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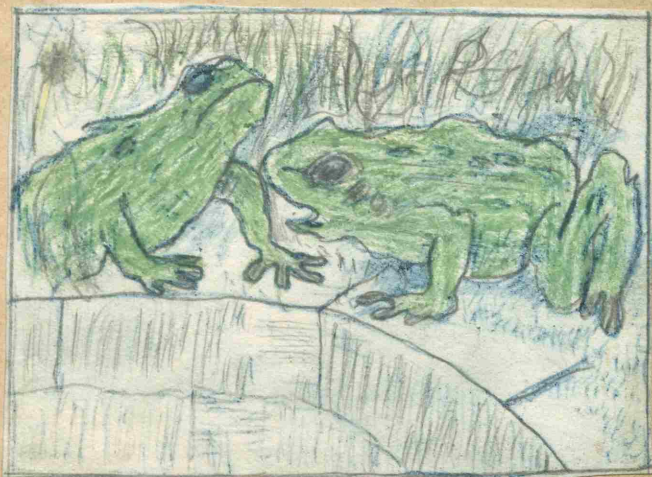
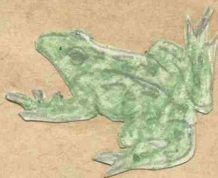
Queen's School

Westminster

ALLIE

# COMPOSITION\*

1. - FROGS -
2. - AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS -
3. - OUR BIRDS -
4. - A SOVEREIGN'S STORY -
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6. - EASTER - 11
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# FROGS\*



If you go to a shallow part of a river or marshy pond, and lift up a stone, you will likely find a number of little round balls of jelly-like substance, with black dots in them. These spots are the eggs. In about five days they hatch into grub-like creatures which cling to the leaves of small plants.

In five days more the little tadpoles send out four finger-like appendages, which are called



external gills. At the base of these there is an opening, through which the tadpole lets out the water taken in through its mouth. As soon as these are full size they begin to get smaller again, and form inside the chest internal gills, which are lungs. While the gills are being drawn into the body the eyes, the ears, and the nostrils develop.

After that the legs appear, and then the tadpole eats nothing for it is drawing in its tail, and that is full of ~~its~~ nourishment.



While its <sup>tail</sup> is going in, the mouth is getting bigger and the teeth appear. In about twenty days the little tadpole, after many changes, turns into a full-grown frog.

*This is good.*





## AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

There were four boys, Ned, Harry, Bertie and Frank who were visiting the Thousand Islands and staying at the Gananoque Inn.

One beautiful day they hired a launch and went for a trip among the islands.

They started down the river, past Jack Straw Light-house, in and out between the islands.

On one side they saw a beautiful yacht and on the other an old "Richelieu," steaming up the river.

Tom, the man who runs the boat, heads them into the waves as they come rolling along, but on they go past the canoe camp on Stave Island, where many young men have come to spend two or three weeks sailing and racing in their canoes. They were just commencing in sight of Sandan's Bay, whither they were bound, when suddenly they stopped. Tom oiled something here and turned a crank there, and off they went



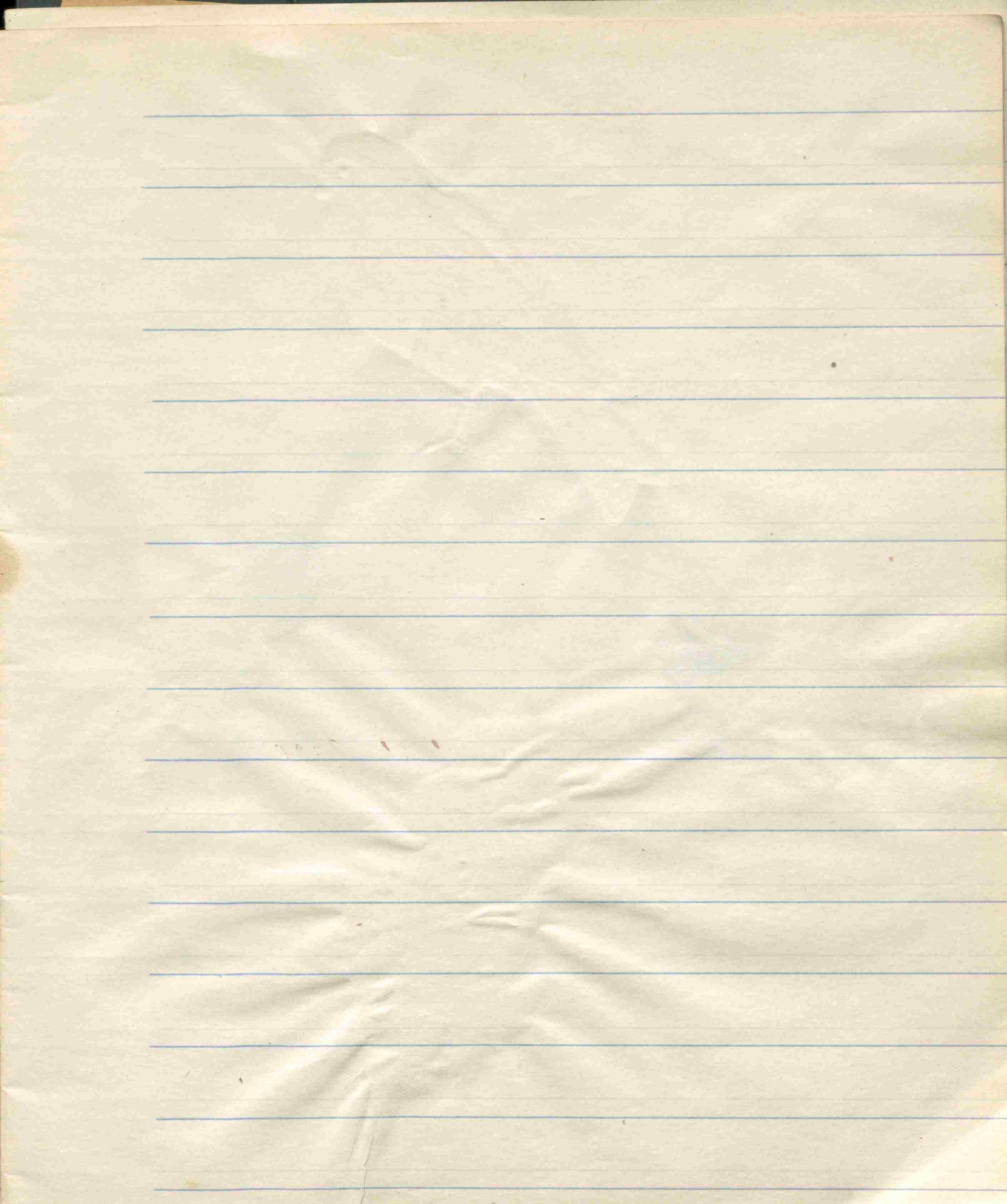
again. At last they got to the bay, and as they were passing a high cliff, Tom pointed out some Indian marks for which the bay is noted. They landed near the entrance of the bay, made a little fire and soon had the lunch ready, which they all very much enjoyed.

