

1880.
NEW ZEALAND.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION BOARD

(REPORT OF.)

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

The CHAIRMAN, Civil Service Examination Board, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office of the Civil Service Examination Board,

Wellington, 22nd June, 1880.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Examination Board since the 1st July, 1879:—

DECEMBER 1879 EXAMINATION.

Candidates applied to be examined	...	...	...	162
" presented themselves	...	...	...	147
" underwent Junior Examination	...	...	...	129
" passed	...	...	...	61
" underwent Senior Examination	...	...	...	34
" passed	...	...	...	23

The names of candidates who passed, placed in the order of merit, are as follows:—

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Order.	Name.	Residence.	Where Educated.
1	Augarde, Louis Constantine	Wellington	Nelson Public Schools, 7 years; Nelson College, 2 years.
2	Robertson, Ernest	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 5½ years.
3	Gifford, Arthur John	Oamaru	Somerset College, Bath, 4 years.
4	Clayton, Charles Ziegler	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 7½ years.
5	Lawry, Albert Charles	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 6½ years.
6	Bryant, William Henry	Nelson	River Terrace School, 8 years; Richmond School, 2 years Nelson College, 1 year.
7	Skeen, Wilson	Auckland	Thames School, 3 years; Parawai School, 1 year; Waitohi Creek School, 1½ years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 2¾ years.
8	Purdie, Edward Campbell	Auckland	Canterbury Schools, 1 year; Thames Schools, 2 years; Auck- land City East No. 1 School, 3 years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 1¾ years.
9	McDowell, William Chisholm Wilson	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 8 years.
10	Hall, Thomas Macky	Auckland	Parnell Grammar School, 7 years.
11	Sinclair, Hector	Waipori, Otago	Lake Waipori School, 5 years; Normal School, 1 year.
12	King, John Mathew	Wellington	Private tuition, 3 years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 1 year; English High School, Wellington, 1 year.
13	Robinson, Edward John	Nelson	Blenheim Schools, 6 years; Private Schools, Blenheim, 3 years; Nelson College, 1 year.
14	Waters, Frederick Valentine	Wellington	Mr. Prince's, St. Kilda, 1½ years; Roman Catholic School, Greymouth, 1 year; Mr. Thomas's, Greymouth, 1 year; Bishop's School, Nelson, 3 years; private tuition, 1 year.
15	Buckeridge, Edward William	Nelson	Private tuition, 2 years; St. Mary's, 4 years; Haven Road, 1 year; Nelson College, 9 months.
16	Steadman, Thomas Herbert	Auckland	Preparatory Schools, 2¾ years; Auckland City East School, 9 months; Auckland College and Grammar School, 4 years.
17	Arneil, John	Auckland	Preparatory Schools, 3 years; City East District School, 1½ years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 5 years.
18	Laurenson, George	Christchurch	Private tuition.
19	Colebrook, Horace William	Auckland	Thames Schools, 3 years; Wellesley Street School, 9 months; Auckland College and Grammar School, 2½ years.
20	Marr, Thomas Meldrum	Christchurch	Hokitika Academy, 4 years; State School, 5 years.
21	Borton, Godfrey Charles	Oamaru	Oamaru Grammar School, 5 years; Christ's College and Gram- mar School, 3¾ years.
22	Brabazon, Ernest Rudolph	Auckland	City West School No. 1, 5½ years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 1¾ years.
23	Wallis, Thomas Jackson	Auckland	Raglan Public School, 1½ years; Grafton Road School, 9 months; Auckland College and Grammar School, 3 years.
24	Andrews, William Douglas	Nelson	Nelson College, 4 years.
25	Hill, Edward Henry Stevens	Auckland	Te Aro School, Wellington, 2½ years; Patumahoe School, Auckland, 2 years; Auckland City East School, 8 months; Auckland College and Grammar School, 2 years.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION—continued.

Order.	Name.	Residence.	Where Educated.
26	Day, William Alexander ...	Christchurch ...	Christ's College and Grammar School, 5 years; King's College, London, 6 months.
27	Howie, John ...	Wanganui ...	Matarawa School, 4 years; Waverley School, 4 years; Mr. Godwin's, 9 months.
28	Rogers, John Molyneux ...	Nelson ...	Bishop's School, 3 years; Nelson College, 2 years.
29	Malcolm, Thornton George ...	Nelson ...	Richmond School, 6 years; Nelson College, 6 months.
30	Bond, Robert Percy Bagot ...	Nelson ...	Nelson Public Schools: St. Mary's, 2 years; Hampden Street School, 2 years; Bridge Street School, 3 years.
31	Palmer, Walter Henry ...	Dunedin ...	South Dunedin School, 3 years; Dunedin High School, 2 years.
32	McDermott, Martin Philip ...	Auckland ...	Mrs. Lewis's, 4 years; Mrs. Hardin's, 3 years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 3½ years.
33	Trolove, Peter ...	Nelson ...	Private tuition, 5 years; Nelson College, 3 years.
34	Gittos, John William ...	Auckland ...	Paparua District School, 3½ years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 1½ years.
35	Jones, Audley Macfarlane ...	Auckland ...	Auckland City East No. 1 School, 1½ years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 1½ years.
36	Thomson, Andrew Duncan ...	Wanganui ...	Mr. Thomson's, 9 years.
37	Trolove, John William ...	Nelson ...	Private tuition, 5 years; Nelson College, 3 years.
38	Haszard, Henry Douglas Morpeth ...	Auckland ...	Otamatea School, 3 years; Paparua School, 2 years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 2 years.
39	Aiken, Frederick Parkes ...	Wanganui ...	Matarawa School, 5 years; Waverley School, 2 years; Mr. Godwin's, 9 months.
40	Von Stürmer, Spencer Norreys... ..	Auckland ...	Auckland College and Grammar School, 5 years.
41	Shaw, Francis ...	Dunedin ...	Geelong College, 7 years.
42	Moore, Herbert Gifford ...	Oamaru ...	Oamaru District High School; Christ's College, Christchurch.
43	Reeves, Sheppard ...	Nelson ...	All Saints', Hokitika, 2½ years; Nelson College, 1½ years.
44	Dalziel, Peter Albert... ..	New Plymouth ...	Tauranga District School, 6 years; New Plymouth Beach School, 1 year.
45	Withers, Percy Gideon ...	Christchurch ...	Edenbridge British School, 3 years; Christchurch Normal School, 3 years.
46	Seymour, Arthur ...	Nelson ...	Private School, Picton, 4 years; Nelson College, 6 years.
47	Knapp, Frederic Vincent ...	Nelson ...	Spring Grove School, 7 years; Nelson College, 1½ years.
48	Wayte, Thomas Edward ...	Auckland ...	Grafton Road School, 1½ years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 5 years.
49	Wratt, William John... ..	Nelson ...	Spring Grove School, 9 years; Nelson College, 1 year.
50	Sheath, Alfred George ...	Christchurch ...	Christ's College and Grammar School, 2½ years; Stoneyhurst College, England, 5 years.
51	Purchas, Claude Philip ...	Auckland ...	Church of England Grammar School, 2 years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 5½ years.
52	Brownlee, George ...	Oamaru ...	Private School, Kilmarnock, 1½ years; North Dunedin District School, 1 year; Dunedin Middle District School, 2 years; Oamaru High School, 3½ years.
53	Cane, Edward Henry ...	Christchurch ...	West Christchurch District School, 2 years; Christ's College and Grammar School, 2 years.
54	Buchanan, Ebenezer Dey Hubalt ...	Auckland ...	Whau School, 3 years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 6½ years.
55	Calder, David McBeth ...	Dunedin ...	Caversham District School, 4½ years; South District School, 1½ years; Dunedin High School, 4 years.
56	Reynolds, Leslie Hunter ...	Dunedin ...	South Dunedin School, 3 years; Dunedin Collegiate School, 2 years; Dunedin High School, 3½ years.
57	Wilkinson, Robert Noel ...	Wanganui ...	Mr. G. F. Allen's, 6 months; Mr. Dewar's, 1 year; South District School, Dunedin, 1 year; Mr. Thomson's, Wanganui, 1 year.
58	Aikin, Charles James ...	Auckland ...	Private Schools, 4 years; Auckland Grammar School, 1 year; Auckland College, 3 years; Parnell Grammar School, 1 year.
59	Boddington, Henry Albert ...	Nelson ...	Wakefield School, 8½ years; Nelson College, 2½ years.
60	Haines, Charles Samuel ...	Christchurch ...	Mr. Cook's, 4 years; Trent College, England, 1 year; Mr. Smith's, Christchurch, 1 year.
61	Waddell, James Noke ...	East Taieri ...	East Taieri School, 11 years.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Order.	Name.	Residence.	Where Educated.	Subjects													
				English.	Latin.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Greek.	French.	German.	Maori.	Trigonometry.	Alg.	Geometry.	Science.	History.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.
1	Steadman, Thomas Herbert	Auckland	Preparatory Schools, 2½ years; Auckland City East School, 9 months; Auckland College and Grammar School, 4 years	3rd	3rd	1st	3rd	—	—	—	2nd	1st	1st	1st	2nd	—	—
2	Clayton, Charles Zeigler	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 7½ years	1st	2nd	1st	3rd	—	—	—	1st	2nd	1st	—	3rd	—	—
3	Lowe, Harry James	Nelson ...	Nelson College, 7 years	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd	—	3rd	—	3rd	2nd	2nd	—	2nd	—	—
4	Greenfield, Francis Edmund	Nelson ...	Bishop's School, 5 years; Nelson College, 2 years	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd	—	3rd	—	—	2nd	1st	—	2nd	—	—

SENIOR EXAMINATION—continued.

