

- 24 4. State the results of the great Revolution in England.
 18 5. What important results were secured in England through the desire of William III. to conduct with France?
 14 6. What causes led to Queen Anne's war? State results of that war.
 27 7. What were the two leading features of the Reform Bill of 1832?
 1 8. State at least six important events in the reign of Victoria.
- FIFTH CLASS--TIME, ONE HOUR AND A HALF.
- 80 1. Sketch the rise of the British Parliament to its present position of power and influence.
 5 2. State the origin of trial by jury as arranged in the reign of Henry II.
 6 3. Define Scutage, Bill of Attainder, Bloody Statute, Solemn League and Covenant, Armada, Bill of Rights.
 12 4. Name and give dates for the great alliances—offensive and defensive—made by Britain.
 5 5. State the cause of ill-feeling between William III. and his Parliament.
 16 6. Sketch the rise of party government in England.
 6 7. State dates when the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish Parliaments were united to the English Parliament.
 20 8. Sketch the rise of British power in India.

General Information.

TO BE GIVEN TO PUPILS BY THEIR TEACHERS.

TEACH THE BOYS ABOUT IT.

- Envelopes were first used in 1839.
- The first air-pump was made in 1850.
- The first steel pen was made in 1830.
- Anæsthesia was first discovered in 1844.
- The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.
- The first lucifer match was made in 1829.
- The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.
- The first iron steamship was built in 1830.
- Coaches were first used in England in 1569.
- The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.
- Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.
- The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.
- The first watches were made at Nuremburg in 1477.
- Omnibuses were introduced in New York in 1830.
- The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.
- The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.
- Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.
- The first telescope was probably used in England in 1608.
- The first saw-maker's anvil was brought to America in 1819.
- The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.
- The first almanac was printed by Geo. von Purbach in 1460.

At home and at school the boys should be taught the natural effect of alcohol upon the processes of human life. First, they should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital forces or the vital tissues—that it never enters into elements of structure; second, they should be taught that it disturbs the operation of the brain, and that the mind can get no help from it which is to be relied upon; third, they should be taught that alcohol inflames the baser passions, and debases the feelings; fourth, they should be taught that an appetite for drink is certainly formed in those who use it, which destroys the health, injures the character, and, in millions of instances, becomes ruinous to fortunes, and to all the high interests of the soul; fifth, they should be taught that crime and pauperism are directly caused by alcohol. So long as \$2,000,000 are daily spent for drink in England, and \$2,000,000 per day in the United States, leaving little else to show for its cost but diseased stomachs, degraded homes, destroyed in-

dustry, increased pauperism and aggravated crime, the boys should understand the facts about alcohol, and be able to act upon them in their earliest responsible conduct.—*Parish Magazine*.

CHILDREN POISONED WITH TOBACCO.—In one of the schools of Brooklyn a boy thirteen years old, naturally very quick and bright, was found to be growing dull and fitful. His face was pale, and he had nervous twitchings. He was obliged to quit school. Inquiry showed that he had become a confirmed smoker of cigarettes. When asked why he did not give it up, he shed tears and said that he had often tried, but could not. The growth of this habit is insidious, and its effects ruinous. The eyes, the brain, the nervous system, the memory, the power of application, are all impaired by it. "It's nothing but a cigarette" is, really, "it is nothing but poison." German and French physicians have protested against it, and a convention of Sunday and secular teachers was recently held in England to check it. It was presided over by an eminent surgeon of a Royal Eye Infirmary, who stated that many diseases of the eye were directly caused by it. Teachers, save the children from this vice if possible! Do not allow them to be deceived. In future years they will rise up and bless you for it.—*Christian Advocate*.

The "Challenger," on its voyage, studied the sea bottom. It appears that on the surface, and at every successive depth below, there is life; as the creatures die, their remains fall to the bottom; where they are the appointed food of other creatures. At a depth of several miles, the "Challenger" found and brought up a creature seven feet high.

Many of the creatures at these depths are more or less phosphorescent. Water is the chief ingredient of life. It is the food, the blood, and the strength of these poor creatures—far more than the constituents of our own physical frames. It is water alone, inside, that can withstand the pressure of two and a half tons to the square inch, a pressure that will crush beams of pine wood as if they were passed through rollers; but that has no effect on sponges, mollusks, and even lighter creatures, that almost disappear in the air and sunshine.

WHAT IS A COLD?—To enjoy life, one must be in good health; and to remain free from disease is the desire of all. Yet there are some ailments which do not interfere very much with the pleasures of life, and therefore are not dreaded in consequence—nay, more, they are frequently treated with neglect, although in many instances they are the precursors of more serious disorders which may, in not a few cases, have a fatal termination! How often, to the usual greetings which one friend exchanges with another, is the reply given, "Very well, thank you, except a little cold." A little cold, and yet how significant this may be! In how many cases do we find a "little cold" resembles a little seed, which may sooner or later develop into a mighty tree! A little cold neglected may, and frequently does, prove itself to be a thing not to be trifled with. Let me, then, pray my readers to remember that small beginnings, in not a few instances, have big endings, and this especially where disease exists. Let us, then, consider what is a common cold.

In the first place, we must be paradoxical, and affirm that it is not a cold at all. It is rather a heat, if I may so express myself,—that is, it is a form of fever, but, of course, of a very mild type when it is uncomplicated by any other disease. It is certainly, in the majority of instances, due to the effects of cold playing upon some portion of the body, and reacting upon the mucous mem-