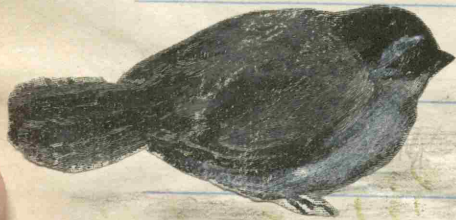
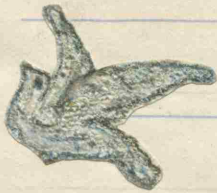
When they had finished they went as far up the bay as they could and then turned homeward.

Tom, knowing all the

various routes, took them home  
by the Lost Channel and  
Fiddler's Elbow, two celebrated  
points in this interesting section  
of the river.

Ned, Harry, Bertie and  
Frank will never forget their  
delightful trip among the Is-  
lands. very very good.







# OUR BIRDS

We may divide Our Birds into three classes; first, permanent residents, those which stay all the year round, as the sparrow, owl, crow, and wood-pecker. Secondly, migrates from the south — those which come to us in summer and go back in winter. The commonest of these are the robin, kingfisher, oriole, bluebird, blackbird, canary, swallow and the humming-bird. Thirdly, migrates from the north. They come here in winter and then so north again.



in summer, like the chickadee,  
winter-wren, golden-crowned kinglet,  
and snowbird.



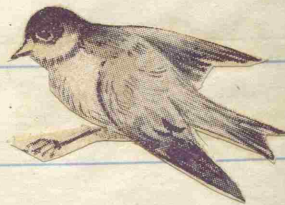
Once a gentleman found a  
little sparrow and took it home and  
fed it on worms. He started giving  
it seventeen worms a day, and it  
nearly starved, so he gave it more,  
but still it was not satisfied. He  
went on giving it more and more  
until he was giving it over four  
hundred worms a day, and then it  
began to thrive. The oriole builds  
a very strange nest. It is made of  
a kind of fibre in the shape of

a little pouch, and hangs under the branch instead of upon it as most do. It is very remarkable that some birds have the habit of coming to the same nest year after year.

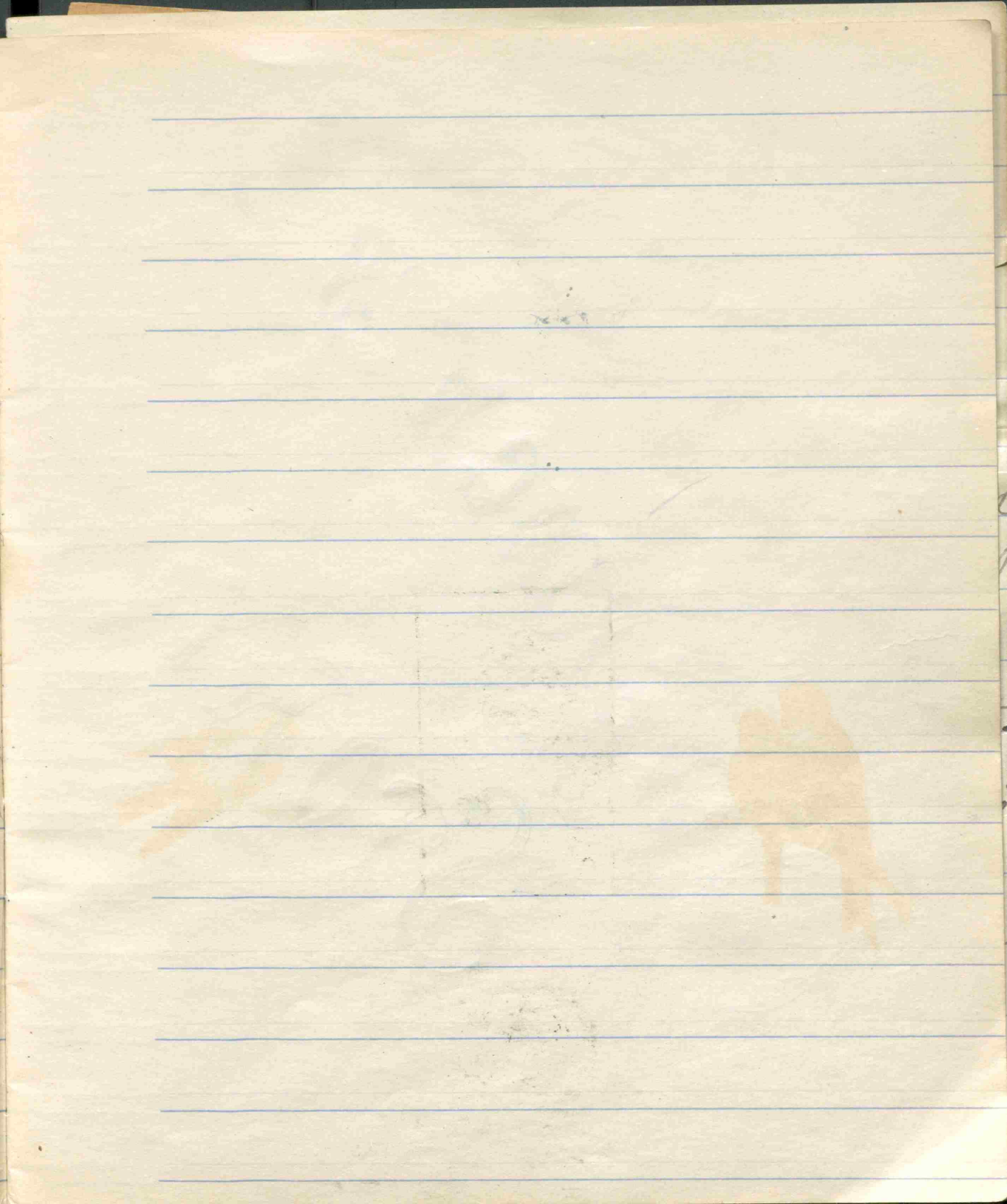
But birds are also of great use to man. In the first place their joyful little songs give us great pleasure, and then they eat a great many little insects of which there would be too many, if they were not destroyed by the birds. If we want to help them during the long cold winter when they cannot find much to