Order.	Name.	Residence.	Where Educated.	English.	Latin.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Greek.	French.	German. Maori.	Trigonometry.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Science.	History.	Book-keeping. Shorthand.
5	Robertson, Ernest	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 5½ years	3rd	2nd	1st	3rd	—	—	—	3rd	1st	1st	—	2nd	—
6	Evans, William Percival	Nelson ...	Hope School, 2 years; Blenheim School, 1 year; Nelson College, 4 years	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd	—	—	—	2nd	2nd	1st	—	3rd	—
7	Peat, John ...	Nelson ...	Wanganui Endowed School, 7 years; Nelson College, 1 year	3rd	2nd	2nd	2nd	—	—	—	2nd	2nd	1st	—	2nd	—
8	Gifford, Arthur John	Oamaru ...	Somerset College, Bath, 4 years	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	—	—	—	2nd	2nd	—	—	—
9	Thompson, Thomas Kirkpatrick	Nelson ...	Richmond School, 6 years; Nelson College, 3 years	2nd	3rd	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	3rd	1st	1st	—	3rd	—
10	McDowell, William Chisholm Wilson	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 8 years	3rd	2nd	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	3rd	2nd	1st	2nd	3rd	—
11	Berry, David Garden	Auckland	Thames School, 4½ years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 3½ years	3rd	2nd	1st	3rd	—	—	—	3rd	2nd	1st	—	2nd	—
12	Hall, Thomas Macky	Auckland	Parnell Grammar School, 7 years	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd	—	3rd	—	—	N.P.	2nd	N.P.	1st	—
13	Hoult, Charles Michael	Nelson ...	Upper Wakefield School, 8 years; Nelson College, 3 years	1st	3rd	1st	3rd	—	—	—	3rd	3rd	2nd	—	3rd	—
*14	Hardy, Edwin Henry	Dunedin ...	South Dunedin District School, 5 years; Dunedin High School, 3½ years; Christ's College, Christchurch, 1½ years	3rd	—	2nd	2nd	—	2nd	—	1st	1st	—	—	—	—
15	Arneil, John ...	Auckland	Preparatory Schools, 3½ years; City East District School, 1½ years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 5 years	3rd	2nd	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	3rd	2nd	3rd	—	3rd	—
16	Purdie, Edward Campbell	Auckland	Canterbury Schools, 1 year; Thames Schools, 2 years; Auckland City East No. 1 School, 3 years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 1½ years	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	—	2nd	2nd	—	2nd	—
17	Norrie, David ...	Auckland	Papakura School, 5 years; Auckland College and Grammar School, 4 years	3rd	2nd	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	N.P.	2nd	1st	—	3rd	—
18	Bunny, Edmund Percy	Nelson ...	St. Mary's, Nelson, 2 years; Nelson College, 5 years	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	—	—	—	—	2nd	2nd	—	3rd	—
19	Deck, James Charles	Nelson ...	Private Schools, 4 years; Lower Moutere School, 3 years; Rev. S. Poole's, Motueka, 1 year; Nelson College, 6 months	2nd	3rd	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	—	—	3rd	2nd	3rd	—
20	Waters, Frederick Valentine	Wellington	Mr. Prince's, St. Kilda, 1½ years; Roman Catholic School, Greymouth, 1 year; Mr. Thomas's, Greymouth, 1 year; Bishop's School, Nelson, 3 years; private tuition, 1 year	1st	3rd	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	—	3rd	N.P.	—	2nd	—
21	Von Sturmer, Spencer Norreys	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 5 years	2nd	3rd	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	—	3rd	N.P.	—	2nd	—
*22	Stewart, John Anderson	Auckland	Auckland College and Grammar School, 7 years	3rd	—	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	3rd	3rd	2nd	—	—	—
*23	Armstrong, William	Dunedin ...	Middle District School, 5 years; High School, Dunedin, 1 year	2nd	—	3rd	3rd	—	—	—	3rd	3rd	1st	—	—	—

NOTE.—1st, 2nd, 3rd=passed in 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class of merit. N.P.=not passed. — = did not take up the subject.

* The candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk passed in accordance with the following proviso to clause 9 of the Regulations: "In respect of cadets in the Engineer's branch of the Public Works Department, plane trigonometry may be substituted for Latin as a compulsory subject; but any candidate availing himself of the exception will not be considered as having passed the Senior Examination in respect of the other branches of the service."

SYNOPSIS.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Four Compulsory Subjects.

129 candidates examined.	68 candidates failed to pass.
61 " passed in all subjects.	
Of those who failed,—	
16 failed in all 4 subjects.	34 failed in English.
13 " 3 "	48 " Arithmetic.
20 " 2 "	45 " History.
19 " 1 "	34 " Geography.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Four Compulsory and two or more Optional Subjects.

36 candidates examined.	3 candidates passed in 9 subjects.
23 " passed.	9 " 8 "
11 " failed.	6 " 7 "
	5 " 6 "
34 candidates examined and 7 failed in English.	
*28 " 5 " Latin.	
34 " 2 " Arithmetic.	
34 " 5 " Geography.	
1 " 0 " Greek.	
4 " 0 " French.	
0 " 0 " German.	
0 " 0 " Maori.	
20 " 5 " Trigonometry.	
31 " 4 " Algebra.	
33 " 4 " Geometry.	
7 " 2 " Physical Science.	
29 " 3 " History.	
0 " 0 " Book-keeping.	
1 " 1 " Shorthand.	

* Trigonometry was substituted for Latin by 6 candidates, under the following proviso: "In respect of cadets in the Engineer's branch of the Public Works Department, plane trigonometry may be substituted for Latin as a compulsory subject; but any candidate availing himself of the exception will not be considered as having passed the Senior Examination in respect of the other branches of the service."

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES EXAMINED.

At Auckland, 33; Thames, 2; Tauranga, 1; New Plymouth, 1; Wanganui, 7; Wellington, 25; Nelson, 34; Reefton, 1; Hokitika, 1; Blenheim, 7; Christchurch, 12; Oamaru, 5; Arrowtown, 1; Dunedin, 15; Invercargill, 2. Total, 147.

Since the establishment of the Board the number of the candidates examined in each year has been,—

	Examined.	Passed.
1869	12	6
1870	16	10
1871	11	5
1872	39	18
1873	57	38
1874	56	47
1875	65	50
1876	103	57
1877	164	75
1878	199	96
1879	211	107
Total	933	509

It will be seen, therefore, that not many more than half the number of candidates who presented themselves for examination have succeeded in passing.

Applications were received from 112 candidates for the June examination, the result of which has not yet been determined.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations for the conduct of examinations have been recently revised and amended, and the new regulations come into force on the 1st January, 1881. Copies are attached.

The alterations are,—

1. From the above date all candidates for examination, whether they are or are not candidates for employment in the Civil Service, will have to pay a fee of half a guinea.

2. Shorthand and Maori have been added as optional subjects to the Junior Examination, but candidates will not be obliged to take up either of these subjects in order to qualify themselves for entrance into the Civil Service.

The following, however, has been added to the regulations:—

“Although shorthand is not a compulsory subject, great importance will be attached to a knowledge of it in the selection of candidates for the Civil Service. Officers already in the Service may be separately examined in shorthand, and a special certificate given accordingly.”

3. In the Senior Examination, Latin has been taken out of the compulsory and placed among the optional subjects, to which Italian has also been added.

To pass the Senior Examination a candidate must pass in English, Arithmetic, and Geography, and three or more of the following, one of which must be a language: Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Maori, Plane Trigonometry, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Science, History, Book-keeping, Shorthand.

Candidates for cadetships in the engineer's branch of the Public Works Department will not be exempted from the necessity for taking up a language.

The Board will select the Latin and Greek authors, and will give due notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the portions in which they will examine candidates.

It is proposed to fix Virgil's *Aeneid*, Books VI. and X., and Cæsar's *De Bello Gallico*, Books V. and VI., as the Latin subjects, and Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Books IV. and V., as the Greek subject, for the year 1881.

Candidates who take up Latin will have to pass in both prose and verse author.

4. Examinations will be held in April and October, instead of June and December, and candidates will have to send in their applications, accompanied by the fee of half a guinea, and by certificates of age and character, by the 1st March and the 1st September, for these examinations respectively.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Copies of the papers used at the December and June examinations are attached.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Moiety of annual vote by Parliament	100	0	0	Preparation of examination papers, and valuation of candidates' work	35	10	0
Examination fees and fees for certificates	44	3	0	Supervision of candidates during work	53	9	0
				Attendance fee of member of Board, not being a member of the Civil Service	12	10	0
				Clerical assistance	3	18	9
				Stationery, hire of rooms, furniture, &c.	14	7	10
				Messenger	2	0	0
					£121	15	7
				Balance	22	7	5
	£144	3	0		£144	3	0

I have, &c.,

G. S. COOPER,
Chairman.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING EXAMINATIONS UNDER "THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1866."

[To come into force on the 1st January, 1881.]

1. Every candidate for examination must apply to be examined in a form to be prescribed by the Board; such application to be addressed to the Secretary, and to be accompanied by a fee of half a guinea.

2. The examination shall be divided into two branches—the one qualifying for appointment, the other qualifying for promotion to any class above the fourth. One branch shall be called the Junior Examination, and the other branch shall be called the Senior Examination.

3. Every candidate must pass in the compulsory subjects of the Junior Examination (see section 8) before he shall be eligible for any appointment in the Civil Service. Exceptions:—

(1.) Any candidate who shall have passed the annual examinations by the New Zealand University shall be considered as eligible for appointment in the Civil Service: Provided that the Civil Service Examination Board is satisfied that the candidate has passed in all the subjects required by the Civil Service Regulations, and that a certificate to that effect is given in each case.

