

into England in 1474? I think it is more than likely that the date was not even mentioned, but of this I am certain, every little boy in that class was for the time being, living in the time of the great printer.

With your permission Sir, I will suppose that a lesson is about to be given to a Model School class on the American revolution, Where shall I begin? Once upon a time? Yes, that phrase will do admirably, for I must take my pupils across the Atlantic, put the Calendar back to the period when Charles the first sat on the English throne and show them the condition of the puritans (and let me say here, that I am explaining a principle, and have to deal with History, not sentiment is this supposed lesson.)

"Hunted by the spies of Land, dragged causelessly before the High Commission, robbed, tortured or imprisoned", these men in whom was the ring of Sterling value sought a home in the wild woods of America where their mode of religious worship would not be interfered with. It might be stated that Oliver Cromwell himself was on board a boat bound for this continent but that a government order stopped the sailing of the vessel. This incident will give an opportunity for explaining that the government Order was the means used, but that in reality Providence was reserving Oliver Cromwell for a much more important work at home.

What, it may be asked, had the Pilgrim Fathers to do with the American revolution? Everything: their character, their spirit of independence, their determination to fight tyranny to the bitter end lived in their descendants then inhabiting the New England States. There was too, another faction, composed of enterprising merchants and traders settled in Virginia possessed though from a different cause with an equal spirit of independence.

Let a teacher introduce among these colonists certain officials who were there to enforce the payment of duties upon stamped paper which they do not need, and upon tea which they were not obliged to drink. Let him explain that the colonists had no representatives in the Imperial Parliament and no share in the Government of the empire; and, if he is not talking to a set of Block-heads he will be told that submission or rebellion was the only way out of the difficulty. The boys will, for the time being have been turned in to so many abused colonists and their young spirits will revolt against submission to laws made for them by men who knew nothing of their requirements. It can now be shown how very carefully the colonists went to work: how representatives from all the states except Georgia met at Philadelphia and courteously petitioned George III to have the obnoxious tax removed: how they waited for the decision only to find that their petition was slighted. Burke and the Earl of Chatham spoke eloquently in defence of the petition but without avail, the rebellion broke out and resulted in the declaration of independence and the formation of a Republic. The events or arrangements of a campaign form the mathematics of the lesson and need no comment here. All that remains to complete the lesson is the Black-Board sketch