

Tea is the dried leaf of a shrub. This shrub grows chiefly in China and Japan. It is an evergreen. It grows to the height of from four to six feet. It bears beautiful white flowers. These flowers resemble white roses. In China there are many tea farms. These farms are generally of small extent. They are situated in the upper valleys. They are situated on the sloping sides of the hills. In these places the soil is light. It is rich. It is well drained. The plants are raised from seed. They are generally allowed to remain three years in the ground. A crop of leaves is then taken from them. The leaves are picked carefully by the hand.

Six marks additional for neatness. In the last question, note is to be taken of spelling, punctuation, grammar and harmony of construction.

Values—1, 10; 2, 10; 3, 12; 4, 12; 5, 20.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time—one Hour.

What are the chief exports of the following countries: Norway and Sweden, South Australia, Peru, Southern States, Manitoba, Hindostan, England, France?

2. Name all the islands and cities you know that are crossed by the equator.

3. Give the boundary of the north temperate zone and its width in miles. What portions of Europe, Asia and Africa are included in it?

4. On a coasting voyage from Halifax to New Orleans, name the towns and cities possible to touch at, and the commodities likely to be traded in.

5. Where and what are: Auckland, Cotopaxi, Montenegro, Florence, Portsmouth, Grampians, Ghauts, Cashmere, Yokohama, Brisbane.

6. Draw a map showing Manitoba and the Northwest Territory westward to the Rocky Mountains. Mark the principal rivers and towns.

Eight marks additional for neat paper.

Values—1, 16; 2, 6; 3, 5+5; 4, 12; 5, 10; 6, 8.

ARITHMETIC.

Time—two Hours.

1. Find the value of $.00185 + .07 \div 3.024$.

2. A field contains 10 acres, 35 square rods; its length is 15 rods, 4 yds., 2 feet; what is its width?

3. What is the value of 21 ac., 3 r., 13 sq. rods of land at \$67.75 per acre?

4. A cistern 4 feet deep, 5 feet long and 3 feet wide, contains 3,750 lbs. weight of water. If a gallon of water weigh 10 lbs. how many cubic inches in a gallon?

5. What will it cost to paper a room 16 feet long and $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide with paper at 75 cents a roll, each roll covering 50 square feet; deducting two windows 7 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and a door $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

6. I gain \$2.50 by selling 5 bushels of clover seed at the rate of 62½ cents for 8 lbs.; What did it cost me per bushel?

7. A can do a piece of work in $\frac{5}{8}$ of a day, B in $\frac{7}{8}$ of a day, and C in $\frac{3}{4}$ of a day; in what time could A and C do it?

8. Find the interest on \$328,500 at 5 per cent. for 200 days.

Values—10 each. Full work required.

HISTORY.

Time—one Hour.

1. Describe the reign of Elizabeth and the principal persons connected with her government.

2. What are the necessary steps to be taken before a law is put upon the statute book in England or Canada?

3. Describe the events that led to William III. becoming king of England.

4. To what does the Yorktown celebration, recently held in the United States, refer? Describe briefly the war which it closed.

5. What was the beginning of parliament in England? What does parliament now consist of?

Values—10 marks each.

SPELLING.

(Not to be seen by pupils.)

1. He, burning for vengeance, retired with his nephew to his principality.

2. Opposite this magnificent array of foreign auxiliaries were marshalled three native columns of miscellaneous forces.

3. This unparalleled instance of undaunted valor dismayed the enemy.

4. He flurried a whip professionally and drove a swaggering, rakish, dissipated London coach.

5. After a long time had elapsed, her indomitable courage was suitably rewarded.

6. A permanent state of hostilities and massacres was established, independent of peace or war at home.

7. They quieted their consciences by assuming the character of dispensers of poetic justice.

8. Nothing occurred to disturb the hunter, who was quietly and busily engaged in household operations.

9. When the disembarkation was completed, General Brock sent forward a detachment of Indians as skirmishers.

10. He then, in appropriate terms, which would have done credit to a legislative assembly, proceeded by beautiful metaphors and a narration of facts, which I can only inaccurately repeat, to explain the gradual and continuous decline of his people.

Values—50, 3 marks off for each mistake.

READING—Value, 50.

WRITING—Value, 40.

Practical Department.

TEMPERATURE, VENTILATION, SEATING, AND PROPER POSITIONS IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

BY JAMES L. HUGHES.

What can the teacher do in order to promote the health of his pupils while they are engaged in studying in the school-room? However great his responsibility may be in regard to the intellectual culture of those in his class, it is certainly not greater than that which devolves upon him in connection with their physical well-being. He can do much to prevent permanent injury to their bodies by the constant observance of a few simple rules, which are based on common sense, and a slight knowledge of the structure of the human frame and the functions of the vital organs. While the whole system is specially susceptible during the formative period of youth, the organs most likely to receive direct injury in the school-room are the brain, the eyes, the lungs, and the heart. The brain is injured by long continued strain without interruption or sufficient variation; the eyes, by defective lighting, by being brought too close to the work, and in some cases by sitting too far back from the black board; and the lungs by lack of ventilation, and by the contraction of the chest owing to curvature of the spine and the improper position of the shoulder blades. To avoid these results, the teacher must carefully attend to four things:

1. The temperature of the school-room.
2. The ventilation.
3. The comfortable seating of the pupils.
4. The position of the pupils under all circumstances.

1. *Temperature.*—This should be about 65° F. The feet should be warm. If the heating is done by a stove, it should be placed near the door, and a casing of tin or zinc should protect the pupils near it from excessive heat.

2. *Ventilation.*—Summer ventilation is easily secured. Winter ventilation is best obtained by conducting the pure air from the outside directly to the stove or furnace by means of shafts, and causing it to circulate through the room by having escape flues for foul air on the side of the room farthest from the stove. Pure air may be admitted through windows, by fixing an upright board about twelve inches wide on the window-sill inside the sash, so that when the sash is raised a few inches, the air from the outside does not flow straight into the room, but is turned upwards by striking the board and does not cause a draft. The same result may even better