NAME.	Positive Plate.	NEGATIVE PLATE.	FLUIDS.	MEANS TO PREVENT POLARIZATION.	USES AND REMARKS.
Smce	Zinc	Silver (or lead)	Dilute Sulphuric Acid	Coat of Platinum on silver Hydrogen bubbles do not adhere readily	example of me- chanical means of preventing
Grenet	"	Carbon	Bichromate of Potassium and Dilute ( Sul- phuric Acid		Generally used in laboratory experiments
Leclanche.	"		Solution of Sal Ammoniac	Small pieces of carbon packed with carbons in porous cup along with binoxide of Manganese	electric bells and to limited
Gravity	"	Copper	Solution of Copper Sulphate	Practically no polarization	Telegraphy
Gronc	"	Platinum.	Strong nitric acid and dilute Sulphuric acid	Nitric Acid	Used where steady strong current is required for some time.
Bunsen	41	Carbon	66	16	16
Damill	"	Copper	Solutions of Copper Sulph- ate and dilute Sulphuric Acid.	per sulphate	

## EXAMINATION PAPERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

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- 1. Give a general account of "The Bard," and point out the symmetry of the versification
- 2. Quote the passages which allude to Q. Elizabeth, and show the aptness of the references.
- 3. "Fair laughs the morn, etc." What does this mean? What are the figures? Refer to the historical facts.

- 4. Make a list of the bards, the sovereigns and the places mentioned or alluded to in this poem. Quote the lines you like the best.
- 5. Give a list of the dramatic personages in the "Trial Scene," and in a few words hit off the general character of each. Who were Pythagoras, Barrabas, and "The gentleman that lately stole his daughter?"
- 6. "Why doth the Jew pause?" Explain fully the drift of this question.
- 7. Make a list of words that have changed their accent since Shakespere wrote; and explain the allusions in the lines:—" Enough to press a roya