eat we can show our love by throwing out bread-crumbs to them; and also by trying to prevent boys from taking their eggs or hurting them in any way.

*This is splendid.*







A SOVEREIGN'S  
STORY

# A SOVEREIGN'S STORY.

I was born away down in a mine with my brothers and sisters, where we lived for a long time very happily. One day I was taken out of the ground by a miner, and the first sound I heard was that of joy. I was taken to a furnace and melted until I was pure gold and then sent to a mint where I was made into the shape of a Sovereign. On one side was an engraving of Queen Victoria and the words, "Victoria D. G. Britanniar. Reg. F. D.;" on the other side an engraving of St. George

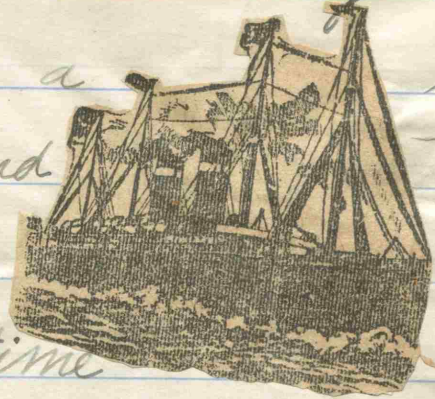
and the dragon and 1886.


After this I was sent with others, just like me, to the Bank of Ireland in Dublin, a beautiful building, once the old Parliament House. Here I was put into a little glass thing to see if I was the right weight. I went through all right but one of my companions was too heavy and one was too light, so that they were sent back to the mint; and that was the last I saw of them.

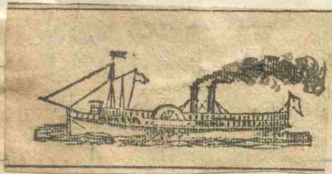
The next day I was given to a man to a man who lost me on his way home, but I was picked

up by a sailor who took me  
on a long journey.

We started very soon on  
our travels, in a large  
steam-boat, bound for  
Gibraltar. We arrived  
there in good time but I  
was left in the cabin and could  
not get out to see the great fort.  
In a few hours we were off again;  
and did not stop until we  
were at Ajaccio in Corsica, where  
Napoleon was born. Here I was  
taken ashore, but I dropped through  
a hole in the sailor's pocket, and



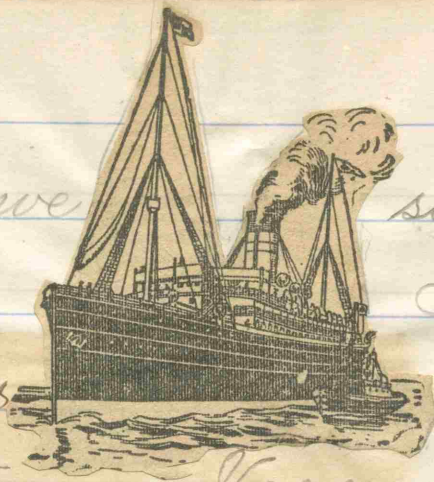
lay on the ground until a British  
soldier picked me up, and took  
me by  train to Bastia,  
where we embarked



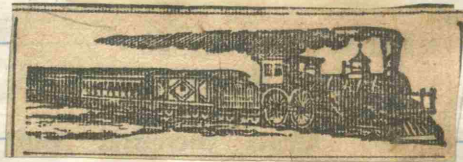
for Alexandria. We  
sailed up the Nile,  
passing Cairo and Thebes, until  
we reached Dungeness where I was  
given to an old man who took me  
to Cape Town: a very long  
journey, but very interesting.

In two days we set sail for  
Australia, landing at Perth. There  
I fell into the hands of a Canadian  
who took me to Derby and from

