

ARITHMETIC.

1. If the divisor be 967, the quotient 9071, and the remainder 886, what is the dividend?
2. Find the G.C.M. of 336663 and 4264731.
3. What is the least number which, being divided by 4368, 675, and 1050 respectively, will leave the same remainder, 32?
4. Multiply £29 17s. 6½d. by 42, and divide the product by 35.
5. How many cubic inches are there in a solid block 38ft. long and 4ft. 1in. square at the ends?
6. Divide $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ by $\frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$, and multiply the result by $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ added to $\frac{3}{4}$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$.
7. Express the difference between $\frac{5}{8}$ of 3s. 4d. and $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1s. 9d. as the decimal of half a sovereign.
8. What is the interest on £527 10s. from the 10th March to the 27th July at 6 per cent. per annum?
9. If $\frac{3}{4}A = \frac{1}{10}B$, and $\frac{1}{6}A = £\frac{7}{8}$, what is the value of 50B?
10. Find, by Practice, the value of 325 articles at £3 19s. 9d. each, and prove the correctness of your answer by working by decimals.
11. If 50 men can perform a piece of work in four weeks, with Sundays to rest, how many could do three times as much in a fifth of the time?

HISTORY.

1. Give the name of the first monarch of each line of English Sovereigns since the Conquest, stating the right on which he claimed the Crown.
2. Narrate the chief incidents in the dispute between King John and the Pope.
3. Give a short sketch of Scottish history during the reign of Mary Stuart.
4. What caused the United States to fight for their independence? Name the English statesmen who caused the struggle, and those statesmen who opposed their measures; and give a résumé of the attendant events.
5. What do you know of Sebastian Cabot, the Earl of Stratford, Philip and Algernon Sidney, and the two Pitts?
6. Narrate the chief political events of the years 1832, 1833, and 1834.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give the bearings and distances of the Chatham, Bounty, Antipodes, Auckland, and Campbell Islands from Cape Saunders.
2. Name the chief European rivers which flow into the Mediterranean, and the towns at the mouths of those which discharge at seaports.
3. Where are the following? Mention some interesting object or circumstance connected with each:—Khyber Pass, Khartoom, Quito, Cronstadt, Messina, Rio Janeiro, Spitzbergen, Sarawak.
4. Starting from Melbourne, and sailing up the east coast of Australia to Torres Strait, what towns would you pass (mention them in order), what length of coast-line would you sail along, and what are the names of the most southerly and northerly points?
5. Name the British Provinces in North America, giving the capital of each.
6. What territories acknowledge the sway of the Czar of Russia? Give their approximate area, the chief rivers, lakes, and mountains, and six of the principal towns.

SENIOR.

ENGLISH.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR ABSTRACT AND PRÉCIS-WRITING.

No. 1.

The SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to the GOVERNOR of NEW ZEALAND.

(New Zealand.—No. 26.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 9th May, 1884.

Her Majesty's Government have not lost sight of the resolutions adopted by the Convention of representatives of the Australasian Colonies at Sydney in December last, and have considered the provisions of the draft Bill for constituting a Federal Council, which the representatives pledged themselves to submit to the Legislatures of their respective colonies. I have been led to believe that addresses in favour of this Bill would be adopted by the Colonial Legislatures in time to enable Her Majesty's Government to introduce the measure during the present session of Parliament with a good prospect of its being passed; but the necessary action does not appear to have been yet taken in any colony. As, therefore, the probability of legislation during this year is diminishing, it appears desirable to consider the position of Her Majesty's Government and of the Colonial Governments in regard to the proposals of the Convention.

2. I had explained in my despatch of the 11th July, 1883, to the Administrator of the Government of Queensland, which was before the Convention, that, in order to place Her Majesty's Government in a position to consider proposals for the protection or government of New Guinea