

bility, they have also realized their unity of interest with Britain. Canada and Australia have begun the creation of navies, and, in time of war, these will, no doubt, join the navy of Great Britain to form one fleet. An Imperial Conference has been established, in which the rulers of the self-governing states of the Empire take counsel together as to their common interests. Never before has the world seen anything like this—a league of free states, preserving complete local independence, but maintaining “one flag, one fleet, one throne,” and acting together as one whole.

TOPICS

I. Britain's share in the Monroe Doctrine. The need for the First Reform Bill and its provisions. The chief measures of the first reformed Parliament.

II. Why England had many poets during the revolutionary period.

III. What Lord Durham effected in Canada. The effect of the repeal of the Corn Laws.

IV. The demands of the People's Charter. The effect on society of steam transportation, cheap newspapers, and cheap postage.

V. Why was the Crimean War mismanaged? What resulted from it?

VI. What led to, and what resulted from, the Indian Mutiny? What was the *Trent* affair and that of the *Alabama*?

VII. What class did the Second Reform Bill benefit? How Britain came to occupy Egypt. What class did the Third Reform Bill benefit?

VIII. The effect of the famine in Ireland. Why the Irish church was disestablished. What was “Tenant Right” and how did the Land Act of 1870 affect it? How did Mr. Gladstone provide for a fair rent? What causes made Home Rule an urgent question in the British Parliament? What did the Land Act of 1903 effect?

IX. Why was the Battle of Omdurman fought? Why did the Boers object to British rule? What led to war in 1899?

X. What caused and what resulted from the struggle to limit the power of the House of Lords?

XI. How federation was brought about in Canada. Compare the climate, resources, and government of Australia and Canada. What British rule has done for India.