

ship manned by British sailors, the same flag proclaims universal allegiance to one Sovereign and universal fealty to one Empire.

The teacher might then give a brief sketch of the monarchical form of government as compared with an absolute monarchy or a republic, explaining clearly that under a limited monarchy the Queen acts on the advice of Parliament, and that she is as much bound by the constitution of the country as any of her subjects. Reference might be made to the impartiality with which she has discharged her functions as a Sovereign, to the great measures passed during her reign, such as the repeal of the Corn Laws, the extension of the franchise, acts for the improvement of the labouring classes, the different Reform Bills, the Education Acts, etc.

Then might follow a number of familiar talks or essays on :—

(1) **The Great Wars of the Victorian Era**—Such as the Russian War, the Indian Mutiny, the Egyptian War, the War of the Soudan, etc.

(2) **The Great Statesmen of Her Reign**—Sir Robert Peel, Daniel O'Connell, John Bright, Richard Cobden, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, W. E. Gladstone, etc.

(3) **The Great Philosophers and Literary Men of Her Reign**—Darwin, Murchison, Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir John Simpson, Wordsworth, Browning, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Carlyle, Ruskin, etc.

(4) **The Material and Scientific Improvements of Her Reign**—Railroads, steam navigation, gas, electricity, the reaping machine, penny postage, etc.

(5) **The Great Educational and Moral Reforms of Her Reign**—Mechanics' institutes, free libraries, free schools, compulsory education, industrial schools, missionary enterprises, factory laws, limitations of capital punishment, hospitals and charities, etc.

(6) **The Progress of Canada During Her Reign**—The railways and canals built, the telegraph, telephone, free