



NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Published by Authority.

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By His Honor's Command,

EDWARD JOLLIE,

Provincial Secretary.

Vol. XV.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868.

No. XXXII.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Christchurch, 1st July, 1868.

THE following Reports of the Examiners appointed to examine the Candidates for Scholarships, together with the results of the Examinations, are published for general information.

EDWD. JOLLIE,

Provincial Secretary.

To the CHAIRMAN of the BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Christchurch, 22nd June, 1868.

SIR,

In compliance with the request conveyed to us, by the Secretary to the Board of Education, we have examined the six boys, who presented themselves as candidates for the open scholarships, offered by the Provincial Government; and we now forward the result of our examination, together with the printed papers of questions submitted to the candidates.

Vol. XV., No. 32.

There was no *viva voce* examination.

It will be seen from the accompanying table, that Hartland has gained the highest number of marks, and that Gibson comes next: we have therefore to report that, these two boys stand first and second respectively.

We may state, that being without any information as to the standard of the examination of last year, we felt a difficulty in dealing with subjects of such wide and general extent, as those on which the candidates were to be questioned, and were apprehensive of falling into the error of adopting a standard, too high for the attainments of boys of the age of twelve, who had been brought up in the Colony.

It was therefore considered advisable to reduce the subjects to little more than elementary questions. For instance, the English paper does not go beyond a few strictly elementary questions in grammar, the paraphrasing of a piece of poetry, and the writing of a simple letter; the questions in Geography are such as may be learned from any book for the use of beginners. The Sacred History—no more than a few questions from the Old and New Testament, on such prominent portions as we assume to be taught in any school. The Ancient History—the same. The Modern History—a few leading points in the History of England. Mathematics—Arithmetic only. Classics—principally easy questions in Latin Grammar, and one or two extremely easy sentences to translate. The only questions in Greek are of the simplest kind, viz: naming the parts of speech, cases, numbers, and genders—the declension of the article, and any one Greek noun a boy might know.

Judging from the highest number of marks obtained in the gross total—viz: 243, out of 400—we conclude that the standard we thus adopted is a fair one.

As to particular parts of the examination, we have to make the following remarks:—

FIRST—THE ENGLISH PAPER.

Hartland's answers are well and clearly written, and his examples in illustration of his answers are generally correct, and well-expressed; his paraphrase is fair, and his letter, as a whole, a good one; his geography however is not good; in common with all the others his knowledge of the geography of New Zealand is very defective. In no instance has an answer been correctly given to the question "into how many Provinces is the Colony of New Zealand divided," nor are the Provinces named in any way approaching to correctness; only one boy, William Dixon, has given the date of the foundation of the Canterbury Settlement.

This boy Dixon has done remarkably well, but his extremely defective spelling lessens the value of his answers; he would otherwise have gained by far the highest number of marks in this paper. Gibson's paper is fair, but he fails in his examples, and does not write so good a letter as the others; his geography, which is better—to some extent compensates for his deficiency in other respects. M'Cormick has done a good paper, nearly equal to Gibson, as his marks will show; his paraphrase is good, and his letter is fair. Waters will perhaps do better another year; so far as his answers go he has marked evenly for each, though not high. Reece has written his answers in a very hurried and apparently careless manner; his letter is fair, but the rest of his paper, particularly his geography, is very poor.

The boys, with the exception of Dixon, spell very satisfactorily, and their writing generally is good.

SECOND—SACRED HISTORY.

Dixon again has done by far the best; he shows a very accurate knowledge of Sacred History; the other boys have done fairly, with the exception of M'Cormick and Reece, who appear to be almost totally ignorant of their subject.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

We cannot report that the boys, generally, have been well instructed in this subject. Gibson writes clearly, and expresses himself very well; Reece's paper is very slovenly and ill written, and his knowledge very defective, as instanced by his answers of "Homer, a Latin Poet;" "Virgil, a Greek Poet," "Socrates, a Latin writer."

MODERN HISTORY.

This Paper has also been, with two exceptions, poorly done. M'Cormick has done exceedingly well, making 25 marks out of 33. Dixon has done well, his spelling, again, is very bad. Hartland's answers are worth nothing; he only marks four.