(2.) A degree in any University cited in Statutes VII., VIII., and IX. of the New Zealand University (viz., Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Dublin, Durham, London, Queen's University of Ireland, Sydney, or Melbourne) shall enable the recipient to enter the Civil Service of New Zealand without further examination.

4. Every person appointed under these regulations must pass the Senior Examination (see section 9) before he shall be eligible for promotion.

5. The Board shall have power, subject to the Governor's approval, to vary the optional subjects and to frame such further rules for the conduct of examinations as they may deem fit, due notice of which shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

6. Every candidate must pass a certain standard of proficiency, to be fixed by the Board of Examiners. The Board, in publishing the result of examinations, shall classify the successful candidates according to merit; but the examination is not competitive for office, the Government being entitled to select any successful candidate for appointment at its discretion.

7. Examinations shall be held at such times and places, and before such persons, as the Board may from time to time appoint.

8. JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory Subjects—

English.—Including dictation, reading, spelling, grammar, and composition.

Arithmetic.—Including vulgar and decimal fractions.

History.

Geography.

Optional Subjects—

Shorthand.

Maori.

9. SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory Subjects—

English, Arithmetic, and Geography.

Optional Subjects—

Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Maori, Plane Trigonometry, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Science, History, Book-keeping, Shorthand.—In addition to the compulsory subjects the candidate must pass in at least three of the optional subjects, one of which must be a language.

10. Any candidate may undergo the Junior and Senior Examinations at the same time; but no candidate shall be eligible for the Senior Examination unless he has passed the Junior Examination.

11. Every passed candidate may receive a certificate, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, on payment of a fee of one pound.

12. Although shorthand is not a compulsory subject, great importance will be attached to a knowledge of it in the selection of candidates for the Civil Service. Officers already in the Service may be separately examined in shorthand, and a special certificate given accordingly.

13. A register of candidates who have been examined shall be kept by the Board, and lists of those who pass shall be published from time to time in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

RULES PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, WITH THE APPROVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

[To come into force on the 1st January, 1881.]

I. CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. Examinations will be held in April and October.
2. The Board will not examine candidates under the age of fifteen.
3. All candidates for examination must make application to the Secretary, according to Form A in the Schedule.
4. Certificates of age and character must be forwarded with the application.
5. Applications must be lodged not later than the 1st March for the April examination, and not later than the 1st September for the October examination.
6. Notice will be given to candidates by the Secretary to the Board, or by the Local Supervisor, of the exact time and place of examination. Further instructions will also be forwarded at the same time.

II. SUBJECTS.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory Subjects—

English.—Dictation, reading, spelling, grammar, and composition.

Arithmetic.—Including vulgar and decimal fractions.

History.—History of England.

Geography.

Optional Subjects—

Shorthand.

Maori.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory Subjects—

English.—Grammar and composition, including abstract and précis writing; also dictation and reading, if the Board think necessary.

Arithmetic.

Geography.—Political and Physical.

Optional Subjects—

Any three or more of the following, at the option of the candidate, provided that one of the subjects selected be a language:—

Latin.

Greek.

The Board will give due notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the portion of each Latin and Greek author in which they will examine candidates.

French.

German.

Italian.

Maori.

Plane Trigonometry.

Algebra.—So far as to include the solution of quadratic equations.

Geometry.—The first Four Books of Euclid.

Physical Science.—Outlines of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, or Geology.

History.—History of England.

Book-keeping.

Shorthand.

III. CLASSIFICATION.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

The names of successful candidates in the Junior Examination will be published in the order of comparative proficiency, ascertained by the aggregate number of marks received by each candidate in all the subjects.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

The names of successful candidates in the Senior Examination will be published in the order of comparative proficiency, ascertained by the aggregate number of marks received by each candidate in all the subjects in which he has passed. No marks will be allowed for any subject in which the candidate has not received the minimum number of marks required for passing.

Every certificate to a candidate who has passed the Senior Examination shall include a statement of the degree of proficiency shown by the candidate in each subject, according to the following scale:—

First Class.—For each subject in which a candidate shall obtain not less than three-fourths of the maximum number of marks allotted thereto.

Second Class.—For each subject in which a candidate shall obtain not less than one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted thereto.

Third Class.—For each subject in which a candidate shall obtain less than one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted thereto.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE EXAMINED.

FORM A.

To be filled up by the Candidate himself.

Class of Examination (Junior or Senior, or both) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian name and surname (<i>in full</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Address to which the result of the Examination is to be sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Date of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age last birthday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Place of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Father's name	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ residence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ profession or trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>(If deceased, give last residence, &c.)</i>								
School or schools at which educated, with length of stay at each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age on finally quitting school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employment since quitting school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(Full particulars should be given under this head of your employers' names, addresses, and business, your position and salary, length of stay, and cause of leaving each situation)</i>									
Are you a candidate for employment in the Civil Service?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Optional subjects selected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Usual signature, and date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORM B.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

We hereby certify that, on the day of , 188 , was duly examined according to the provisions of "The Civil Service Act, 1866," and that he has passed his Junior Examination, qualifying him for an appointment in the Civil Service of the colony.

Dated at Wellington, this day of , 188 .

Chairman of the Board of Examiners.

Secretary.

FORM C.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

We hereby certify that, on the day of , 188 , was duly examined according to the provisions of "The Civil Service Act, 1866," and that he has passed his Senior Examination, qualifying him for promotion in the Civil Service of the colony.

In the First Class of Merit for

In the Second Class of Merit for

In the Third Class of Merit for

Dated at Wellington, this day of , 188 .

Chairman of the Board of Examiners.

Secretary.

N.B.—No particular text-books are prescribed; the following are suggested as useful, but the Board of Examiners do not bind themselves to their use exclusively:—

English Grammar—Morell's or Cornwell's.

Arithmetic } Colenso's or Barnard Smith's.

Algebra } Euclid—Potts', Cambridge.

English History—Dr. Smith's smaller.

Geography—Hughes'.

Shorthand—Pitman's.

Book-keeping—Chambers'.

APPENDIX.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1879.

JUNIOR.

ENGLISH.

1. Write the passage dictated to you.
2. Give past tense and perfect participle of *cling, shut, dare, spit, split, sit, flee, fly, drink, see, saw, tread*.
3. Define conjunctions and classify them, giving examples.
4. Point out and give meanings of—(i.) prefixes, (ii.) affixes, in the following words:—
(i.) *Deviate, bespeak, emigrate, withstand, coincidence.*
(ii.) *Kingdom, shovel, blackness, sponsor, hillock.*
5. Parse each word in the following passage, explaining its grammatical connection with other words in the passage:—
Honor and shame from no condition rise ;
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.
6. Give a description of the most interesting place you ever visited.

Passage for Dictation.

Thus far the Prince's enterprise had prospered beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. And now, according to the general law which governs human affairs, prosperity began to produce disunion. The Englishmen assembled at Salisbury were divided into two parties. One party consisted of Whigs, who had always regarded the doctrines of passive obedience and indefeasible hereditary right as slavish superstitions. Many of them had passed years in exile. All had been long shut out from participation in the favours of the Crown. They now exulted in the near prospect of greatness and of vengeance. Burning with resentment, flushed with victory and hope, they would hear of no compromise. Nothing less than the deposition of their enemy would content them. Nor can it be disputed that herein they were perfectly consistent. They had exerted themselves nine years earlier to exclude James from the throne, because they thought it probable that he would be a bad king. It could therefore scarcely be expected that they would willingly leave him on the throne, now that he had turned out a far worse king than any reasonable man could have anticipated.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What number added to three times the difference between the twentieth part of a million and the twenty-fifth part of eighty thousand will make one hundred and ninety thousand?
2. 14 guineas, 14 florins, 14 half-crowns, and 14 francs amount to £18 8s. 4½d. What is the value of a franc?
3. Divide 7 tons 2 cwt. 18 lb. 12 oz. by 45.
4. How much is eighteen pence in the pound on £1,487 9s. 7d.?
5. Find, by Practice, the value of 365 articles at 4s. 10½d.
6. If I put by ten guineas a quarter, my salary being six guineas a week, how much a week do I spend?
7. Find the L.C.M. of 27, 35, 42, 63, and the G.C.M. of 27, 42, 63.
8. What is the simple interest on £2,170 13s. 4d. for 2½ years at 3½ per cent.?
9. What decimal of £3 15s. is the sum of ⅙ of 1s., ⅕ of 5s., ⅓ of £1, and ⅙ of a guinea?
10. I buy 2 tons 3 cwt. 3 qr. of sugar for £120, and have to pay 50s. expenses: at how much per cwt. must I sell it to get a clear profit of £61 10s.?
11. How many yards of carpet, 30 inches wide, will be required for a room 17 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.? What will the cost be at 8s. 3d. a yard?
12. Going to France, I exchange £65 10s. for French money at the rate of 25 francs 25 centimes for £1. I spend 900 francs 30 centimes, and exchange the balance for English money at the rate of 25 francs 20 centimes for £1. What sum do I receive?

HISTORY.

