by way of Quebec, describe as fully as you can their trip under the following heads : (1) The line of steamers and the railroads used. (2) The bodies of water and the countries crossed. (3) The principal cities and towns on their route.

Value 10 each. Time 1 hour.

ARITHMETIC.

SENIOR THIRD TO FOURTH.

1. Define :—Abstract Number, Measure, Reduction, Improper Fraction, Compound Fraction.

2. In 8 miles, 17 rods, 2 feet, how many inches; and in 272821 grs., how many lbs. Troy.

3. To how many persons may £1478. 12s, 9¾d, be distributed, giving £19, 4s, 0¾d to each ? Divide £15 among three persons, so that one may have £3, 14s, more than each of the other.

4. Find the total cost of—
4860 lbs of Wheat at $1.12½ per bushel.
27000 lbs of Hay at $14 per ton.
7800 lbs of Pork at $12 per barrel.
240 lbs of Peas at 87½ cts per bushel

5. A person lost ⅓ of his money and then spent $50 more than ¼ of the remainder, he then had $113 left. How much had he at first.

6. A drover bought a number of cattle for $4872, and sold a certain number of them for $4608, at $72 a head, gaining on those sold $1024 ; how many did he buy at first, and how much did he gain on each animal ?

Value 10 each. Full work required. Time 1½ hours.

GRAMMAR.

SENIOR THIRD TO FOURTH.

Define :—Relative Pronoun, Transitive Verb, Predicate Adjective, Simple Sentence, Synthesis, Adjective Phrase.

2. Change the following italicised words into phrases conveying the same meaning, and state which kind of phrase you use in each case :—(1) He stood up *immediately* and parsed *correctly* the italicised words ; (2) *John's* picture was *daily* admired by the *French* stranger.

3. Name the class and sub-division of each italicised word in the following sentences :— (1) The man *who wrote that letter* is here ; (2) *John's house was burnt* to the ground *yesterday two hours before we* left.

4. Correct, giving reasons where you can :—(1) Them boys is lazy ; (2) John done that quick ; (3) Come with Thomas and I to see where the pond is froze ; (4) The master, and not the boys are to blame most.

5. Write sentences containing examples of :—(1) Noun in apposition ; (2) A noun in the possessive ; (3) A noun in the nominative absolute ; (4) An adjective phrase ; (5) An adverbial phrase. Enclose the examples in brackets.

6. Write a letter, to a friend in Toronto, of not less than ten lines, giving an account of your school work since you passed into Senior 3rd class.

Value 10 each. Time 1½ hours.

(To be continued next week.)

Practical Department.

The teacher's success depends, in a great measure, upon pleasing the people. This does not depend altogether upon the methods of teaching. First, please the pupils. Greet them pleasantly when they arrive in the morning. Help the little ones to get off their wraps and to the fire. Engage with real pleasure in such conversation as the pupils enjoy. Join their sports. Be ready to give or take a harmless joke. Grant reasonable favors. Praise them for every commendable deed or effort. Accept invitations to the homes of the pupils or to parties in the neighborhood. Talk with the parents about their children, using as much praise as will not injure your conscience. Do not try to "show off." Respect the people with whom you come in contact, and they will respect you.—*Iowa Teacher.*

A THINKING EXERCISE.—FOR SMALL FOLKS.

1. When a number of sheep are seen together, the collection is called a *flock*, a number of cows, a *drove*, &c. Give the term applied to a collection of ships,—of girls,—of wolves,—of thieves,—of angels,—of porpoises,—of buffaloes; —of partridges,—of beauties, —of ruffians,—of rubbish,—of oxen,—of whales,—of worshippers, —of engineers,—of rubbers,—of people,—of pigs,—of geese,—of swimmers.

2. The meat of sheep is called mutton. Give the name of the meat of cows,—of pigs,—of squirrels,—of ducks,—of deer,—of horses.
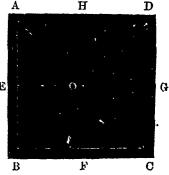
3. Give two other names for pantaloons,—for rooster,—for water,—another word for cows,—for church,—for boy,—for girl,— for whiskey,—for sun,—for moon,—for second crop (of hay),—for drunk. Do these words mean exactly the same,—if not explain the difference.

What are the people called who live on the opposite side of the globe ? The point overhead is called the zenith, what is that under foot, or opposite the zenith ? Repeat the alphabet backward. Repeat the Lord's prayer exactly as it is given in the Bible. Write from memory the figures, which are found on the face of a watch. You have seen them a hundred times, and yet you cannot give them. You have not looked sharply enough.—*National Educator.*

DRAWING.

BY WILLIAM BURNS, BRAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL.

1. Draw a square A B C D of 8 in. side. From A B C D as centres, and A O, B O, etc., as radii, draw the portion of the circles that fall within the square. Connect the ends of these with circular arcs, using corners of square as centres. On each diameter, draw as much as would be visible (if below the former) of arcs, whose centres are E F, etc., and radii E F, F E, etc.

2. Draw a bordering 6 in. long and 2 in. wide. Divide it into four equal spaces, and place in these crossbars of ¼ in. wide.

3. Draw from memory, picture of an ordinary flower pot and saucer standing upright. Height of eye to be above the level of top of pot. Height of picture 4 in., and extreme width 3 in.

4. Draw in parallel perspective view of a box 3 ft. × 8 ft. × 1 ft., without a lid. Divide it into nine equal compartments, showing in all cases the thickness of material. Height of eye three feet. Distance of spectator seven feet. Picture three feet to L of spectator, and one foot within the picture plane. Scale 1/12.

5. Explain the terms :—Station point, perspective plane, point of sight, point of distance, or vanishing point, picture plane, as applied in parallel perspective.

COMMON SENSE TEACHING.

By what arts, it may be asked, do the teachers at this particular school succeed in suddenly awakening the interest of children in subjects which heretofore have not particularly attracted them? By making them interesting instead of tiresome. How many children will be attracted by the statement that Africa is the division of the world which is the most interesting, and about which the least is known ; or that Afrigah, from which its name is supposed to be derived, is said to mean "colony" in the ancient Phœnician, and having been given by the founders of Carthage to their territory, is supposed to have spread to the whole continent ?