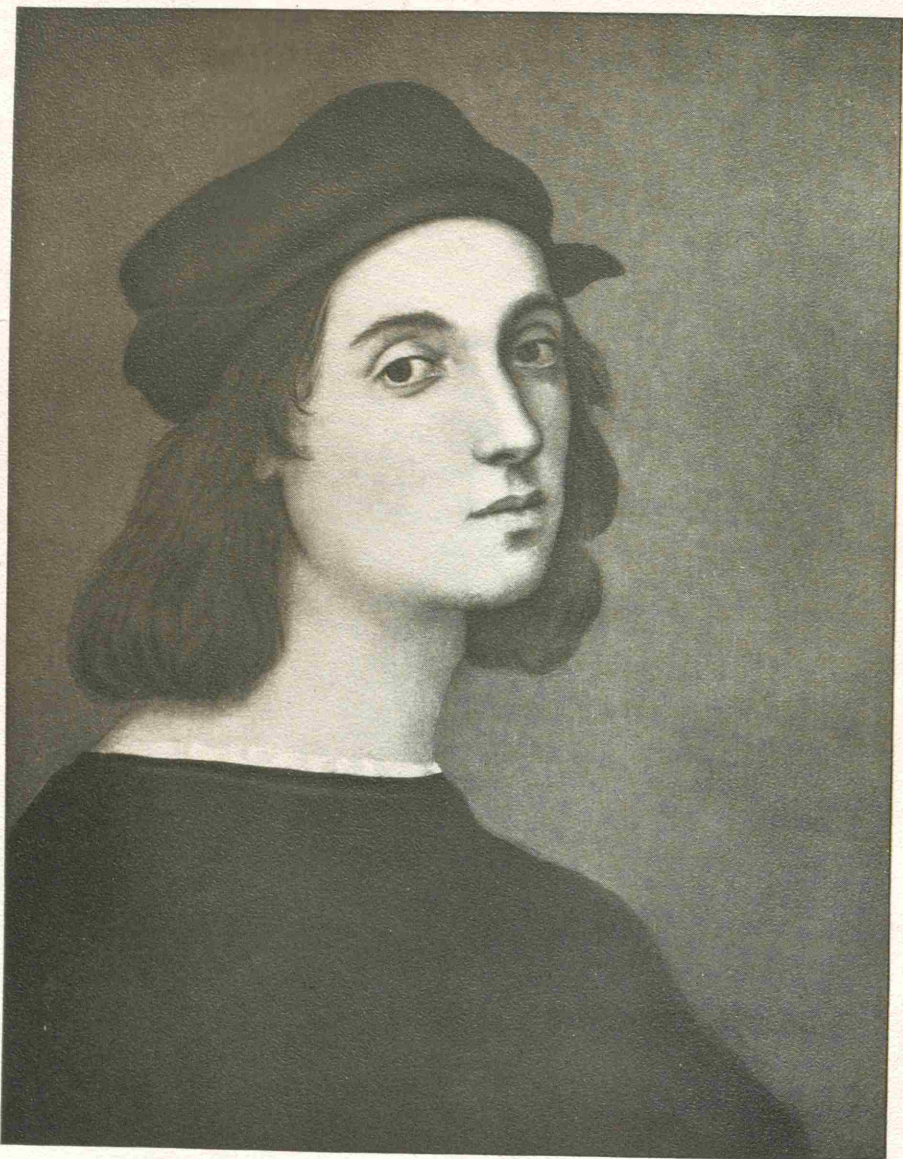
thence we sailed through  
the East Indies and  
then across the Pacific  
Ocean to Vancouver. Then



he brought me to  
Montreal, and to  
me to the Merchants' Bank, and  
there I found my brother.



We are still here awaiting what  
more adventures may befall us.  
Very, very good. I found it very  
interesting indeed.



THE PERRY PICTURES. 319.  
BOSTON EDITION.

*Uffizi, Florence.*  
RAPHAEL.

FROM PAINTING BY RAPHAEL. 1483-1520.



# RAPHAEL

Raphael Santi was born on Good Friday of the year 1483 in the ducal city of Urbino, situated among the Apennine mountains close to the frontiers of Tuscany and Umbria. His father, Giovanni Santi, a painter of considerable reputation, was always a welcome guest at the palace of the Duke of Urbino; and the treasures of this ducal residence with<sup>which</sup> Raphael was familiar

from his youth, may well have stimulated the boy's love for art. When he was eight years old his mother died, and on the death of his father three years later, he was left to the care of a stepmother and an uncle, Bartolommeo Santi.

From his father he had already learned the art of drawing and painting, and it is probable that later he was placed in the studio of the Umbrian painter, Timoteo Viti, then living in Urbino; and that

when sixteen or seventeen he was sent to Perugia to study under Pietro Perugino, the acknowledged head of the Umbrian school. Perugino devoted special pains with his talented young scholar, and it was not long before Raphael, having been allowed to assist his master, was engaged in painting pictures of his own accord. In all his work done during this apprenticeship, Perugino's influence is strongly apparent and his style closely imitated.

During the close of the year  
1504 he went to Florence bearing  
a letter from the Duchess—  
sister of the Duke of Urbino—  
recommending him to the governors  
of the city. Notwithstanding  
his youth, he was welcomed by  
the artists of Florence as their  
equal and he soon made  
many friends. There he saw  
a great many styles of painting  
but above all did the subtlety  
of modeling and beauty of  
expression in Leonardo da Vinci's  
work attract him. "Right and

day," said Vasari, "he devoted himself to the task and studied the structure of the body with such unwearied industry that in a few months he learned what others take years to acquire." After a few months Raphael's stay at Florence was broken by a visit to Perugia where in 1505 we find him engaged upon his first fresco, a painting of the Trinity for the Monastery of San Severo. This was left unfinished by Raphael but was completed after his death.

by his old master Perugino. In 1506 he spent some months in his native town but in September he returned to Florence, and painted chiefly pictures of the Madonna. While there he received a summons from Pope Julius II to go to Rome where he was to assist in decorating the Vatican. In one room he painted the 'School of Athens,' and the celebrated 'Disputa,' two beautiful pictures still at the Vatican.

Raphael grew better known every day and soon his reputation

was completely established.

But his work was soon interrupted by the death of Pope Julius, but Leo X who succeeded him commanded that the work should go on as before. In the year 1514 he appointed Raphael chief architect and in the following year named him inspector of antiquities. Towards the end of his life, in 1519 he started his famous painting 'the Transfiguration', but before it was quite complete he was taken sick with fever.

Worn out by hard work

Raphael sank rapidly, and after an illness of only a few days died on Good Friday evening, his thirty-seventh birthday, April 6<sup>th</sup> 1520.

Great was the grief caused by the sudden death of the 'divine painter' as he was called, and all the artists of Rome, followed by a vast concourse of people, bore his body to its resting place beneath the great dome of the Pantheon.

very, very good. I am very much pleased with this composition





THE PERRY PICTURES. SMALL SIZE. 321.      RAPHAEL.

SISTINE MADONNA.

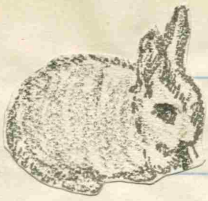


THE PERRY PICTURES. SMALL SIZE. 324.      RAPHAEL.

