

Dr.	John Smith.	
1885.		
May 1.	To Bal. at 6 mos.	\$ 700
June 5.	" " at 4 mos.	500
July 10.	" " at 5 mos.	1000
	Cr.	
	1885.	
	Aug. 15. By Cash.	\$400.
	Sept. 1. " "	\$300.
	Oct. 10. " "	\$600.

5. After paying $17\frac{1}{2}$ duty and \$125 for freight and other expenses, I sold goods for \$1492.50 thereby gaining $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. What was the amount of duty paid?

6. Brown and Smith engage in trade. Brown had in the business \$1000 from Jan. 1st till April 1st, when he withdrew \$550. July 1st he added \$700. Smith had in trade \$3000 from Feb. 1st to Oct. 1st. when he added \$300. Nov. 1st he withdrew \$900. The net gain during the year was \$3,500. What was the share of each?

7. A certain 3 per cent. stock is at $91\frac{1}{2}$ and a 4 per cent. stock at 125. One person buys \$1,000 stock in each, and another person invests \$1,000 in each. Compare the respective rates of interest obtained by the two in their whole investments.

8. Exchange at Paris upon London is at the rate of 25 francs 70 centimes for £1 sterling, and the exchange at Milan upon Paris is at the rate of 42 Austrian lire for 20 francs. Find how many Austrian lire should be paid at Milan for a £20 note.

9. Extract the cube root of 731.432701 .

10. An upright spar is broken, and the broken part bends over so that the top touches the ground 52 feet from the base. At how many feet from the base is it broken.

11. Find the surface of a cone whose slant height is 10 feet and the radius of whose base is 3 feet 6 inches.

12. A rectangular cistern 9 feet long, 5 feet 4 inches wide and 2 feet 3 inches deep is filled with liquid which weighs 2,520 lbs. How deep must a rectangular cistern be which will hold 3,850 lbs. of the same liquid, its length being 8 feet and its width 5 feet 6 inches?

ENGLISH LITERATURE—FIRST-CLASS.

Examiner—D. J. GOGGIN.

Time—Two and a half hours.

NOTE.—Marks will be given for the literary form of each answer.

1. Whence did Shakespeare get the materials for the plot of the Merchant of Venice?

2. Sketch the character of Antonio.

3. Duke.—How shalt thou hope for mercy, rendering none?

Shylock.—What judgment shall I dread, doing no wrong?

Outline Shylock's justification of his acts.

4. Portia.—He shall have merely justice, and his bond.

What is your opinion of the justice meted out to Shylock?

5. Quote Portia's speech for mercy and explain the first line.

6. Assign each of the following speeches to its proper character. Complete each quotation. Never did I repent for doing good Nor shall not now: for in companions

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank

The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. An evil soul producing holy witness,

O, that estates, degrees and offices Were not deriv'd corruptly, and that clear honour Were purchased by the merit of the wearer!

The man that hath no music in himself,

7. Paraphrase:

Fassanio.—I have a mind presages me such thrift That I should questionless be fortunate.

Portia.—O these naughty times Put bars between the owners and their rights! And so, though yours, not yours. Prove it so, Let fortune go to hell for it, not I.

8. Write explanatory notes on:

I have thee on the hip. It is still her use. Usance. But God sort all! You are welcome home. It must appear that malice bears down truth. Albeit I neither lend nor borrow by taking nor by giving of excess.

—her sunny locks Hang on her temples like a golden fleece; Which makes her seat of Belmont Colchos' strand And many Jasons come in quest of her.

9. Write a historical sketch of the English drama previous to the Restoration.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—T. C. L. ARMSTRONG, M.A., LL.B.

1. Relate what you know of the circumstances that led to the production of the Ancient Mariner, and the object the poet had in view in writing it.

2. Write a note on the ballad and romantic literature at the time of Coleridge, and show to what extent this poem belongs to either species in form, sentiment and subject?

3. Show to what extent, and by what means Coleridge has in his poem given a human interest to his supernatural characters?

4. Discuss the nature of the "dramatic truth" in the plot of the Ancient Mariner, showing how poetic justice is obtained, and the moral lesson taught by the poem?

5. What object is gained by introducing the wedding guests into the tale?

Show the effect his presence has on each occasion of his appearance.

6. Quote any two of the following pictures: (a) The ship becalmed, and the curse begun. Pt. ii.

(b) The mariner's loneliness on the death of the crew. Pt. iv.

(c) The water-snakes by moonlight. Pt. iv.

(d) The harbour on his return. Pt. vi.

7. The Sensual and the Dark rebel in vain, Slaves by their own compulsion! In mad game

They burst their manacles and wear the name Of freedom, graven on a heavier chain! O Liberty! with profitless endeavour Have I pursued thee many a weary hour; But thou nor swell'st the victor's strain, nor ever Did'st breathe thy soul in forms of human power.

Alike from all, however they praise thee, (Nor prayer nor boastful name delays thee,) Alike from Priester's craft's harpy minions And Factions Blasphemy's obscene slaves, Thou speedest on thy subtle pinions The guide of homeless winds, and playmate of the waves. And there I left thee!

(a) Write a short note on the object and the sentiments of this Ode to France. And tell what you know about the poet's "profitless endeavour."

(b) Paraphrase this extract, bringing out the meaning fully, avoiding all figurative language, and using concrete terms or paraphrases for abstract terms or poetic epithets.

S. That way no more! And ill beseems it me, Who came a welcomer in herald's guise, Singing of glory, and futurity, To wander back on such unhealthful road, Plucking the poisons of self-harm! And ill Such intertwine beseems triumphal wreathes Strewed before thy advancing!

(a) Define and explain the figurative expressions, and paraphrase the passage, bringing out the full meaning of the poet.

(b) In what other poem does he "wander back on such unhealthful road?" Quote any stanza in it.

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