THIRD—MATHEMATICS.

In this subject, the answers excepting those of Hartland, Gibson, and Dixon, show great inaccuracy; and, excepting Hartland, who has done an excellent paper, the candidates all appear to be ignorant of vulgar fractions.

We draw attention to the fact that question No. 8—"Find the area of a floor which measures 18ft. 6in. in length by 12ft. 3in. in width, and the expense of carpeting it at 3s. per yard," has not been correctly answered in either part of the question by any boy.

FOURTH—CLASSICS.

The boys, as a rule, appear to have learned a considerable amount of Latin Grammar, but are not very successful in applying their knowledge.

Gibson has acquitted himself with credit; as, in the case of his Ancient History, he expresses himself well and writes clearly; he has evidently taken great pains.

Hartland is fairly successful in his translation; the other boys have done parts of the passages set for translation.

None of the boys, except Hartland and Gibson, appear to have learned Greek at all; McCormick and Waters do not attempt to answer the Greek questions; while Reece has only written so much as may be gleaned from the early part of Kennedy's *Latin Grammar*. Dixon stated to us that he had never been taught either Ancient History or Latin, and therefore, did not send in any paper in either of these subjects; but, from the way in which he has done his other papers (spelling excepted), we wish to mark our very favourable opinion of him, and to recommend him to the notice of the Board, for any distinction it may be thought proper to award him.

In conclusion, we may observe that there is a very marked difference in the general style of answering the questions, and the way in which the papers are done, between the two boys, who have gained the highest total number of marks, and those that come after them.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

EDWARD A. WORTHY,

Examiner in Classics and Ancient History.

THOMAS W. MAUDE,

Examiner in English Composition, Geography, and Modern History.

T. NOTTIDGE,

Examiner in Mathematics and Sacred History.

PUBLIC SCHOLARSHIPS.

JUNE, 1868.

TABLE OF MARKS.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	I.	II.			III.	IV.	Total Number of Marks gained by each Candidate.
	English and Geography.	Sacred History.	Ancient History.	Modern History.	Mathematics.	Classics.	
	100	34	33	33	100	100	400
			100				
Hartland	67	16	14	4	80	62	243
Gibson	59	16	18	10	52	66	221
Dixon	65	22	—	15	42	—	144
Reece	43	3	6	9	39	36	136
McCormick	57	9	12	25	11	22	136
Waters	47	16	10	4	15	33	125

EDWD. A. WORTHY,
 THOMAS WM. MAUDE,
 T. NOTTIDGE.

ENGLISH PAPER.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1868.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. How many Cases are there, and what are they? Give examples of each.
2. What is the meaning of the word "Mood?" How many Moods are there? What are the particular significations of each Mood? Give examples of each.
3. What is the use of a Preposition, a Conjunction, an Interjection? Write sentences of not less than six words, where each of the above Parts of Speech occur.
4. Write a sentence where the Relative has a clause for its antecedent; a sentence where the word "as" has the force of a Relative; a sentence where the Relative is omitted.

5. Render into good prose—

“ I see him, but thou canst not. With what faith
 He leaves his gods, his friends, and native soil
 Ur of Chaldea, passing now the ford
 To Haran ; after him a cumbrous train
 Of herds and flocks, and num'rous servitude :
 Not wand'ring poor, but trusting all his wealth
 With God, who call'd him in a land unknown.
 Canaan he now attains ; I see his tents
 Pitched about Schechem and the neighbouring plain
 Of Moreh. There by promise he receives
 Gift to his progeny of all that land ;
 From Hamath northward to the desert south.”

6. Write a Letter to some imaginary friend in England, upon any of the following subjects:—

A description of the City of Christchurch, noticing its public buildings and other prominent institutions.

The first impressions of an immigrant landing in the Province of Canterbury.

The Lyttelton and Christchurch Railway, and the alteration in the transport of passengers and of merchandise which has been effected by it.

A journey up country, including the crossing of a river.

G E O G R A P H Y .

7. In which hemisphere is New Zealand situated? Into how many Provinces is the Colony of New Zealand divided? Name the different Provinces with their Principal Towns? State what you know of the form of Government of New Zealand? By whom was the Canterbury Settlement founded? Give the date of its Foundation?