MADONNA OF THE CHAIR.



"HE IS NOT HERE, HE IS RISEN."



# - EASTER -



Easter Sunday is the day we keep in remembrance of the resurrection of Christ. After He rose the disciples used to meet every Sunday; and so it came about that the Jewish Sabbath was changed to Sunday by all the followers of Christ.

Long before the time of Christ when the different nations had gods of their own whom they served, the Saxons had a goddess of spring called Eostre. Every year in April they used to

march to her shrine, carrying  
the first fruits of spring and  
leave them there as a thank-  
offering to the goddess for bring-  
ing back life after the long  
months of ~~of~~ winter. Then  
they feasted and made merry  
and presented each other with  
coloured eggs. This custom was  
handed down from year to year  
until after the time of Christ,  
when the Saxons became Christ-  
ians, but not liking to give up  
their old custom, they decided  
to keep it, but in remembrance

of Christ's resurrection instead of the Goddess Eostre. So the custom kept up, but the name Eostre got changed to Easter, and the giving of eggs still goes on.



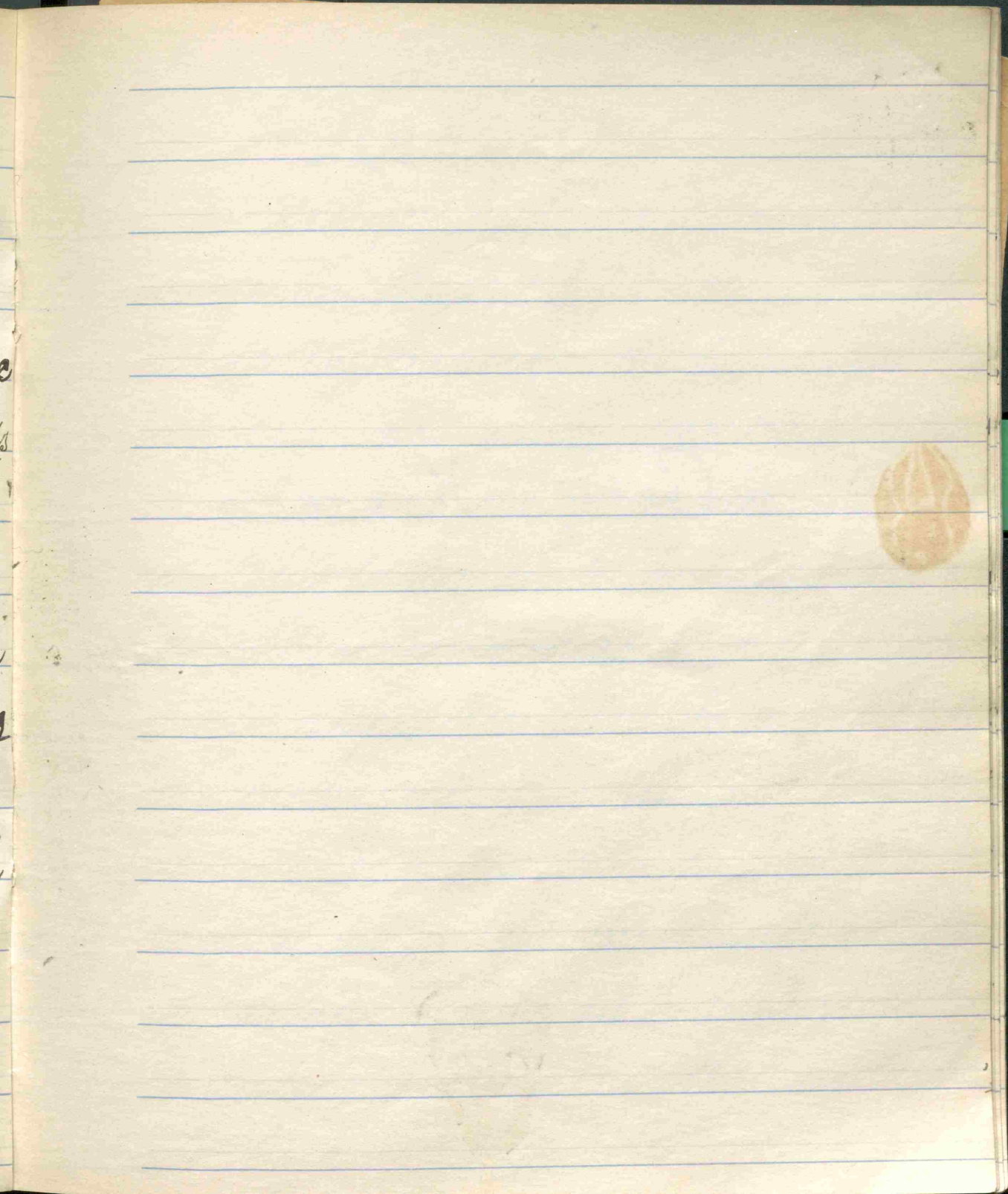
In Spain all the musicians gather together and march early on Easter morn from house to house playing and singing, and in the evening they go round again carrying torches. In Russia they have a long service from late Saturday evening ~~until~~ until after midnight when



they say to one-another, "The Lord is risen," and they answer, "He is risen indeed," and then give each other eggs. There are a great many German legends of how the egg and rabbit began in Germany, but they are not all true. Easter lilies are largely used in decorating churches and our homes, and nothing could be more beautiful for that purpose.



*very very good.*



- George Handel -

Born - 1685 ~~~~~ Died - 1759



## - HANDEL -

George Frederick Handel was borne on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February, 1685, in Halle in Saxony. His father, who was a surgeon, had a very decided aversion to music, and was determined that his son should not devote himself to it. He would not allow him to go to school or to any place where he might touch an instrument of music, but thought it would be a good thing for him to become a lawyer. But Handel was not to be daunted; so he got a little soft sounding instrument that could not be heard in the next room and

practised on it while no one in the house knew but himself. When seven years old his father took him to see a relation in the service of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, and there he made friends with the Duke's musicians who soon told the Duke of his desire to study music. The father was persuaded; and Handel was placed under a musician from whom he got a great knowledge of music. After Handel had finished studying he went to Berlin, but soon returned to Halle. Not long after his father

died and he was left to provide for himself and also his mother.

