

3. Quote from the lessons you have memorized a passage containing one or more noble thoughts.

4. Reproduce in prose "The Burial of Sir John Moore."

COMPOSITION.

Examiner—J. E. HODGSON, M.A.

NOTE.—70 marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may also be allowed for neatness and writing.

1. Combine the following elements so as to form complex sentences :

(a) Parrots abound in the forests of South America. In these forests there is summer all the year around. In these forests the leaves are always green. In these forests the flowers are always blooming.

(b) The bison is found in North America. The bison is also found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. In America the bison is commonly, but erroneously, called the buffalo.

2. Express in your own words the meaning of the following :

(a) I dare do all that may become a man ;
He who dares do more, is none.

(b) All alone by the side of a pool
A tall man sat on a three-legged stool,
Kicking his heels on the dewy sod,
And putting together his reel and his rod.

(c) Only in sleep shall I behold that dark eye glancing bright ;
Only in sleep shall hear again that step so firm and light :
(And when I raise my dreaming arm to check or cheer thy speed,
Thou must I, starting, wake to feel—thou'rt sold, my Arab steed.

3. Write a letter to a friend, describing how you spent Arbor Day, or the Queen's Birthday.

4. Correct the following :

- He is seldom or ever here.
- Has either of your three friends arrived ?
- I shall neither depend on you nor on him.
- Neither riches nor beauty furnish peace and contentment.
- Our mutual friend arrived yesterday.
- The winter has not been as severe as we expected it to have been.

5. Expand the following sentence into a paragraph :

William Tell, the Swiss patriot, having pierced with an arrow the apple placed (for a mark) upon his son's head by the Austrian tyrant, dropped a second arrow ; and being asked its purpose, replied that it should have found the tyrant's heart if he had harmed his son.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiner—J. E. HODGSON, M.A.

NOTE.—100 marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness and writing.

1. Express in words : 17089653.005904, \$705.637, and MDCCC-LXXXV.

2. Simplify :

$$7 \div (3\frac{1}{2} + 9\frac{1}{2}) \div \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \frac{\text{£}15 \text{ } 10\text{s. } 2\text{d.}}{16\text{s. } 2\text{d.}}$$

3. Find the value of $17.65\dot{4} + 483\dot{5} + 640\dot{8}$.

4. Make out a bill of the following goods :

23 yds. cotton @ 11c. ; 13 yds. gingham @ 23c.
25 yds. flannel @ 37c. ; 18½ yds. tweed @ \$1.50.
12½ yds. serge @ \$1.75 ; 5½ yds. broadcloth @ \$4.50.

5. A merchant purchases sugar at \$7.50 per cwt. ; at what price per pound must he sell in order to gain 10% ?

6. Find the simple interest on \$167 for 3 yrs. 9 mos. at 7% per annum.

7. In what time will any sum of money double itself at 6% simple interest ?

8. \$1,200 is to be divided between two persons, A and B, so that A's share is to B's share as 2 to 7.

9. At what two times between three and four o'clock are the hands of a watch equally distant from the figure III ?

10. A man having \$720 spends a part of it, and afterwards received 7½ times as much as he spent ; he then had \$1,305. How much did he spend ?

WRITING.

Examiner—J. E. HODGSON, M.A.

1. Write each of the following letters, or combinations of letters, three times :

l, u, m, ch, sp, w, d, W, H, Q.

2. Write the following stanza :

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

DRAWING.

Examiner—JOHN SEATH, B.A.

NOTE.—25 marks constitute a full paper.

1.—Draw a horizontal line 1 inch long, by the judgment of the eye alone. Indicate its division into half inches by a short, upright line ; the division of the half inches into quarter inches by shorter upright lines ; and the division of the quarter inches into eighths of inches by faint dots placed on the line.

2. Draw two horizontal lines across your paper, about one inch apart. Beginning at the left lay off towards the right, an oblong two inches in length ; skip ½ inch, and lay off a square ; skip ½ inch, and lay off an oblong 3 inches in length.

(a) Within the first oblong draw the outline of a portion of any picket fence.

(b) Within the square draw the side view of a tea cup. Place the handle on the right side of the cup and draw two horizontal borders, each ½ inch wide across the top—one near the top, the other near the bottom.

(c) Within the second oblong draw a border, composed of a four-pointed star repeated three times horizontally.

3. Draw a circle two inches in diameter, and within it draw one of the following : an octagon, a hexagon, two interlacing equilateral triangles, the interlacing bands being ½ inch wide.

4. Draw the following :

(a) An oval, having its diameters respectively 1 and 2 inches—the longer diameter being horizontal.

(b) An ellipse, having its diameters respectively 1 and 2 inches—the longer diameter being horizontal.

(c) A clover leaf, using the diameters of the ovals as construction lines.

N.B.—The ruler may be used, if necessary, to draw the long horizontal lines across the paper in question No. 2, but for no other purpose.

Practical Department.

DRAWING.

BY WILLIAM BURNS, DRAWING MASTER, HIGH SCHOOL, BRAMPTON.

(The Editor of this Department will be glad to answer questions for information addressed to him in care of the SCHOOL JOURNAL.)

I.

Naturally the subject with which we must commence is the *straight line*. First explain to the pupils the meaning of the terms line and straight, curved, crooked or broken, horizontal, vertical, oblique, right oblique, left oblique as applied to lines ; not merely by verbal illustration, but by a pictorial representation on the black board. Then test accuracy of this knowledge by a dictation lesson—as an accurate knowledge of the terms used is the foundation of all correctness, especially in examination work. The first thing to be noted in the drawing itself is, that all lines should be drawn from left to right. Show this upon the board by assuming any two points at a distance of say 2 feet apart and join these by a straight line. Before drawing the line place the chalk over the left-hand point, then keeping the eye fixed upon the point to be reached try whether you could strike that point, without actually drawing upon