

As these allotropic modifications can be easily changed into each other without loss of weight, and though both modifications differ in chemical and physical properties, they form the same compounds. We are compelled to assume that the reason for this difference is due to the different arrangement of the molecules.

Sulphur has three allotropic forms—two dimorphous and one amorphous.

(a) One of the dimorphous forms occurs crystallized in nature in rhombic octahedrons; s. g. 2.07. It is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in carbon disulphide and chloride of sulphur. Artificial crystals of this modification are obtained by dissolving ordinary roll sulphur in carbon disulphide, filtering the solution and leaving the vessel uncorked; the solvent evaporates slowly and crystals of sulphur form.

(b) If melted sulphur be allowed to cool slowly, it crystallizes in long, transparent, needle-shaped, prismatic crystals; s. g. 1.98. After exposure to the air for several days these crystals become opaque and split up into crystals of the first modifications. This modification is also soluble in carbon disulphide.

(c) If sulphur is heated to 230° and poured into cold water, a tenacious mass resembling caoutchouc is formed; s. g. 1.96. This modification is not permanent, as in a few days at the ordinary temperature of the air, or immediately on the application of heat, it changes to ordinary sulphur. This allotropic form is not soluble in carbon disulphide, CS_2 .

VII. "Write out the formula for the following compounds:

"Sodium chloride, sodium hydroxide, sodium oxide, calcium chloride, calcium hydroxide, calcium monoxide, aluminium chloride, aluminium hydroxide, alumina, potassium nitrite, potassium nitrate, potassium sulphite, potassium sulphate, potassium iodide, potassium iodate."

Ans. — $NaCl$, $NaOH$, Na_2O , $CaCl_2$, $Ca(OH)_2$, CaO , Al_2Cl_6 , $Al_2(OH)_6$, Al_2O_3 , KNO_2 , KNO_3 , K_2SO_3 , K_2SO_4 , KI , KIO_3 .

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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ENGLISH.

HONOR UNIVERSITY. — ENGLISH HISTORY.

Selected from various sources by W. J. Robertson, B.A., St. Catharines.

1. What is meant by the Royal Supremacy? How was it developed under the Tudors? How was their policy in this respect favored by the peculiar circumstances of the time?

2. Compare the state of parties, both political and religious, at the accession of Edward VI., with the state of the same parties at the accession of Elizabeth.

3. What difficulties had Queen Elizabeth to encounter in her domestic and foreign policy; and how did she surmount them?

4. Through what causes was the influence of Parliament developed in the reign of James I. and that of his successor?

5. Mention the unconstitutional Acts of the Long Parliament, and the arguments urged in their defence.

6. What was the object of the Solemn League and Covenant? By whom was it introduced, and with what results?

7. Point out the constitutional importance of the Mutiny Act and the Act of Settlement.

8. State briefly the principal arguments for and against the taxation of the American Colonies.

9. Assign reasons for the Whig Supremacy during the reigns of George I. and George II.

10. Describe the characters of Sir John Eliot, Pym, Oliver Cromwell, Robert Walpole, Marlborough, Lord Chatham, Wilkes, William Pitt, and Burke.

11. Point out the influence of George III. on the domestic and foreign policy of England; and describe the state of parties in the early portion of his reign.

12. State briefly the leading events of the Peninsular War, and give dates and localities of the principal battles.

NOTES.—1. See Green's "Short History of