The first place he went to was Hamburg where he became one of the first musicians of the city. In 1706 he went to Italy and visited Venice, Rome and Naples and in 1710 went for the first time to London. Here he wrote many operas, and in the year 1741 composed his greatest work, the Massiah. The next year he went to Dublin, where the Massiah was played for the first time. The people of Ireland greatly appreciated

the honour and the organ on which  
he played, and Mendelssohn one  
hundred years later, is still pre-  
served in Trinity College, Dublin.

It was about 1743 that his hearing  
first failed and it looked as if he  
was going to get blind. He got  
worse and worse, and after a few  
years it was found necessary to  
*Cataract* remove a cattract; but it proved  
unsuccessful and Handel got  
quite blind. He did not give up  
his work yet; but about ten years  
after on Saturday, April 14<sup>th</sup> 1759,  
his long life ended peacefully.

One of the strongest elements of his composition appears to have been a deep religious sense, which found its finest expression in the Messiah. His style suited the English better than any other nation and his influence has been extremely strong upon the English composers who followed him.



## Robin Hood.

Many years ago there lived during the reign of Richard Coeur de Lion, a man named Robin Hood, who lived with his father near Nottingham on the borders of Sherwood Forest, the private hunting-ground of the king. Robin Hood was the rightful Earl of Huntingdon; but because he was a Saxon and defended the rights of the Saxon peasants he was made an outlaw, and his father who had the same love for his.

countrymen, was hanged over  
his own door by a Norman  
tyrant, for as Richard was  
at the crusade, and Prince John  
cared not how the Saxons  
were treated, the barons were  
not afraid to work their  
villiany on the helpless.

With over a hundred Saxons  
at his back Robin Hood set  
out to avenge himself and  
his oppressed countrymen. He  
trained them especially well in  
archery until they were known  
throughout the country for



their skill in the use of the long-bow. They had a secret retreat in the very heart of the forest where no enemy could find them.

Robin Hood took fortresses and punished tyrants in different ways never doing anything without a just cause.

His war-cry was, "Sweet Liberty or Death." It came like thunder upon the ears of the oppressor, but to the oppressed was like sweet music.

very good.



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417 Mt. Pleasant Ave.,

May 11<sup>th</sup> 1907.

My dear Grandma,

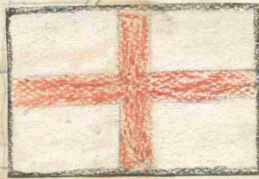
Five years ago we went to England. We sailed in the Lake Erie; a fine steamboat bound for Liverpool. We had a splendid voyage and after landing went straight to London. What I want to tell you, is about one time when I saw the King, for I saw him three times. It was the time of the opening of Parliament, and we had asked a man in the Privy Council to let us watch the procession from there.



## - The Flag -

The Union Jack is made up by the combination of the flags of England, Scotland and Ireland. The English

flag was white with a red cross on it, called after St.

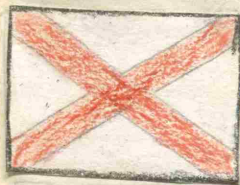


George the patron saint of the country. The Scotch and Irish

flags were diagonal crosses, St. Andrew's being white on



a blue ground and St. Patrick's



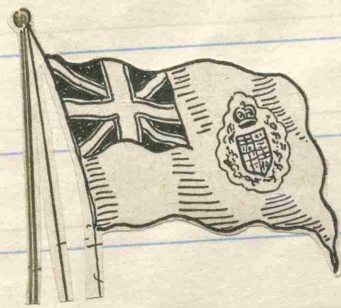
red on a white ground, each named after the patron saint of its country.

When James united Scotland and England in 1603 he placed his cross underneath St. George's to show

that she was not free to do as she liked but was bound to obey the laws of England. The French for James is Jacque and thus the flag was called the 'Union of Jacque'. In the year 1801 when Ireland was conquered the cross of her flag was also joined by putting it under that of St. George's beside St. Andrew's. So it was, that the flag came to have the three crosses which it bears and was called the Union Jack.

We honour our flag because it represents our empire and whenever we see it we may be sure there

is someone there who is loyal to their King and Country. In putting up the flag it should be drawn to the very top of the flag-staff, but as a sign of mourning should be lowered two or three feet. On shipboard if in distress the flag is raised upside down. Our flag is the prettiest flag there is and whenever we see it we feel proud to belong <sup>to</sup> the great Empire for which it stands.