8. Describe the Geographical Route which a Traveller takes going to England by Panama, starting from Christchurch.

9. Mention some of the most important seaports of the Mediterranean. Where are the lakes Geneva—Constance—Windermere—and Wenham? Give the directions (North-East, South, or West, as the case may be) in which the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Elbe, Vistula, Don, Potomac, Amazon, Isis, and Severn flow? What countries do they drain? and into what seas do they fall.

10. Mention some of the principal ranges of mountains in the world? State in what countries they are situated, and give the heights, where you know them.

HISTORY PAPER.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16, 1868.

SACRED HISTORY.

1. What were the First Two Cities in Canaan taken by the Israelites under Joshua? describe the manner in which they were captured?

2. Give a short Life of Samuel.—Mention any circumstances you may recollect relating to the following persons—Enoch, Jael, Naaman, Hezekiah, Herodias, Nicodemus, Festus.

3. Where was our Saviour born? Of what tribe was he? Why was he called a Galilean? What is the meaning of the words "Jesus," and "Christ?"

4. Explain how St. Paul was a Roman? On what occasions did he claim the privilege of a Roman Citizen? Trace his journey from Cæsaræa to Rome as a prisoner, mentioning any remarkable circumstances that occurred on the way.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

5. Who were Alexander the Great, Demosthenes, Epaminondas, Herodotus, Homer, Lycurgus, Socrates?

6. For what were Delphi, Marathon, Olympia, Thermopylæ celebrated?

7. Who were Camillus, Cicero, Julius Cæsar, Marius, Regulus, Virgil?

8. What Forms of Government existed at Rome at various times?

MODERN HISTORY.

9. Give the date of the Accession of King John, and mention the principal events of his reign.

10. Give the date of the Battle of Barnet? What celebrated person was killed in this Battle? By what names were the contending sides at this Battle distinguished? Who was King Henry VII.? How came he to succeed to the Throne? Whom did he marry? And in what way by his marriage did he put an end to the quarrels between the two great parties who laid claim to the Crown of England?

11. Give the date of the Accession of Queen Elizabeth; the Death of Mary Queen of Scots; and write an Account of the Spanish Armada.

12. What relation was King Charles I. to Mary Queen of Scots? Mention some of the Principal Battles, with dates, which took place during the Civil Wars of the Reign of Charles I.

MATHEMATICS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1868.

1. Multiply Four hundred and seven thousand and three, by Two thousand and one. Write down the product in words at full length.

2. Homer's Iliad contains 15693 lines, and Virgil's Æneid 9892 lines. How long would it take a boy to read through both of them at the rate of 85 lines a day?

3. If £2287 10s. is equally divided amongst 1000 persons, how much will each receive?

4. What do you understand by "the Least common multiple of two or more given numbers? Find the Least common multiple of 15, 35, 63, and 72.

5. Which is the greater, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 4, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5, and by how much?

Reduce to its simplest form—

$$\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{9} + \frac{3\frac{5}{8}}{2} + \frac{4}{4\frac{2}{7}}$$

6. Multiply 351.7 by .0625. Divide 37.49 by .0163. Add together 416.3, 5.678, and .6217.

7. What decimal of a Guinea is 10s.; and what fraction of a Pound is 19s. 11d?

8. Find the area of a floor which measures 18 ft. 6 in. in length by 12ft. 3in in width, and the expense of carpeting it at 3s. per yard.

9. Define Simple and Compound Interest.—What is the Interest on £936 11s. 3d. for Eighteen Months, at Four per centum per annum? And in what time will £142 10s. amount to £235 2s. 6d., at Ten per centum per annum, simple interest?

10. What is the true value of 4cwt. 13lbs. of Sugar, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound?

11. A man spends £72 in cloth, at 2s. 2d. a yard, how much does he buy?

12. If 15 Men can mow 300 Acres in 16 Days, how many Acres can they mow in 30 Days?

CLASSICAL PAPER.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 17, 1864.

1. Give the Vocative singular of *Deus*, *Filius*, *Regnum*; the Dative plural of *Filia*, *Virgo*; the Accusative plural of *Animal*, *Cornu*.