1. What were the Crusades? What Kings of England joined in them?
2. Write an account of the attempted invasion of England by the Spanish in the reign of Elizabeth.
3. What was the connection between William III. and James II.?
4. Who was called the King-maker, and why?
5. Who, in your opinion, is pre-eminently distinguished in English history, in literature, war (by sea and by land), science, philanthropy? On what grounds do you base your opinion?
6. Assign causes to—(a) the Conquest; (b) Henry VIII. being called Defender of the Faith; (c) the Gunpowder Plot; (d) the National Debt; (e) the Massacre of Glencoe; (f) the Battle of Waterloo.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name six straits, with the countries they separate; six islands, with the seas in which situated; six rivers, with the countries through which they flow; six mountain-peaks, with the countries in which situated.
2. Where are Foveaux Strait, Tamaki Strait, Coromandel Channel, French Pass, Tory Channel; Capes Colville, Campbell, Terawhiti, and Foulwind; the Maungaraki and Tasman Mountains; the Wairarapa and Karamea Plains; the Rivers Waipa, Turakina, Buller, and Mataura?
3. What countries form the Continent of Asia? Name the capital town of each.
4. Whence does England chiefly import tea, sugar, coffee, silk, wine and spirits, tobacco, wool, gold, timber, and hides?
5. Where are the following, and for what noted: Port Said, Odessa, Haarlem, Valetta, Papua, Cader Idris, the Downs, Bomarsund?
6. What do you know of the Island of Cyprus?

SENIOR.
ENGLISH.

Having read the accompanying correspondence,—

1. Make a short abstract, schedule, or docket of the several letters.
2. Draw up a memorandum or *précis*—*i.e.*, a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.

Directions.

1. The object of the abstract, schedule, or docket is to serve as an index. It should contain the date of each letter, the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written, and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an abstract are—(1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) to do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as to readily catch the eye.

2. The object of the memorandum or *précis*, which should be in the form of a narrative, is that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the *précis*, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a *précis* are—(1) to contain all that is important in the correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

You are recommended to read the whole correspondence through before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the abstract and of the *précis* will depend very much on a correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

Brevity should be particularly studied.

REPATRIATION OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

The SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 30th May, 1877.

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Foreign Office, relative to the repatriation of British and French pauper lunatics.

It appears that the repatriation of such persons has been discontinued as between the parent countries, and I am disposed to think that it may be convenient to extend this arrangement to their colonies, thereby avoiding the mistakes, trouble, and expense which have been found to attend the opposite practice.

I shall be glad to receive the views of your Government on the subject.

The Officer Administering the Government, New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

(Enclosures.)

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 17th November, 1876.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, herewith, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul General at Algiers, in which he applies for instructions as to the disposal of a lunatic Irishwoman named Bridget Sheen, who is now in the Civil Hospital of Constantine, where there is no accommodation for lunatics, and whose repatriation is requested by the Préfet of the city.

This application has given rise to a question of some difficulty, which appears to Lord Derby to deserve careful consideration.

The question of repatriation of foreign lunatics and paupers at the request of the Government of the country by whom they may have been maintained is one which has, at different periods, formed the subject of correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France.

In former times, Her Majesty's Government have been in the habit of assenting to such applications on the part of the French Government for the repatriation of English lunatics, although by doing so they entailed serious burdens on some English parishes.

But in 1871 they were induced to look more closely into the question, and having ascertained that, by the law and practice of this country, destitute foreigners affected with mental imbecility are habitually received and taken care of in the parochial establishments—as it appeared, on inquiry, to a very great extent—without any demand being made on the Government of the country of which they might be natives for their repatriation, they decided not to adopt a different system in regard to similar cases of British subjects found destitute in foreign countries.

In communicating at the time this decision to the French Chargé d'Affaires in this country—a decision which has been recently confirmed in the case of a lunatic British subject confined at Baillent—it was pointed out that the British Government are placed in a peculiar difficulty as regards the question, inasmuch as they have no legal authority to remove any person so circumstanced from this country, and are, therefore, precluded from proposing to foreign countries to agree to a system of mutual repatriation.

It was added that, in acting on the conclusion above referred to, Her Majesty's Government had less scruple than might otherwise have been the case, since, from inquiries which had carefully been made, they had reason to believe that on striking a balance of cases for repatriation, it would be greatly to the disadvantage of this country.

But, however, desirable the arrangement thus come to by Lord Granville may be as regards France and the United Kingdom, Lord Derby has some doubts whether it would be convenient to apply it to the colonies of either nation, as it is apprehended that it would be still more largely to the disadvantage of England, which possesses a greater number of colonies than France or any other nation.

His Lordship understands that the general practice in British Colonies, where a case arises of a foreign lunatic being destitute, is for the authorities to call on the Consul of his nation to take steps for his removal to his own country, a course of action which would appear especially desirable in the case of colonies situated in the tropics.

Lord Derby would accordingly be glad to learn whether Lord Carnarvon concurs in the view above expressed, and, if so, whether he is disposed to consider it expedient that the case of Bridget Sheen should be brought to the notice of the French Government by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, with the view to the conclusion of an agreement by which each country should remove from the other's colonies such of their respective nationals as may be insane or destitute.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

CONSUL PLAYFAIR to the EARL of DERBY.

MY LORD,—

British Consulate General, Algiers, 30th October, 1876.

I have received, through the Vice-Consul of Philippeville, a communication from the Préfet of Constantine, stating that an Irish woman named Bridget Sheen, who had only left her native country a few months before, had been admitted into the Civil Hospital, on the ground of insanity, and requesting that measures might immediately be taken to have her sent back to her native country, as no provision exists for the confinement of insane persons in this colony.

Her mental condition is such that no further particulars can be obtained regarding her history, but it is probable that, as she cannot speak French, a clue to her identity may be obtained when she is brought in contact with some of her countrymen.

I have the honor to request that your Lordship will be pleased to inform me what steps I ought to pursue regarding her. Vessels of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company touch at Algiers every month on their way to London, and she might be sent in one of them.

If your Lordship sanctions my sending her to England in this manner, I would beg the favour of a telegraphic reply to save time.

I have, &c.,

R. J. PLAYFAIR.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 21st March, 1877.

With reference to your letter of the 17th of November last, on the subject of the repatriation of British and French colonial lunatics, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to state that his Lordship is not aware of any sufficient reason for not extending to the colonies the practice which appears to have been adopted since 1871, according to which repatriation of lunatics has been abandoned as between the parent countries.

I am to add that, if the Earl of Derby sees no objection, Lord Carnarvon will bring the matter under the consideration of the Colonial Governments, as without their consent his Lordship would not feel himself in a position to pledge them either to such a course or to that suggested in your letter.

I have, &c.,

R. H. MEADE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

The FOREIGN OFFICE to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 16th May, 1877.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st of March last, on the subject of the repatriation of British and Foreign colonial lunatics, in which you state that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies is not aware of any sufficient reason for not extending to the colonies the practice which appears to have been adopted since 1871, according to which the repatriation of lunatics has been abandoned as between the parent countries, but that Lord Carnarvon cannot pledge Colonial Governments to any fixed arrangement without consulting them.

I am, therefore, in reply, to request that you will inform Lord Carnarvon that Lord Derby would be glad if his Lordship would take steps for consulting the Colonial Governments accordingly.

I have, &c.,

J. V. LISTER.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

LATIN.

Virgil—Æneid I and II.

1. Translate—

Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
 Conjugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris;
 Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro
 Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit.
 Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
 Auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit

Thesaurus, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
 His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.
 Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
 Aut metus acer erat: naves, quae forte paratae,
 Corripiunt, onerantque auro.

2. Decline throughout *ipsa, domus, pondus*; compare *veteres, crudele, acer*; and give present indicative, perfect indicative, supine, and present infinitive of *reterit, suadet, commota, corripunt*.

3. Explain clearly the cases of *modis, scelus, viae, quibus*.

4. Translate—

O socii, qua prima, inquit, fortuna salutis
Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur.
Mutemus clypeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis
Aptemus: Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
Arma dabunt ipsi. Sic fatus, deinde comantem

Androgei galeam, clypeique insigne decorum
Induitur; laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juvenus
Laeta facit: spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.

5. Scan the first two lines of each passage for translation.

Caesar—De Bello Gallico, I and II.

1. Translate—

Dum haec in colloquio geruntur, Caesari nuntiatum est equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere, et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Caesar loquendi finem facit, seque ad suos recepit, suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent. Nam etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectae cum equitatu proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, ut, pulsus hostibus, dici posset eos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos. Posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus omni Gallia Romanos interdixisset, impetumque in nostros ejus equites fecissent, eaque res colloquium ut diremisset, multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitui injectum est.

2. Decline *colloquio, tela, vulgus, finem, impetum, majus*.

3. Parse, giving rules, *Caesari, accedere, lapides, rejicerent, arrogantia, interdixisset*.

4. Translate—

Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperârat, ignibus significatione facta, ex proximis castellis eo concursus est, pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter, ut a viris fortibus in extrema spe salutis, iniquo loco, contra eos qui ex vallo turribusque tela jacerent, pugnari debuit, quum in una virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret. Occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt. Postridie ejus diei refractis portis, quum jam defenderet nemo, atque intromissis militibus nostris, sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit.

5. Explain the construction of the phrase *occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor*.

Cicero—Orationes in Catilinam, I. and II.

1. Translate—

Nunc, ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, percipite, quaeso, diligenter, quae dicam, et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim, si necum patria, quae mihi vita mea multo est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica sic loquatur: M. Tulli, quid agis? Tunc eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem expectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatore servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur?—nonne hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis?

2. Compare *multo, summo, carior*, also *citerior, dubius, pius, magnificus, ocior, magis*.

3. Explain moods and cases respectively of the following: *detester, expectari, esse videatur; animis, hostem, supplicio*.

4. Translate—

Ex hac enim parte pudor pugnât, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio: hinc pietas, illinc scelus; hinc constantia, illinc furor: hinc honestas, illinc turpitude: hinc continentia, illinc libido: denique aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, virtutes omnes certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, temeritate, cum vitiis omnibus: postremo copiae cum egestate, bona ratio cum perdita, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione configit.

5. What kind of adjectives are followed by a genitive? What by an ablative? Give examples.

Sallust—Catiline.