## ADDITION TABLE.

| 1 and<br>1 are 2 | 2 and<br>1 are 3 | 3 and<br>1 are 4 | 4 and<br>1 are 5 | 5 and<br>1 are 6 | 6 and<br>1 are 7 | 7 and<br>1 are 8 | 8 and<br>1 are 9 | 9 and<br>1 are 10 | 10 and<br>1 are 11 | 11 and<br>1 are 12 | 12 and<br>1 are 13 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2 - 3            | 2 - 4            | 2 - 5            | 2 - 6            | 2 - 7            | 2 - 8            | 2 - 9            | 2 - 10           | 2 - 11            | 2 - 12             | 2 - 13             | 2 - 14             |
| 3 - 4            | 3 - 5            | 3 - 6            | 3 - 7            | 3 - 8            | 3 - 9            | 3 - 10           | 3 - 11           | 3 - 12            | 3 - 13             | 3 - 14             | 3 - 15             |
| 4 - 5            | 4 - 6            | 4 - 7            | 4 - 8            | 4 - 9            | 4 - 10           | 4 - 11           | 4 - 12           | 4 - 13            | 4 - 14             | 4 - 15             | 4 - 16             |
| 5 - 6            | 5 - 7            | 5 - 8            | 5 - 9            | 5 - 10           | 5 - 11           | 5 - 12           | 5 - 13           | 5 - 14            | 5 - 15             | 5 - 16             | 5 - 17             |
| 6 - 7            | 6 - 8            | 6 - 9            | 6 - 10           | 6 - 11           | 6 - 12           | 6 - 13           | 6 - 14           | 6 - 15            | 6 - 16             | 6 - 17             | 6 - 18             |
| 7 - 8            | 7 - 9            | 7 - 10           | 7 - 11           | 7 - 12           | 7 - 13           | 7 - 14           | 7 - 15           | 7 - 16            | 7 - 17             | 7 - 18             | 7 - 19             |
| 8 - 9            | 8 - 10           | 8 - 11           | 8 - 12           | 8 - 13           | 8 - 14           | 8 - 15           | 8 - 16           | 8 - 17            | 8 - 18             | 8 - 19             | 8 - 20             |
| 9 - 10           | 9 - 11           | 9 - 12           | 9 - 13           | 9 - 14           | 9 - 15           | 9 - 16           | 9 - 17           | 9 - 18            | 9 - 19             | 9 - 20             | 9 - 21             |
| 10 - 11          | 10 - 12          | 10 - 13          | 10 - 14          | 10 - 15          | 10 - 16          | 10 - 17          | 10 - 18          | 10 - 19           | 10 - 20            | 10 - 21            | 10 - 22            |
| 11 - 12          | 11 - 13          | 11 - 14          | 11 - 15          | 11 - 16          | 11 - 17          | 11 - 18          | 11 - 19          | 11 - 20           | 11 - 21            | 11 - 22            | 11 - 23            |
| 12 - 13          | 12 - 14          | 12 - 15          | 12 - 16          | 12 - 17          | 12 - 18          | 12 - 19          | 12 - 20          | 12 - 21           | 12 - 22            | 12 - 23            | 12 - 24            |

**SUBTRACTION.**—By reversing the above Table Subtraction is learnt, thus: instead of saying 1 and 1 are 2, say 1 from 2 and 1 remains: 1 from 3 and 2 remains.

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

| 2 times<br>1 are 2 | 3 times<br>1 are 3 | 4 times<br>1 are 4 | 5 times<br>1 are 5 | 6 times<br>1 are 6 | 7 times<br>1 are 7 | 8 times<br>1 are 8 | 9 times<br>1 are 9 | 10 times<br>1 are 10 | 11 times<br>1 are 11 | 12 times<br>1 are 12 |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2 - 4              | 2 - 6              | 2 - 8              | 2 - 10             | 2 - 12             | 2 - 14             | 2 - 16             | 2 - 18             | 2 - 20               | 2 - 22               | 2 - 24               |
| 3 - 6              | 3 - 9              | 3 - 12             | 3 - 15             | 3 - 18             | 3 - 21             | 3 - 24             | 3 - 27             | 3 - 30               | 3 - 33               | 3 - 36               |
| 4 - 8              | 4 - 12             | 4 - 16             | 4 - 20             | 4 - 24             | 4 - 28             | 4 - 32             | 4 - 36             | 4 - 40               | 4 - 44               | 4 - 48               |
| 5 - 10             | 5 - 15             | 5 - 20             | 5 - 25             | 5 - 30             | 5 - 35             | 5 - 40             | 5 - 45             | 5 - 50               | 5 - 55               | 5 - 60               |
| 6 - 12             | 6 - 18             | 6 - 24             | 6 - 30             | 6 - 36             | 6 - 42             | 6 - 48             | 6 - 54             | 6 - 60               | 6 - 66               | 6 - 72               |
| 7 - 14             | 7 - 21             | 7 - 28             | 7 - 35             | 7 - 42             | 7 - 49             | 7 - 56             | 7 - 63             | 7 - 70               | 7 - 77               | 7 - 84               |
| 8 - 16             | 8 - 24             | 8 - 32             | 8 - 40             | 8 - 48             | 8 - 56             | 8 - 64             | 8 - 72             | 8 - 80               | 8 - 88               | 8 - 96               |
| 9 - 18             | 9 - 27             | 9 - 36             | 9 - 45             | 9 - 54             | 9 - 63             | 9 - 72             | 9 - 81             | 9 - 90               | 9 - 99               | 9 - 108              |
| 10 - 20            | 10 - 30            | 10 - 40            | 10 - 50            | 10 - 60            | 10 - 70            | 10 - 80            | 10 - 90            | 10 - 100             | 10 - 110             | 10 - 120             |
| 11 - 22            | 11 - 33            | 11 - 44            | 11 - 55            | 11 - 66            | 11 - 77            | 11 - 88            | 11 - 99            | 11 - 110             | 11 - 121             | 11 - 132             |
| 12 - 24            | 12 - 36            | 12 - 48            | 12 - 60            | 12 - 72            | 12 - 84            | 12 - 96            | 12 - 108           | 12 - 120             | 12 - 132             | 12 - 144             |

**DIVISION.**—To apply this Table to Division reverse it, thus: instead of saying 3 times 1 are 3, say 3's in 3 are 1, or go once; 3's in 6 are 2, or go twice.

### NUMERATION.

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Units .....             | 1           |
| Tens .....              | 12          |
| Hundreds .....          | 123         |
| Thousands .....         | 1,234       |
| Tens of Thousands ..... | 12,345      |
| C. of Thousands .....   | 123,456     |
| Millions .....          | 1,234,567   |
| T. of Millions .....    | 12,345,678  |
| C. of Millions .....    | 123,456,789 |

The number represented in the last line is read: One hundred and twenty-three million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine.