2. Decline *Duo*, *Ipse*, *Qui*, *Solus*.

3. Compare *Bonus*, *Inferus*, *Magnus*, *Malus*, *Parvus*, *Superus*.

4. Give the Perfects and Supines of *Dico*, *Do*, *Jungo*, *Lego*, *Moveo*, *Servo*, *Tondeo*.

5. Give the rules for the Agreement of—(a) a Verb with its Nominative; (b) an Adjective with its Substantive.

6. Translate—(a) *Mortem timebit*; (b) *Puer viam monstrat*; (c) *Filius patrem suum amat*.

7. Translate—*Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant,*
Siti compulsi, superior stabat lupus,
Longeque inferior agnus.

8. Translate—*Carmina sola carent fato, mortemque repellunt.*
Carminibus vives semper, Homere, tuis.

9. Translate—*Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, quod fere quotidianis præliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut eos finibus suis prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.*

10. Turn into Latin (a) I shall love ; (b) The boy sees ; (c) Let the boy see ; (d) The King was advising ; (e) A good slave loves his master.

11. Name the parts of speech, cases, numbers, and genders in Greek.

12. Decline the Greek article, and any one Greek noun that you know.

To the CHAIRMAN of the BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Christchurch, June 24th, 1868.

SIR,

I beg to report, for the information of the Board, that I have examined the Candidates for the Junior Scholarships in the following subjects, viz. :—Scripture History, English Grammar, Geography, Reading, and Spelling, and am glad to be able to state that, *on the whole*, I consider the results are satisfactory. The Papers were very neat and well written, and the answers evinced a fair amount of intelligence on the part of the Boys. Dawson's *Scripture History* Paper was highly creditable ; but Schumacher's was just the reverse, as he did not succeed in answering a single question. In *English Grammar* Dawson was again first, with a capital paper ; Brake, Parson, and Merton also sent up very fair papers on this subject, and, judging from Carmichael's method of parsing, he would, no doubt, have stood well if he had not, by a foolish mistake, *parsed* all the *questions* but one, instead of *answering* them. The *Geography*, I consider, did *not* come up to the mark. Dawson's and Merton's paper's were carefully done ; but all the boys appeared to know very little of the geography of New Zealand—those from Kaiapoi particularly—a subject to which I think a little more attention might be devoted, as being highly important. There was only one fault in the *Reading*, but that a serious one, viz.—that several of the boys left out their *h's*, and lost marks in consequence ; Schumacher seemed nervous, and could not be persuaded to read at all.

I gave twenty difficult words for the *Spelling*, of which Parson spelt sixteen, Merton thirteen, and Brake and W. Bean twelve each ; the rest did not come up to the mark.

On comparing notes with J. G. Hawkes, Esq., I find that Dawson, Merton, Parson, and W. Bean are the successful Candidates ; Bean would no doubt have stood higher up on the list if he had not failed so seriously in his Geography.

I have much pleasure in recommending Brake and Heney for Extra Prizes, from whose marks it will appear that their work throughout was very creditable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDW. ATH. LINGARD,

Examiner.

Cashel Street West, Christchurch,

June 29, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that, on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th inst., in compliance with your request, I took part in the examination of the eighteen Candidates for the four Scholarships provided by the Government for pupils attending the Government Schools, in the following subjects, viz. : Writing, Dictation, English History, and Arithmetic, and beg to report as follows :—

WRITING.—For the most part, the Writing was satisfactory, more especially the small-hand; and, with the exception of five or six, the copies were carefully written, and the words correctly spelled. I think a little more attention to the larger hands would be advisable, as tending to give a greater boldness to the Writing. Heney's Writing was decidedly the best in all his copies; but Merton, Dawson, Parson, and Brake deserve praise.

DICTATION.—In Dictation the papers were all fairly executed, as far as writing and neatness were concerned; and on these points, the following boys deserve mention: W. S. Bean, C. Bean, Dawson, and Schumacher, and especially W. Heney. In eight cases, the errors in Spelling, in eleven lines, ranged from four to ten in number, and in some cases there was an entire want of punctuation. Eleven out of the eighteen boys spelt the word "exhibition" incorrectly. Two only—namely, A. J. Parson and W. S. Bean—spelt every word correctly.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—On this subject, Dawson, Parson, W. S. Bean, and Merton shewed a very considerable proficiency, answering, severally, more or less accurately, thirty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-three, and thirty-six questions out of forty-eight. Brake, Webster, Kitchingman, Tomlinson, and Carmichael did their papers fairly; but the remainder, although answering some of the questions correctly, evidenced a want of general knowledge on the subject, the questions answered by them ranging from five to eighteen. For the most part, the papers were carefully and neatly executed.

