

6. Paraphrase :—

Keep guard of your words, my darlings,
For words are wonderful things.
They are sweet like the bee's fresh honey,
Like the bees they have terrible stings.
They can bless like the warm, glad sunshine,
And brighten a lonely life,
They can cut in the strife of anger,
Like an open two-edged knife.

7. Construct a sentence containing a transitive verb, an adjective clause, and a prepositional phrase.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

ENTRANCE TO FIFTH CLASS.

1. Who were the Britons? The Gauls? The Saxons? The Danes? The Normans?

2. Tell what you know about Alfred, Simon De Montfort, Hampden, Marlborough, Walpole, and Tennyson.

3. What is meant by the Reformation? How was it brought about? Name some of the leading spirits in this movement.

4. What caused the American War of Independence? The war of '812-15. The Crimean War?

5. Briefly describe: Petition of Right, the Emancipation Act, the Test Act, and the Act of Supremacy.

6. Name some leading men who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, Queen Anne, and Queen Victoria.

7. What is meant by: Politics, Cabinet, Speaker, Opposition, Premier, Act of Parliament?

GEOGRAPHY.

ENTRANCE TO FIFTH CLASS.

1. Name the countries and their capitals bordering on the Mediterranean.

2. Name the New England States and their capitals.

3. Draw a hemisphere neatly marking on it the Tropics, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, and Meridians.

4. New York is 74° W. Long. St. Louis is 90° W. Long. Find the difference in their time.

5. Name, say, ten exports and ten imports of England.

6. What and where are Tasmania, Melbourn, Congo, Zanzibar, Bombay, Sinai, Skye, Lepanto, Atlas, and Tiber.

7. Tell the cause of the tides. Also locate three volcanoes and three salt lakes.

8. Write the names for which the following abbreviations stand: B. C., Mich., O. P. R., N. S., Lat., P. M., Man., N. Y., Cal., and P. E. I.

9. Draw an outline of the British Isles, marking the position of Cork, Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Edinburgh, London, and Cheviot Hills.

10. Name the Islands of the Baltic, the rivers flowing south in Asia, and waters (both lakes and rivers) whose ultimate outlet is the Nelson River.

EASY PROBLEMS IN PHYSICS.

BY A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

1. Deduce the formula for converting degrees on Fahrenheit's scale to corresponding degrees on the Centigrade scale.

2. Convert (1) 84°C. into F. ; (2) 40°C. into F. ; (3) 39°F. into C. ; (4) 76°F. into C.

3. Explain the theory of Reamur's thermometer. Where is this instrument used? Write down the equations connecting the number of degrees in a given temperature, for the three thermometers, Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Reamur.

4. The number of degrees indicated by a Reamur thermometer is 66. What is the corresponding number on the Centigrade scale? On the Fahrenheit?

5. The sum of the readings on a Fahrenheit and a Centigrade thermometer is 102. What is the reading on each?

6. State and explain the laws relating to the variation in the volume of a gas, for change in temperature or pressure.

7. A quantity of air occupies 29 litres under a pressure of 740 mill.; what will be its volume under a pressure of 755 mill.?

8. 100 volumes of air under a pressure of 29.25 inches of mercury become how many volumes under a pressure of 30 inches of mercury?

9. At what temperature will the reading of the Fahrenheit thermometer be three times as great as that of the Centigrade?

10. At a temperature of 45°C. a quantity of gas occupies 45 cubic feet, what will be its volume at 70°C. ?

11. At a temperature of 27°C. a quantity of hydrogen measures 100 C.C.; find its volume at a temperature of -47°C.

A certain quantity of chlorine at a temperature of $56^{\circ}\text{Fahrenheit}$ occupies 28 C.C.; what space will it occupy at $50^{\circ}\text{Fahrenheit}$?

12. Under a pressure of 760 mill. and at a temperature of 17°C. a quantity of confined air measures 370 C.C.; what will be its volume at 33°C. and under a pressure of 740 mill.?

13. 93 volumes of hydrogen at a temperature of 37°C. and under a pressure of 29.5 inches of mercury become how many volumes at the normal temperature and pressure?

ASTERISK.

(Answers will be given in next issue of the JOURNAL).

Practical Methods.

We announced that in this issue we would discuss the best plans for making Friday Afternoons both pleasant and profitable. We have not received the response we expected. We considered the subject a prolific one, but perhaps it is so easily settled in the teacher's mind as to the nature of these exercises that no difficulties are found, and no help from us is needed. If so, we are satisfied; it leaves more space to insert other communications and selections that may be of greater utility, and we print some points in primary arithmetic that may be acceptable. We have, however, one letter on Friday Afternoon exercises:

DEAR SIR,—Did the teachers who read your excellent educational paper ever try the plan of publishing a school newspaper every week? Of course, I do not mean a printed one. We have large, common paper, such as is used for our country newspapers, and the communications are pasted on it. A fourth class girl or boy is appointed editor for two weeks, and the editor's duty is to enlist the help of two sub-editors, and to procure contributions from the pupils of every grade in the school. I am supposed to act as critic, and am expected to make whatever comments I think right on the published productions. Some pupils show much taste and refinement in the selections they bring the editor, and all evince an interest in the publication, which I have found to be productive of the best results. We permit no political or sectarian discussions or references; we have brief essays on various topics arising out of the week's lessons; difficulties in study are inserted in the "Question Box"; pictures are pasted in with descriptive information; countries visited and what was seen in them—arising out of geography lessons; selections from standard authors, in the contributor's best calligraphy, short poems, proverbs, witticisms,—all written on one side of the sheet to allow of pasting on—and a variety of other matter.

As we cannot give a copy to each pupil, it is read out by one selected by myself, and is kept on the school table for criticism for one week.

I have three classes in my room, my assistant has two, and all are assembled in my room when the "School Echo" is read. I should have said that contributors are not required to give their names.

Yours, etc.,

Grenville Co.

DONALD.