1. Translate—

Ea quum Ciceroni nuntiarentur, ancipiti malo permotus, quod neque urbem ab insidiis privato consilio longius tueri poterat, neque exercitus Manlii quantus aut quo consilio foret satis compertum habebat, rem ad senatum refert, jam antea vulgi rumoribus exagitata. Itaque, quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet. Ea potestas per senatum more Romano magistratui maxima permittitur, exercitum parare, bellum gerere, coërcere omnibus modis socios atque cives, domi militiaeque imperium atque iudicium summum habere; aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est.

2. Why *exagitata*, and not simply *agitata*?

3. In what cases are the following words, and why are those cases, severally employed: *Ciceroni, Manlii, rumoribus, detrimenti, domi, jussu, earum rerum*?

4. Translate—

Dum ea Romae geruntur, Catilina ex omni copia, quam et ipse adduxerat et Manlius habuerat, duas legiones instituit, cohortes pro numero militum complet, deinde, ut quisque voluntarius aut ex sociis in castra venerat, aequaliter distribuerat, ac brevi spatio legiones numero hominum expleverat, quum initio non amplius duobus milibus habuisset. Sed ex omni copia circiter pars quarta erat militaribus armis instructa; ceteri, ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas, alii praecutatas sudas portabant.

5. Describe a *sparus*, a *lancea*, a *gladius*, a *pilum*, and a *hasta*.

Horace—Odes, Books I. and II.

1. Translate—

O matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
 Quem crimosos cunque voles modum
 Pones iambis; sive flamma
 Sive mari libet Adriano.

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
 Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
 Non Liber aequae, non acuta
 Si geminant Corybantes aera,

2. Parse, giving rules, *iambis, adytis, irae, fertur, addere, apposuisse.*3. Who were the Corybantes? and why is *ensis* called *Noricus*?

4. Translate—

Truditur dies die,
 Novaeque pergunt interire Lunae.
 Tu secanda marmora
 Locas sub ipsum funus; et, sepulchri
 Immemor, struis domos;
 Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges
 Summovere litora,
 Parum locuples continente ripa.

Tristes ut irae; quas neque Noricus
 Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum,
 Nec saevus ignis, nec tremendo
 Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu.

Fertur Prometheus, addere principi
 Limo coactus particulam undique
 Desectam, et insani leonis
 Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.

5. Scan the first four lines of this passage (4) and name the metre.

Quid? quod usque proximos
 Revellis agri terminos, et ultra
 Limites clientium
 Salis avarus; pellitur paternos
 In sinu ferens Deos
 Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natus.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Prove that, if any three of the terms *divisor, dividend, quotient, remainder*, be given, the fourth term can be found.

2. A horse and his harness cost £90; the horse cost five times as much as the harness: what did the horse cost, and what the harness?

3. What is the value of $(2\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{3}{8} \div 4\frac{1}{2} + 8\frac{3}{8}) + (10\frac{2}{5} - 5\frac{1}{2})$?

4. Reduce 10 lb. 8 oz. 16 dwt. 13 gr. to the decimal of 17 lb. 4 oz. 6 dwt. 16 gr.

5. 32 metres being equal to 35 yards, how many metres are there in a degree of $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles?

6. Seven stacks of hay being worth £186 4s., how much of one stack can be bought for £19?

7. I want to make 20 per cent. profit by selling articles which I bought at 5 for 3d. How must I sell?

8. Three persons had £1,000 between them. The first had $\frac{7}{8}$ of the second's share, and the third $\frac{1}{3}$ of the first. How much had each?

9. Find as a decimal the average of $6\frac{5}{8}$, 1.19, $83\frac{1}{8}$, 0, .026, $\frac{5}{12}$, 99, and $45\frac{3}{4}$.

10. The interest on £232 11s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for ten months being £10 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., what sum will yield the same interest in 17 months?

11. A man embarks his money in four *successive* ventures, putting all he has at the time into each venture. Into the first he puts £120 and makes cent. per cent. profit. In each succeeding venture he loses 20 per cent. How does he stand in the end?

12. Tom had 5 buns, Dick had 3 buns, and Harry had 8d. They divided the buns fairly, and Harry put down the 8d. as his share of the cost. Dick took 3d.; but Tom objected. Was Tom or Dick right, and what should each have got?

13. How much per cent. does a tradesman cheat his customers out of, if he uses a 1-lb. weight which is 13 drachms too light?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain the following terms: Archipelago, Cyclades, Delta, Ghauts, Landes, Pampas, Polders, Prairies, Sahara, Sunderbunds.

2. About what distances between the different ports would a steamer have to go that started from Wellington, and called at Picton, Nelson, Greymouth, Hokitika, Martin's Bay, the Bluff, Port Chalmers, Lyttelton, Wellington, Napier, Auckland, Bay of Islands, Manukau, New Plymouth, Nelson, and thence back to Wellington?

3. Draw a sketch-map of East Africa, marking the course of the Nile (Blue and White), and the sites of the chief towns on its banks.

4. Mention the chief seats of cotton, woollen, linen, and hardware manufactures in Great Britain and Ireland.

5. Upon what various causes does the magnitude of a river depend? Illustrate your answer by examples.

6. What are trade winds and monsoons? When, where, and in what directions do they blow, and what causes them?

GREEK.

Sophocles—Ajax.

1. What is the full title of this tragedy? To what is the choice of the adjective due? Give some account of the author, the persons, and the plot.

2. Translate—

σὺ δ', ὃ τὸν αἰπὸν οὐρανὸν διφρηλατῶν,
 Ἥλιε, πατρώων τὴν ἐμὴν ὄταν χθόνα
 ἴδῃς, ἐπισχῶν χρυσόουτον ἡνίαν,
 ἄγγελον ἄσας τὰς ἐμὰς μύρον τ' ἐμὸν
 γέροντι πατρὶ, τῇ τε δυστήνῳ τροφῇ.
 ἢ που τάλαινα, τήνδ' ὄταν κλήῃ φάτιν,
 ἧσει μέγαν κοκκυτὸν ἐν πάσῃ πόλει.
 ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἔργον ταῦτα θρηνηῖσθαι μάτην·
 ἀλλ' ἀρκτέον τὸ πρᾶγμα σὺν τάχει τινί.
 ὦ Θάνατε, Θάνατε, νῦν μ' ἐπίσκεψαι μολῶν·
 καίτοι σὲ μὲν κάκει προσανδήσω ξυνῶν.

σὲ δ', ὃ φαεινῆς ἡμέρας τὸ νῦν σέλας,
 καὶ τὸν διφρευτήν Ἥλιον προσενέπω,
 πανύστατον δὴ, κοῦποτ' αἰθις ὑστερον.
 ὦ φέγγος, ὦ γῆς ἱερὸν οἰκείας πέδον
 Σαλαμίνας, ὃ πατρώων ἐστίας βάθρον,
 κλειναί τ' Ἀθήναι, καὶ τὸ σύντροφον γένος,
 κρήναι τε, ποταμοὶ θ' οἶδε, καὶ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ
 πεδία προσανδῶ, χαίρειτ', ὃ τροφῆς ἐμοί·
 τοῦθ' ἔμιν Αἴας τοῦπος ὑστατον θροεῖ·
 τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἐν Αἰδοῦ τοῖς κάτω μύθησομαι.

3. Scan five verses, beginning with ὦ φέγγος.

4. Parse fully the following words:—ἐπισχῶν, ἄγγελον, κλήῃ, ἧσει, θρηνηῖσθαι, ἐπίσκεψαι, μολῶν.

5. Decline—αἰπὸς οὐρανός, γέρον πατήρ, σύντροφον γένος, διφρευτής Ἥλιος.

6. Translate—

ἀκούε νυν. τὸν ἄνδρα τόνδε, πρὸς θεῶν,
 μὴ τλῆς ἄθραπτον ὧδ' ἀναλήγτως βαλεῖν·
 μηδ' ἢ βία σε μηδαμῶς νικησάτω
 τοσόνδε μισεῖν, ὥστε τὴν δίκην πατεῖν.
 κάμοι γὰρ ἦν ποθ' οἶπος ἔχθιστος στρατοῦ,
 ἐξ οὗ κράτησα τῶν Ἀχιλλείων ὄπλων·
 ἀλλ' αἰτὸν ἔμπας ὄντ' ἐγὼ τοιόνδ' ἐμοί

οὐκὼν ἀτιμάσαιμι ἄν, ὥστε μὴ λέγειν
 ἐν' ἄνδρ' ἰδεῖν ἀριστον Ἀργείων, ὅσοι
 Τροίαν ἀφικόμεσθα, πλην Ἀχιλλέως.
 ὥστ' οὐκ ἂν ἐνδίκως γ' ἀτιμάζοιτό σοι.
 οὐ γάρ τι τοῦτον, ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεῶν νόμους
 φθείροις ἄν. ἄνδρα δ' οὐ δίκαιον, εἰ θάνοι,
 βλάπτειν τὸν ἐσθλόν, οἷδ' ἐὰν μισῶν κυρῆς.

7. Write notes on the moods and tenses of—τλῆς, βαλεῖν, νικησάτω, ἀτιμάσαιμι, ἰδεῖν, ἀφικόμεσθα ἀτιμάζοιτο.

FRENCH.