In **ARITHMETIC**, I confined myself to a few simple questions as to its use and examples in the simple and compound rules of Addition, Multiplication, Subtraction, and Division, and two simple calculation papers. In the former, most of the boys attempted the majority of the questions. In the latter, W. S. Bean, Dawson, Cole, Heney, Kitchingman, and Merton, were the only ones who succeeded in working out any portion of the examples; and that, but very imperfectly. W. S. Bean deserves special mention for the accuracy of his figures, and the exceeding neatness of his papers. Dawson and Cole for the accuracy of their figures. Heney, C. Bean, Prudhoe, Merton, Seager, Melbourn, and Lawrence, for the neatness of their papers. Brake and Seager both shewed a considerable knowledge of the various rules, but a want of care in their calculations.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I noticed a marked general improvement in the acquirements of the Candidates since last year; and I cannot too highly commend the patient attention, and orderly behaviour of the boys, during the whole time I had them under examination.

I append a list of the questions in History, and examples in Arithmetic.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. GEO. HAWKES.

NAMES.	Scripture History.	English History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	Reading.	Spelling.	Arithmetic.	Writing.	Dictation.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	900	
Dawson, Alfred	73	100	76	80	75	55	71	93	91	714	} Recommended for Extra Prizes.
Merton, Alfred	62	91	70	72	85	65	50	93	92	690	
Parson, A. J.	42	97	46	73	70	80	59	80	97	644	
Bean, W. S.	61	93	33	54	80	60	79	66	97	623	
Brake, Alfred	53	68	52	78	85	60	41	78	85	598	
Heney, William	52	47	35	53	95	50	64	95	87	578	
Lawrence, George	32	36	55	52	80	45	34	69	93	496	
Kitchingman, Henry	39	63	57	63	75	30	51	40	69	487	
Cole, Herbert	30	24	35	61	65	30	71	51	83	450	
Prudhoe, Joseph	38	23	26	57	75	40	54	46	91	445	
Bartrum, Frederick	29	32	21	43	95	40	45	43	94	442	
Bean, Charles	44	39	11	39	50	40	58	62	95	438	
Tomlinson, J. E.	33	61	46	31	80	40	26	26	89	432	
Seager, Henry	40	30	28	45	75	40	40	53	78	429	
Melbourn, Mark	35	15	18	30	75	40	35	35	95	378	
Carmichael, Thomas	24	58	35	21	40	40	34	37	82	371	
Webster, Alexander	37	67	30	23	25	10	28	55	75	350	
Schumacher, Charles	0	13	33	38	0	30	53	69	81	317	

EDW. ATH. LINGARD,

JAS. GEO. HAWKES.

June 24, 1868.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Amongst the writers of what nations do we find the first mention of England ?
2. What was its ancient name ?
3. When does its real history commence ?
4. What race inhabited Britain at that time, and into what branches was it divided ?
5. What was the religion of the Britons ?
6. How long did the Romans govern Britain ?
7. Who were the most heroic leaders of the Britons during that period ?
8. What people did the Britons call in to assist them against the Picts and Scots, after the Romans had relinquished the Government of Britain ?
9. During whose reign was Christianity first introduced amongst the Anglo Saxon, and about what date ?
10. In whose reign was England united into one Kingdom ?
11. Who was the wisest and best of the Anglo Saxon Kings ? give some particulars of his reign, likewise the date of his accession and death.
12. What nation invaded Britain in 1014, and what was the name of the King who usurped the throne.
13. Give the date of the Norman Conquest ; the name of the British King at that time, and the name of the Conqueror.
14. What were the effects of the Conquest on England ?

