatists and lyric poets. What are some of their characteristics, both of matter and of style?

9. What were the literary ideals, both in matter and in style, of the school of Waller, Dryden and Pope? How far are these ideals set forth in Pope's lines:

"True wit is nature to advantage dressed;
What oft was thought but ne'er so well expressed?"

Into what faults did the poets of this school fall, and who were the chief names of the Nineteenth Century movement towards a more natural style of writing?

10. Give a clear, intelligible account of the substance and the style of (1) an essay of either Bacon, Addison, Macaulay, Arnold, or Carlyle; and (2) a poem of either Wordsworth, Byron, Tennyson or Browning.

11. Who were the three greatest novelists of the Nineteenth Century? Name six of the best-known works of each. Of these, give the one you like best, and justify your preference. What constitutes a good novel?

12. Name three of the most important writers of English History in the Nineteenth Century; and give some account of any one of their works.

SPELLING.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 4 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled.

The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Of all the arts, skulptur and arkitectoor, from their durebillite and exellense, have the most powerful clames to the proteckshun of a grate nation. They afford the only meens of shedding an indureing intrrest and a nevar-faling luster over the historie and acheevments of a peeple. They are truely nashional arts. What imperrisheble fain: and glory have they reflekted on the nations of antickwitty for a long sucession of ages! Had the monnuments of these arts not remaned to us, ruened and deafased as they are, could we have formed so high an estimate of the nationale power and glorie of Egypt, Greace and Rome? The finest pane-tings, wheather in fresko or oil, cannot retane their koloring beyond a sertane lapse of time, shuld they even eskape the numberless axidents to which they are ourly exposed. Yet a few revolveing ages and the greater number will no longer exist, posterite will know them only by copys and engravings. When after a few fleating sentures, the admired produxions of the great masters shall have pereshed with those of antickwitty, the works of the skulptur and arkitect will kontinu to blum in all their freshness and vigar, and even when mutilated, deafased and in ruens, remane objekts of interast and admerashun to a distint posterite. If rome and the serounding nations of antickwitty wear indetted to Greace for their nollege of clasic art, the moderns owe her a cimilar dett of grattitud.

Personals.

Appointments.

(When not otherwise specified the following appointments are permanent.)

Agriculture Dept.:—Paul Larocque (temporary). The following veterinary and food inspectors: E. C. Gaw, J. O. Guertin, H. S. Cawsey, Regina; N. McCarthy, Castor, Alta.; C. E. Waddy, Strathmore, Alta; T. E. Anderson, Ottawa, (temporary); H. Pratte, Ottawa, (temporary); A. Cote, Ottawa, (temporary); Edgar Stansfield to Div. 2B. The following gentlemen have been appointed inspectors under the Act to suppress insects, pests, etc., destructive of vegetation: H. T. Gussow, Ottawa; H. Groh, Ottawa; C. Gordon, Ottawa; A. Gibson, Ottawa; R. C. Treherne, Ottawa; G. E. Sanders, Ottawa; T. Wilson, Vancouver; A. K. Leith, Winnipeg; C. Wright, Windsor;