### NUMERALS.

| ARABIC.    | ROMAN. |
|------------|--------|
| 1 .....    | I      |
| 2 .....    | II     |
| 3 .....    | III    |
| 4 .....    | IV     |
| 5 .....    | V      |
| 6 .....    | VI     |
| 7 .....    | VII    |
| 8 .....    | VIII   |
| 9 .....    | IX     |
| 10 .....   | X      |
| 20 .....   | XX     |
| 50 .....   | L      |
| 100 .....  | C      |
| 500 .....  | D      |
| 1000 ..... | M      |

**CUBIC, or Solid Measure.**  
 1728 Inches...1 Solid Foot  
 42 Feet...1 Solid Yard  
 42 Feet.1 Ton Shipping  
 128 Feet.1 Cord of Wood

## ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

### LONG MEASURE.

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 12 Lines .....               | 1 Inch    |
| 4 Inches .....               | 1 Hand    |
| 12 Inches .....              | 1 Foot    |
| 3 Feet .....                 | 1 Yard    |
| 6 Feet .....                 | 1 Fathom  |
| 5 1/2 Yards...1 Rod or Pole  |           |
| 40 Rods .....                | 1 Furlong |
| 8 Furlongs .....             | 1 Mile    |
| 3 Miles .....                | 1 League  |
| 69 1/2 Miles...1 Degree      |           |
| 1760 yds. or 5280 ft. 1 Mile |           |
| 6075 1/2 ft. 1 Nautical Mile |           |

### DRY MEASURE.

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 2 Quarts .....   | 1 Quart    |
| 4 Pints .....    | 1 Gallon   |
| 2 Gallons .....  | 1 Peck     |
| 4 Pecks .....    | 1 Bushel   |
| 36 Bushels ..... | 1 Chaldron |

### AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 16 Drams .....           | 1 Ounce |
| 16 Ounces .....          | 1 Pound |
| 14 Pounds .....          | 1 Stone |
| 25 Pounds.1 Quarter, Can |         |
| 28 Pounds.1 Quarter, Eng |         |
| 4 Quarters.1 Hundredwt   |         |
| 20 Hundredwt.....        | 1 Ton   |
| 2000 lbs, Can.....       |         |
| 2240 lbs, Eng.....       |         |

### PAPER.

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 24 Sheets ..... | 1 Quire |
| 20 Quires ..... | 1 Ream  |

### TIME MEASURE.

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 60 Seconds .....      | 1 Minute  |
| 60 Minutes .....      | 1 Hour    |
| 24 Hours .....        | 1 Day     |
| 7 Days .....          | 1 Week    |
| 4 Weeks .....         | 1 Month   |
| 12 Months, or } ..... | 1 Year    |
| 365 1/4 Days .....    |           |
| 100 Years .....       | 1 Century |

### ARITHMETICAL SIGNS.

+ Plus, sign of Addition.  
 - Minus, sign of Subtr'n  
 x Sign of Multiplication.  
 ÷ Sign of Division.  
 = Sign of Equality.  
 ∴ Signs of Proportion.  
 √ Sign of the Square Root  
 ∛ Sign of the Cubic Root.  
 ° Degree, ' Minute.  
 " Second, " Therefore.

### TROY WEIGHT.

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 24 Grams .....    | 1 Pennywt |
| 20 Pennywts ..... | 1 Ounce   |
| 12 Ounce .....    | 1 Pound   |

### CLOTH MEASURE.

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 2 1/2 Inches .....       | 1 Nail       |
| 4 Nails .....            | 1 Quarter    |
| 3 Quarters.1 Flemish Ell |              |
| 4 Quarters .....         | 1 Yard       |
| 5 Quarters.1 English Ell |              |
| 6 Quarters.1 French Ell  |              |
| 37 Inches .....          | 1 Scotch Ell |

### APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| 20 Grains .....  | 1 Scruple |
| 3 Scruples ..... | 1 Dram    |
| 8 Drams .....    | 1 Ounce   |
| 12 Ounces .....  | 1 Pound   |

### SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE.

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 144 Sq. Inches.1 Sq. Foot   |        |
| 9 Sq. Feet..1 Sq. Yard      |        |
| 30 1/2 Yds..1 Pole or Perch |        |
| 40 Poles .....              | 1 Rood |
| 4 Roods .....               | 1 Acre |
| 640 Acres .....             | 1 Mile |

**DAYS IN THE MONTH.**  
 30 days hath September,  
 April, June and November;  
 February has 28 alone,  
 And all the rest have 31;  
 But Leap Year coming  
 once in four,  
 February then has one  
 day more.

### MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 4 Gills .....    | 1 Pint     |
| 2 Pints .....    | 1 Quart    |
| 4 Quarts .....   | 1 Gallon   |
| 9 Gallons .....  | 1 Firkin   |
| 36 Gallons ..... | 1 Barrel   |
| 63 Gallons ..... | 1 Hogshead |

### LAND SURVEY MEASURE.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| 7 1/2 Inches .....  | 1 Link  |
| 100 Links .....     | 1 Chain |
| 1 Chain .....       | 66 Feet |
| 10 Sq. Chains ..... | 1 Acre  |

### ENGLISH MONEY TABLE.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| 4 Farthings .....  | 1 Penny    |
| 12 Pence .....     | 1 Shilling |
| 20 Shillings ..... | 1 Pound    |

A Florin is 2s.....45c  
 A Half Crown is 2s.6d.60c  
 A Sovereign is 20s. \$4.86

### ALIQOT PARTS of a Pound.

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| s. d.   | £            |
| 10 0 is | 1 half.      |
| 6 8 ..  | 1 third.     |
| 5 0 ..  | 1 fourth.    |
| 4 0 ..  | 1 fifth.     |
| 3 4 ..  | 1 sixth.     |
| 2 6 ..  | 1 eighth.    |
| 2 0 ..  | 1 tenth.     |
| 1 8 ..  | 1 twelfth.   |
| 1 3 ..  | 1 sixteenth. |

### Of a Shilling.

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| d. s.        | d. s.           |
| 6 is 1-half. | 2 is 1-6th.     |
| 4 .. 1-3rd.  | 1 1/2 .. 1-8th. |
| 3 .. 1-4th.  | 1 .. 1-12th.    |

### Of a Ton.

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| cwt. Ton.     | cwt. Ton.       |
| 10 is 1-half. | 2 1/2 is 1-8th. |
| 5 .. 1-4th.   | 2 .. 1-10th.    |
| 4 .. 1-5th.   | 1 .. 1-20th.    |