15. Give the date of the first Crusade.
16. How did William the II. come by his death, and at what date?
17. What remarkable Prelate lived in the reign of Henry the II. ? how, and at what date did he die?
18. What King of England took personal part in the Crusades, and at what date?
19. In whose reign was Magna Charter granted? at what date? what great benefit was gained to the people under that Charter?
20. During what century was the English language formed, and of what languages is it composed?
21. In whose reign was Wales conquered? at what date? what new title was then invented?
22. What remarkable person took part in the wars with France in Henry VI. time, and how did that person die?
23. Between what Kings were the wars of the Roses carried on, and which house finally conquered.
24. In whose reign was printing first introduced, and by whom?
25. In whose reign was the new world discovered?
26. How many wives had Henry VIII? name some of the remarkable personages of his reign.
27. What was the date and origin of the Protestants?
28. In what year was the possession of the Bible in English first permitted?
29. What great charities did Edward VI. found?
30. What Bishops suffered Martyrdom in Queen Mary's reign?
31. What valuable fortress was lost in England in her reign?
32. What is the greatest stain on Queen Elizabeth's memory?
33. With what great invasion was England threatened in her reign?
34. What plot was formed for the destruction of James I. and his Parliament?
35. What great war commenced in Charles I. reign, and how did it end?
36. What Government intervened between the execution of Charles I. and the accession of Charles II., and what number of years elapsed?
37. What great calamities occurred in the reign of Charles II. ?
38. How did William of Orange become King of England?
39. What valuable fortress did England acquire in Queen Anne's reign?
40. What great commercial imposition was practised in George I. reign?
41. Who disputed the throne with George II. ?
42. What great naval and military commanders lived in George II. time?
43. What great colonial possession obtained its independence in George III. reign?
44. What great ministers lived in his time?
45. What great admiral lived in his reign? name some of the battles he won?
46. What great war took place in this reign?
47. Who were the great generals leading either army?
48. Who governs England now? Name some of the chief events which have taken place during her reign?

ARITHMETIC.

What is Arithmetic?

What is Notation?

What is Numeration?

How are numbers expressed in modern Arithmetic?

How do you estimate the local value of figures?

Write out the Roman notation table up to one hundred.

Write down in words the numbers signified by the following expressions:—

365. 2240. 30009. 79503046. 680000042. 794628900640030004.

Add together— $27515436 + 8937549 + 37246375 + 48795 + 378 + 2863487 + 864937 + 3894 + 7863927 + 826957$.

Take 400004 from 400000000.

Take 100009000006 from 200020009030.

Multiply 46481×936 .

Multiply 8320900×1328 .

Divide $47839 \div 42$.

Divide $75843639426 \div 8593$.

Reduce 1234567 farthings to pounds.

Reduce £497 12s. 8d. to farthings.

Reduce £1000 to guineas.

Reduce 35cwt. 2qrs. 19lbs. to pounds.

Reduce 100,000,000ozs. to hundreds.

Reduce 573911 yards to miles.

Reduce 25 miles and 34 feet to feet.

Reduce 28yds. 3qrs. 2nls. to nails.

Reduce 1325419 square inches to square yards.

Reduce 1 day 4 hours 12 secs. to seconds.

Add together $15s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. + 13s. 10\frac{1}{4}d. + 16s. 6\frac{3}{4}d. + 19s. 3d. + 16s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. + 5s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. + 13s. 9d. + 12s. 7\frac{1}{4}d. + 15s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. + 11s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. + 9s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. + 10s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. + 17s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. + 18s. 4d. + 4s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. + 3s. 10\frac{1}{4}d.$

Multiply $11s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. \times 168$.

I have in my purse 46 guineas, 11 sovereigns, 13 half-sovereigns, 1 crown, 3 half-crowns, 9 shillings, 10 sixpences, 4 fourpenny-pieces, 9 threepenny-pieces: how many pounds, shillings, and pence have I?

Gold is worth £3 12s. 6d. per ounce. A miner works for 87 days, and raises $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. per diem: what weight of gold will he have? What is its value? He then sells 43ozs. 16dwts. 3grs. How much has he left, and what is its value?

Iron is worth £14 10s. per ton. I have a heap of bar-iron, consisting of 1467 bars each weighing 13lbs.: what weight have I, and what is its value?

CHRISTCHURCH :

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