1. Translate—

La France offrait alors un des spectacles les plus curieux dans l'histoire morale des peuples. La lassitude du crime avait amené des lois plus douces. Une sorte de trêve avait suspendu les vengeances civiles; dans cet intervalle, l'ordre social essayait de renaître. Ses maux s'oubliaient rapidement; on se hâtait d'espérer, et de se confier au sol tremblant de la France. Une joie frivole et tumultueuse s'était emparée des âmes, comme par l'étonnement d'avoir survécu; et l'on célébrait des fêtes sur les ruines. Ainsi, dans les campagnes ravagées par la Vésuve, quand le torrent de flamme a détruit les ouvrages et les habitations des hommes, bientôt la sécurité succède au péril, on se réunit, on se rapproche, et l'on bâtit de nouvelles demeures avec les laves refroidies du volcan.—VILLEMAIN.

2. Give first person, singular and plural, of the present and imperfect indicative, and of the present and preterite subjunctive, of *boire, cueillir, fuir, mouvoir, prendre, résoudre, suivre, vivre*.

3. Write plural and meaning of *bijou, cheval, régal, travail, trou, voix*.

4. Translate—

(a.) Both are hungry.

(b.) The street is a mile and a half long and sixty-six feet wide.

(c.) My father and mother have just gone out.

5. Write a note of invitation in French to a friend, asking him to come and spend the evening at your house, to meet a few friends and have a little music.

TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Define accurately the sine, secant, and cotangent of an angle. How does the idea of an angle as understood in Trigonometry differ from that employed in Euclid?

2. What is meant by the circular measure of an angle? What is the value in degrees of the unit of circular measure, and why is an angle given in terms of that unit sometimes said to be expressed in arc?

3. Find formulæ to express $\text{Cos } A$ and $\text{Sin } A$ in terms of $\text{Cos } 2A$. How are we to determine the sign to be given to the radical in these formulæ?

4. Prove that—(i.) $\text{Sin } 7A \text{ Sin } 3A = \text{Sin } 5A - \text{Sin } 2A$.

$$\text{(ii.) } \text{Tan } 2A + \text{Cot } 2A = \frac{2(\text{Tan } 2A + 2)}{\text{Tan } 2A}$$

And, when $A + B + C = 90^\circ$,

$$\text{(iii.) } \text{Tan } A \text{ Tan } B + \text{Tan } B \text{ Tan } C + \text{Tan } C \text{ Tan } A = 1.$$

5. Show that $\text{Sin}^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \text{Cot}^{-1} 3 = 45^\circ$.

6. Prove that, in any triangle, the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles. Hence find a formula, adapted to logarithmic computation, for obtaining any one of the sides when each of the angles and the perimeter (2p.) of the triangle are given.

7. Find (with log. tables) the value of $\frac{\text{Sin } 30^\circ 17' 15'' \times \text{Cos } 48^\circ 26' 51''}{\text{Tan. } 19^\circ 32' 12''} \times 40 \cdot 3176$.

8. Solve the triangle $A = 35^\circ 57' 29''$; $B = 43^\circ 14' 46''$; $b = 57 \cdot 695$ feet.

9. An observer on the bank of a river of unknown breadth measures the angle of elevation of the top of a building on the opposite bank, and finds it to be 30° . He then measures a base of 100 yards in the continuation of the horizontal line joining the foot of the building with his first point of observation. At the end of this base-line the building subtends an angle of 15° . What is the height of the building, and the breadth of the river?

ALGEBRA.

1. Add together $-5(x+y)-ax+8$, $6+3(x+y)-4c$, $5z-14-3ax$, and $5d+8(x+y)$.
2. Divide $x^3+(a+b+c)x^2+(ab+ac+bc)x+abc$ by $x+b$.
3. Reduce to their equivalents with common denominators the fractions— $\frac{3x}{4a^2}$, $\frac{a}{3x}$, and $\frac{6(a-x)}{15(a+x)}$.
4. Break up $a^3-2a^2x-8ax^2$ into three factors, one of which is $a+2x$.
5. Collect $\frac{3+2x}{2-x}-\frac{2-3x}{2+x}+\frac{16x-x^2}{x^2-4}$.
6. Solve the following equations:—

$$\frac{(x+1)(2x+2)}{(x-3)(x+6)}-2=0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-y+z}{z}=4, \\ \frac{x-y}{3}+z=22, \\ x+\frac{y+z}{2}=16. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{4x}{5-x}-\frac{20-4x}{x}=15.$$
7. Extract the square root of $100x^6-140x^5+129x^4-116x^3+58x^2-24x+9$.
8. A starts at 6 in the morning, and walks at the rate of 4 miles an hour, but stops an hour each for breakfast, dinner, and supper. B starts from the same place at 4 p.m. in a buggy, and drives at the rate of 9 miles an hour, stopping for an hour to bait. At what o'clock does he catch up A?
9. If you add 9 to the sum of two digits which form a *number*, they form a new *number* in which their places are changed. The sum of the two *numbers* is 33. Find them.
10. A man bought a mob of sheep for £800, sheared them and got an average of 3 lb. of wool off each which he sold for 8d. a pound, kept 100 sheep for himself, and sold the remainder for £100 more than he gave for the mob. How many did he buy?

JUNE, 1880.

JUNIOR.
ENGLISH.

1. Write the passage dictated to you.
2. Give the general rule for the formation of the possessive case (singular and plural); also the exceptions.
3. Explain what the voice, mood, tense, person, and a number of a verb mean.
4. Analyse the following passage:—
*My boat is on the shore,
 And my barque is on the sea,
 But before I go, Tom Moore,
 Here's a double health to thee.*
5. Parse the words in italics in the above passage.
6. Describe the pleasantest day's out-door amusement you have lately had.

Passage for Dictation.

At length the House, having agreed to twenty articles of charge, directed Burke to go before the Lords, and to impeach the late Governor-General of high crimes and misdemeanours. Hastings was at the same time arrested by the Serjeant-at-arms, and carried to the bar of the Peers. The session was now within ten days of its close. It was therefore impossible that any progress could be made in the trial till the next year. Hastings was admitted to bail; and further proceedings were postponed till the House should reassemble. When Parliament met in the following winter, the Commons proceeded to elect a Committee for managing the impeachment. Burke stood at the head; and with him were associated most of the leading members of the Opposition. But when the name of Francis was read a fierce contention arose. It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at feud during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives, and that it would be improper and indelicate to select a private enemy to be a public accuser.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide £92,395,228 by 16, and prove the answer.
2. Reduce 8134926 square feet to acres, roods, &c.
3. Look at the clock in the examination-room, or ascertain from the Supervisor the exact hour at which you commence this question. Write it down, and calculate how many minutes have elapsed since the 1st January last inclusive. This is leap-year.
4. Dollars being 4s. 2½d. each, how many are there in £105 4s. 2d.?
5. Reduce 1 oz. avoirdupois to the decimal of 1 oz. troy.
6. What number multiplied by 8 gives a product greater by 431·200284 than 9·876 multiplied by 341?
7. A man's income is £600 a year. How much a month, a week, and a day does he spend if he *aves* £55 a year? Take the year at 12 months, 52 weeks, and 365 days.

8. How much money invested at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simple interest will produce an income of £249 14s. 6d. ?

9. A plat of grass 25 yds. 2 ft. by 13 yds. 1 ft. requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of grass seed to sow it. How much will a plat $33\frac{1}{2}$ yds. square require? Show the answer as a mixed number, also as a whole number and decimals to five places.

10. Simplify $1 - \frac{(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{8}) + (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{10})}{(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2}) - (\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{9}{11})}$.

11. A man sells goods for £5 4s. 9d., and thereby gains a sum of money which stands in the same ratio to his outlay as £11 stands to £100. How much did the goods cost him?

HISTORY.

1. Under what circumstances and by what right did the following monarchs come to the throne of England:—Alfred, Henry IV., Henry VII., George I. ?

2. For what events in English history are the following places remarkable:—Aboukir, Flodden, Limerick, Lochleven Castle, Pontefract Castle, Troyes, Aix-la-Chapelle, Inkermann ?

3. Sketch the chief events of the reign of George IV., naming of course the persons who took the most prominent parts in those events.

4. For what are the following persons celebrated:—Chaucer, Roger Bacon, Francis Bacon, Benjamin Franklin, Sir John Franklin, Sacheverell, Sir Philip Sidney, Warren Hastings ?

5. What were the origin and objects of the East India Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the New Zealand Company ?

6. "London." How early is a town supposed to have stood where London now stands? When and by whom were Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Tower first built? What events happened in London in 1381, 1450, 1665, 1666, 1848, 1851 ?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain the terms *axis, poles, hemispheres, meridian, degree, tropics, zones.*

2. Draw a map of New Zealand as large as your paper will admit, marking on it the provincial districts with their chief towns, the principal capes, harbours, and mountain-peaks.

3. Write a brief geographical description of Canada.

4. How does it happen that, on his way from England to Australia by the Suez route, a traveller finds the British flag flying at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, and Point de Galle ?

5. Name the Cinque Ports, and state in what counties they are situated.

6. Where are the most strictly agricultural districts of England to be found; and where the manufacturing districts ?

SENIOR.

ENGLISH.

(See paper set for December.)

LATIN.

Horace—Odes, Books I. and II.

1. Translate—

Musis amicus tristitiam et metus
Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
Portare ventis, queis sub Arcto
Rex gelidæ metuatur orae,

Pimplea dulcis! Nil sine te mei
Prosunt honores: hunc fidibus novis,
Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
Teque tuasque decet sorores.

Quid Tiridatem terreat, unice
Securus. O, quæ fontibus integris
Gaudes, apricos nocte flores,
Nocte meo Lamiae coronam,

2. Who was *rex gelidæ orae*, and what circumstances are alluded to here ?

3. Scan the first stanza, and name the metre.

4. Translate—

Jam pauca aratro jugera regiae
Moles relinquent, undique latius
Extenta visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu platanusque caelebs
Evincet ulmos. Tum violaria et
Myrtus et omnis copia narium
Spargent olivetis odorem
Fertilibus domino priori;

Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu jubentes et Deorum
Templa novo decorare saxo.

Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli
Praescriptum et intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis veterumque norma.
Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum: nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton;

5. Parse fully, giving rules—*visentur, olivetis, praescriptum, decempedis, spernere, saxo.*

Virgil—Ænid I. and II.

1. Translate—

Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma,
Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat
Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum,
Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat
arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,

Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
Ac prior, "Heus," inquit, "juvenes, monstrate,
mearum
Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharetra et maculosæ tegmine lyncis,
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."

2. Give the derivation of *venatrix*. What is the force of the termination, and what is the corresponding masculine termination?

3. When and where was Virgil born? What were his favourite studies?

4. Translate—

Diverso interea miscentur mœnia luctu;
Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
Anchisæ domus arboribusque oblecta recessit,
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
Excitior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto:

In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus austris
Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta, boumque labores,
Præcipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto
Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.

5. Parse, with rules, *luctu, oblecta, excitior, austris, stupet, saxi*.

Ovid—*Fæsti, I. and II.*

1. Translate—

At postquam Fortuna loci caput extulit hujus,
Et tetigit summos vertice Roma Deos,
Creverunt et opes, et opum furiosa cupido,
Et, quum possideant plurima, plura volunt.
Quaerere, ut absumant, absumta requirere certant;

Atque ipsae vitis sunt alimenta vices.
Sic quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda,
Quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae.
In pretio pretium nunc est: dat census honores,
Census amicitias: pauper ubique jacet.

2. Into how many months, according to Ovid, was the Roman year divided? Name the months, and explain the meanings of the names.

3. Parse fully the following words in the above passage:—*loci, vertice, possideant, vitis, vices, potae*.

4. Translate—

Proxima cognati dixere Caristia cari,
Et venit ad socias turba propinqua dapes.
Scilicet a tumulis, et qui periere, propinquis
Protinus ad vivos ora referre juvat;
Postque tot amissos, quidquid de sanguine restat,

Adspicere, et generis dinumerare gradus.
Innocui veniant: procul hinc, procul impius esto
Frater, et in partus mater acerba suos;
Cui pater est vivax, qui matris digerit annos,
Quae premit invisam socrus iniqua nurum.

5. Give the general rules for the length of syllables in Latin.

Cicero—*Orationes in Catilinam, I. and II.*

1. Translate—

Dixi ego idem in senatu, caedum te optimatum contulisse in ante diem quintum kalendas Novembres, tum cum multi principes civitatis Roma, non tam sui conservandi, quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa, profugerunt. Num infitari potes, te illo ipso die meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumclusum, commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, cum tu, discessu caeterorum, nostra tamen, qui remansissemus, caede contentum te esse dicebas? Quid? cum tu te Praenonia kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupatum nocturno impetu esse confideres, sensistine illam coloniam meo jussu, praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliisque esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod ego non modo audiam, sed etiam videam, planeque sentiam.

2. What day of the month does Cicero allude to in the first sentence of this passage?

3. Give the principal parts, state what kinds of verbs, show the government, and give rules, of *contulisse, conservandi, potuisse, remansissemus, esse* (after *impetu*).

4. Translate—

Q. Metellus, quem ego, prospiciens hoc, in agrum Gallicanum Picenumque praemisi, aut opprimet hominem, aut omnes ejus motus conatusque prohibebit. Reliquis autem de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis, jam ad senatum referemus, quem vocari videtis. Nunc illos, qui in urbe remanserunt, atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem, omniumque nostrum, in urbe a Catilina relictis sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia nati sunt cives, monitos eos etiam atque etiam volo. Mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa est, hoc expectavit, ut id, quod latebat, erumperet.

5. Give a general definition of the accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative cases respectively.

Cæsar—*De Bello Gallico I. and II.*

1. Translate—

Horum vocibus ac timore paullatim etiam ii, qui magnum in castris usum habebant, milites centurionesque, quique equitatu praerant, perturbabantur. Qui se ex his minus timidos existimari volebant, non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, quae inter eos atque Ariovistum intercederent, aut rem frumentariam, ut satis commode supportari posset, timere dicebant. Nonnulli etiam Caesari renuntiabant, quum castra moveri ac signa ferri jussisset, non fore dicto audientes milites, nec propter timorem signa laturos.

2. Explain the moods of *existimari, intercederent, posset, jussisset*.

3. What tribes occupied Gaul in Cæsar's time? Describe shortly *Provincia Romana*.

4. Translate—

Quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui, auxilii causa ab civitate ad Caesarem missi, venerant, quum multitudine hostium castra nostra compleri, legiones premi et paene circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Numidas, diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus, domum contenderunt: Romanos pulsos superatosque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos, civitati renuntiaverunt.

5. Write out the Latin cardinals, ordinals, distributives, and adverbs of the numbers 1 to 10, inclusive.

Sallust—*Catiline*.

1. Translate—

His rebus comparatis, Catilina nihilo minus in proximum annum consulatum petebat, sperans, si designatus foret, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum. Neque interea quietus erat, sed omnibus

modis insidias parabat Ciceroni. Neque illi tamen ad cavendum dolus aut astutiae deerant. Namque a principio consulatus sui, multa pollicendo per Fulviam, effecerat, ut Q. Curius, de quo paullo ante memoravi, consilia Catilinae sibi proderet. Ad hoc collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret; circum se praesidia amicorum atque clientium occulte habebat.

2. *His rebus comparatis.* Account for the case of these words. To what do they refer?

3. Into what subdivisions may the present, past, and future tenses be divided? Illustrate from the verb *audio*, giving the English meanings.

4. Translate—

Sed Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent. In altera parte erat aes alienum, studium belli, magna merces in spe victoriae; at in altera majores opes, tuta consilia, pro incerta spe certa praemia. Haec illis volventibus, tandem vicit fortuna reipublicae. Itaque Q. Fabio Sangae, cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, rem omnem, uti cognoverant, aperiunt. Cicero, per Sangam consilio cognito, legatis praecepit, ut studium conjurationis vehementer simulent, ceteros adeant, bene polliceantur, dentque operam, uti eos quam maxime manifestos habeant.

5. Give some account of the Allobroges.

6. Parse the words *consilii*, *vicit*, *patrocinio*, *simulent*, and *polliceantur* in question 4.

ARITHMETIC.

1. How can you tell without performing the full operation what numbers are divisible by 2? What by 8? What by 9?

2. A clerk gets 4d. a folio (72 words) for copying a document; he writes on ruled foolscap with 34 lines to the page, and averages 7 words a line: how much must he be paid for a quire?

3. A man owes £61 16s. 9d. on the 17th March, and agrees to pay it off at the rate of £2 8s. 6d. a week: on what date will it all be paid off?

4. The area of a floor being $136\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, and the length being double the width, what are they?

5. What decimal of a shilling is a franc, if £1 is equal to $25\frac{1}{2}$ francs?

6. Returns of New Zealand railways for year ending the 15th November, 1879:—

	Miles Open.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Kaipara	16	1,822	5 0	2,068	5 11
Auckland	98	22,112	11 11	16,051	8 9
Napier	65	9,414	8 8	6,723	5 2
Wellington	45	10,440	2 4	9,318	7 0
Wanganui	95	13,250	15 2	10,239	15 4
New Plymouth	21	2,253	13 2	2,242	3 7
Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill	739	191,117	18 9	172,697	13 10
Greymouth	8	3,492	17 4	1,821	5 7
Westport	19	1,216	12 7	1,071	11 10
Nelson	20	2,328	17 6	2,255	3 6
Pictou	18	1,726	4 6	1,707	11 8

Find total number of miles open, total receipts and expenditure, and percentage of total expenditure to total receipts, to two places of decimals.

7. The average of three numbers is 12; the sum of two of them is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the sum of all: what is the third?

8. Find the amount at compound interest of £75 14s. 9d. for 2 years 7 months 21 days, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

9. The diameter of the driving-wheel of a bicycle is 54 inches, and of the small wheel 22 inches. The circumference is 314159 times the diameter. How many more revolutions will the small wheel make in a mile than the large wheel?

10. In a school of 150 boys, 16 were absent: how many per cent. were present?

11. What is the difference per cent. in income between an investment in New Zealand 5 per cents. at 102, and 3 per cent. Consols at 93?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What route would you take overland from the Bluff to Pictou, and from Wellington to Auckland, and what towns would you pass on the way?

2. Is it better for a country to have a large or small extent of coast-line? Why? Which continent has the largest extent of coast-line in proportion to its superficial area; which the least?

3. You often find totally different climates at two places situated at the same distance from the equator: why is this? Give examples.

4. Name the chief islands of the East Indian Archipelago, and the seas and straits that divide them.

5. Into what great families may mankind be divided? Where is each chiefly to be found?

FRENCH.

1. Translate—

Louis XIII. tomba dans un grand fauteuil garni d'oreillers, demanda et but un verre d'élixir préparé pour le fortifier contre les évanouissements fréquents que lui causait sa maladie de langueur, fit un geste pour éloigner tout le monde, et, seul avec Richelieu, lui parla d'une voix languissante.

“Je m'en vais, mon cher Cardinal; je sens que je m'en vais à Dieu; je m'affaiblis de jour en jour; ni l'été, ni l'air du midi, ne m'ont rendu mes forces.”

“Je précéderai Votre Majesté,” répondit le ministre; “la mort a déjà conquis mes jambes, vous le voyez, mais tant qu'il me restera la tête pour penser, et la main pour écrire, je serai bon pour votre service.”—“Et je suis sûr que votre intention était d'ajouter le cœur pour m'aimer,” dit le roi.—“Votre Majesté en peut-elle douter?” répondit le cardinal, en fronçant le sourcil, et se mordant les lèvres par l'impatience que lui donnait ce début.—“Quelquefois j'en doute,” reprit le prince; “tenez, j'ai besoin de vous parler à cœur ouvert, et de me plaindre de vous à vous-même. Il y a deux choses que j'ai sur la conscience, depuis trois ans; jamais je ne vous en ai parlé, mais je vous en voulais en secret; et même, si quelque chose eût été capable de me faire consentir à des propositions contraires à vos intérêts, c'eût été ce souvenir.”

2. Write in French—(a) each with a *definite* article, five names of animals; (b) with an *indefinite* article, five names of flowers; (c) with a *partitive* article, five names of metals or minerals.

3. Distinguish between *an* and *année*; *connaître* and *savoir*; *dans* and *en*; *sur* and *dessus*; *en campagne* and *à la campagne*.

4. Render into French—(a) “Did you ask for me?” (b) “I am not very rich.” (c) “Let us go and take a walk.” “No; I can't just now. I must learn my lessons first; but I shall be very glad to go with you presently.”

5. When is the preposition *de* used before the verb in the infinitive mood; when the preposition *à*?

TRIGONOMETRY.

1. The angles of a triangle are in arithmetical progression, and the number of grades in the least is to the circular measure of the greatest as 30 to π . Find the angles.

2. Define the cosine of an angle; and show how it changes in magnitude and algebraic sign as the angle increases from 0° to 180° .

3. Divide, by a geometrical construction, a given angle into two parts whose cosines shall be in a given ratio.

4. Prove the following formulæ:—

(1.) $\sin(\pi + \theta) = -\sin \theta$.

(2.) $\sin A - \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A-B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A+B}{2}$.

(3.) $\cot A \cdot \cot B + \cot B \cdot \cot C + \cot C \cdot \cot A = 1$, where $A+B+C=180^\circ$.

5. Prove that $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$, when $A+B$ is greater than a right angle, and less than two right angles.

6. Define a logarithm, and show that the decimal part of a log. is independent of the position of the position of the decimal point in the corresponding number.

7. Given $\log. 71968 = 4.8571394$; diff. for 1=60. Find the value of $\sqrt[3]{0719686}$.

8. Express the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

If the sides of a triangle be x^2+x+1 , $2x+1$, x^2-1 , show that the greatest angle is 120° .

9. Find the radius of the escribed circle which touches one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.

10. Solve the triangle $AC=511.76$; $BC=317.09$; $A=56^\circ 31' 14''$.

11. A fortress was observed by a ship to bear E.N.E., and, after sailing due E. for four miles, it was found to bear N.N.E. Find the distance from the fortress at each observation.

ALGEBRA.

1. Simplify $(2a-3b)x - (a-1)x - (a-2b)x - x$.

2. Divide $4a^m - 3x^m$ by $2a^m x^m$.

3. From $(a-b)(c-d)$ take $(b-a)(c-d)$, and show what the result would be if $a=2b$, and $d=2c$.

4. Express in fractional form $a-b+c - \frac{a(c-b)-b^2}{a+2c}$.

5. From the sum of $\frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{3}b + \frac{1}{3}c$, $\frac{1}{4}a - \frac{1}{5}b + \frac{1}{3}c$, and $\frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{4}b - \frac{1}{5}c$, take $c - a + \frac{1}{3}b$.

6. Solve the following equations:—

$$\frac{5a+2x}{2x} - 6 = \frac{5}{2x}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = c. \\ px + qy = d. \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + 6x = 2.4x + 50.05.$$

7. John is half as old again as Harry, and Tom is five years older than both their ages added together. The sum of their ages is 55. How old are they each?

8. Express with fractional indices $\sqrt{x^5} + \sqrt[3]{x^2} + (\sqrt{x})^7$; with negative indices, so as to remove all powers from the denominators, $\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{3x}{y^3} + \frac{4}{y^4}$; with negative indices, so as to remove all power from the numerators, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{x}{a^2} + \frac{x^3}{b^2} + \frac{x^4}{3}$.

9. Some friends gave a picnic, agreeing to share all expenses, which came to £10; but three did not pay, and the others had to pay 15s. each additional. How many were there in the party?

10. Decompose into two equal factors $a^2 - 4ab - 6ac + 4b^2 + 12bc + 9c^2$; find the n th power of $3ax^m$; and expand $(m+1 - \frac{1}{m})^3$.

11. What number is that to which, if 2.4, 12, and 31.2 be severally added, the first sum will be to the second as the second to the third?

12. Two persons invest £900, and gain £125 by the speculation. Of this gain, one person is entitled to £35 more than the other. How much did each invest?

GEOMETRY.

1. Define a *definition*, a *postulate*, an *axiom*, a *problem*, and a *theorem*.
2. Any two angles of a triangle are together less than two right angles.
3. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.
4. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square on the other part.
5. If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a straight line in it which does not pass through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles; and, conversely, if it cut it at right angles, it shall bisect it.
6. From a given circle cut off a segment which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
7. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

GEOLOGY.

1. Describe the various physical conditions under which crystalline and volcanic rocks occur.
2. Describe the means by which lake-basins have been formed.
3. Explain the formation of mountains, and show how the different characters of the rocks, as well as their position, will affect the character of mountain scenery.
4. State what are the great agencies which operate in modifying the surface of the earth's crust, and describe the manner in which they each act.
5. Give a chronological list of the various geological formations.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Name and describe the mechanical powers, showing how they are applied to the lifting of heavy weights, &c.
2. Explain in what manner sound travels, and state what constitutes the difference between a noise and a musical note.
3. Describe a Leyden jar. Explain how it is charged, its characters when charged, and how it is discharged.
4. Describe the various forms of lenses, and explain their different optical properties.
5. What is meant by latent heat? Give some instance which will illustrate your description.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Calculate the centesimal composition of the following compounds:—Sulphuric acid, manganic binoxide, potassic chloride, baric carbonate, and water. (H=1; O=16; S=32; Mn=55; K=39; Cl=35.5; Ba=137; C=12.)
2. How is ammonia prepared, and what are its properties? Give equation.
3. What weight of air is needed for the complete combustion of one pound of carbon?
4. What weight of air is required for the oxidation of that quantity of metallic copper which is reduced from its oxide by 10 grammes of hydrogen?
5. How is oxygen prepared, and what are its properties?

HISTORY.

1. Give some account of the first attempts of the English to found colonies.
2. Into what classes was English society divided during the feudal ages? Sketch broadly the manner of life of the people of those days, and the relations of each class to the others.
3. Explain the expressions, "Hue and Cry;" "Thorough;" "Mad," "Long," "Rump," and "Barebone's Parliaments;" "Battle of the Spurs;" "Jacobite;" "Orangeman;" "Chartist."
4. Relate the chief political events in English history between the Restoration and the Revolution.
5. Divide English history since the Conquest into periods, and state the grounds of your division.
6. When were the following measures enacted, and what were their most important provisions:—Poyning's Law, Self-Denying Ordinance, the Act of Settlement, the Septennial Act?

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Journalize the following transactions:—

1880.		£	s.	d.
Jan.	1. In hand—			
	Cash	65	0	0
	Ditto at bank	150	0	0
	Goods	119	7	2
	John Flockton's acceptance, due July 17	45	0	0
	Debts owing by me—			
	Jonas Thompson	34	0	0
	Thomas Dorrington	26	5	4
	" 2. Paid into bank	50	0	0
	" 3. Bought of John Travers—			
	3½ chests hyson tea, 1 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lb.=200 lb., at 2s. 3d.	22	10	0
	" 4. Sold to Joan Brough—			
	1½ chests oolong tea, 40 lb. net, at 1s. 8d.	3	6	8
	8 boxes pearl leaf gunpowder, 72 lb., at 3s. 6d.	12	12	0
	" 5. Paid Thomas Dorrington by cheque	26	5	4
	Paid wages	3	1	0

Jan. 11.	Sold to William Herne—				
	2½ chests honey pekoe, 131 lb. net, at 2s. 5d.	...	15	16	7
„ 12.	Paid wages	...	3	1	0
„ 14.	Accepted draft of Jonas Thompson at 1 month	...	34	0	0
	Received of Joan Brough acceptance at 2 months	...	15	18	8
	Paid into bank for discount, Brough's and Flockton's bills—				
	discount, 4s. 8d.	... ..	60	18	8
„ 19.	Paid wages	...	3	1	0
„ 24.	Drew cheque on bank	...	25	0	0
	Paid John Travers	...	22	10	0
„ 26.	Paid wages	...	3	1	0
	Paid into my account at bank by William Herne, to balance	...	15	16	0
„ 28.	Flockton's bill returned from bank dishonored	...	45	0	0

2. Post the above transactions into the ledger given herewith. No index need be made.
3. Balance and close the ledger. Assume stock in hand to be worth £125.

SHORTHAND.

1. Take down in shorthand the passage dictated to you.
2. Transcribe into longhand from your notes the passage which you have taken down.

DIRECTIONS TO THE SUPERVISOR.

The Supervisor is requested, (1.) To inform the candidate, before the time for taking up this subject arrives, that he may use pen or pencil, and ruled or unruled paper, as he pleases, for taking notes; but that he must transcribe those notes into longhand with pen and ink. (2.) Not to allow the candidate to see the passage which is to be dictated. (3.) To dictate the passage as nearly as possible as though it were a slowly-delivered speech. (4.) To note on the top of the first sheet of the candidate's work exactly the time occupied by the candidate in taking down the passage in notes, and the time occupied in transcribing his notes into longhand.

By Authority: GEORGE DIDSBURY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1880.

Price 1s. 6d.]