



WELCOME
HOME

WELL DONE BOYS!

A HERO EVERY ONE

Daisy H. Esplen

S. Sno 2 Arran

Bruce County

Province: Ontario

Country: Canada

Continent: North America

Examination

1

Writing

13 moon, moon, moon, moon; rise, rise,
rise, rise; double, double, double, double;
pity, pity, pity, pity;
f. x L M, f x L M, f x L M, f x L M
u x y z, u x y z, u x y z, u x y z.

2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

3

14 In 1849 coal was discovered on Vancouver Island, which in the same year was handed over to the Hudson's Bay Company on their promise to aid and encourage settlers. Many have accused the Company of having taken over the island not to aid but to hinder colonists, and in proof of this have pointed to the rule which refused land to settlers at a lower price than one pound (\$4.86) an acre.

4

\$ 385.00

Winnipeg July 10, 1907.

Three months after date I promise to

Examination

pay to the order of B Pearson, at the
National Bank here, Three hundred and
Eighty-five Dollars, with interest at
seven per cent. per annum until
paid, for value received

John Doe.

D D D D

Daisy H. Esplen

shakels

shakels

judgment

judgment

furtively

furtively

ingenious

ingenious

cemetery

cemetery

Spelling

1 shekells
2 compassed
3 sepulchre
4 wondrous
5 reversed
6 transept
7 philosopher
8 judgement
9 mysteries
10 separated
11 infidel
12 cavalier
13 confidence
14 levelled
15 missile
16 violence
17 agility
18 eluding
19 security
20 treachery
21 gesture
22 temporal
23 attribute
24 sceptre
25 intellect

26 principal
27 vesture
28 fertively
29 competitor
30 acclamations
31 clamorous
32 solicitor
33 blasphemy
34 efficient
35 imminent
36 delirious
37 ingenious
38 inventor
39 wrestling
40 atmosphere
41 civilian
42 militia
43 privileges
44 antecedent
45 cemetery
46 epidemic
47 reservoir
48 oppressed
49 optician
50 physician

57
48
52

Grammar

1 Clause 1; - The poor boy at the village school has taken comfort Principle Clause.

Clause 2; - As he has read Adverb Clause modifying comfort.

Clause 3; - That the time was Noun Clause object of read

Clause 4; - ~~When Daniel Webster wept the thanks he could not speak~~ Adverb clause modifying time

Clause 5; - Whose father told him Adjective Clause modifying Daniel Webster

Clause 6; - That he should go to college (if he had to sell every acre of his farm to pay the expenses) Noun clause object of told.

Clause 4; - When Daniel Webster laid his head upon the shoulder of that fond and discerning parent Adverb Clause modifying time

Clause 7; - And wept the thanks he could not speak Adverb Clause modifying said

13

An ignorant countryman who had

Grammar

1 I was talking to some of his friends
about the wonders Principle Clause
Clause 2; - Who had visited Paris adjective
Clause modifying countryman
Clause 3; - One day after he had returned
Adjective Clause modifying talking
Clause 4; - Which he had seen Adjective
Clause modifying wonders.
Clause 5; - (I was most surprised, he said)
with the cleverness of the children
Principle Clause.

Clause 6; - (Boys and girls spoke French
quite as well as the children in this part
of the world speak English) Principle Clause
Phrases -

2 of his farm - adjective mod. acre
upon the shoulder - adverb " laid
of that fond - adjective " shoulder
to some - adjective " talking
of his friends - adjective " some
about the wonders - " " friends
of seven and eight " " boys and girls
as well as - adverb " quite
in this part - adjective " children
of the world - " " part

Grammar

2. (a) As he went along the road the man talked

(b) I recollect that I once went squirrel-shooting in a grove of walnut trees

(c)

3. (a) He writes letters in his study

Did he return yet?

He is the boy who closes door

I'll return at night

He closes the door.

(b) She writes music only.

He didn't return yet.

The girl closes the door when she comes in.

4. I saw her go down. - adverb

He went around. "

The road sloped up. "

The flower blew over. "

The destroyers go under. "

(b) He slid down the hill preposition

He went around the school. "

Did he go up the road? "

I fell over. the chair "

He was under cover "

Daisy Esplen

Agriculture

Date	Item	Dr	Date	Item	Cr
Jan 2	groceries	\$ 00	Jan 1	Cash	24 40
" 7	coat	75 00	" 3	hogs	102 75
" "	sugar	7 00	" 30	butter	42 85
" 31	coal	14 40	Feb 1	eggs	2 25
Feb 7	books	5 00			\$172, 25
" 15	rubbers	75			
					172, 25
					105 15
					\$67, 10
Feb 15	Profit	67 10			
		\$172 25			

2. Score Card for Spring Apples

Points	1	2	3	4
quality	15	9	13	14
size	15	15	12	10
freedom from disease	17	14	16	12
uniformity	20	16	18	19
colour	15	14	11	13
form	68	70	68	46

6. The points to be looked for in judging vegetables are quality, size, colour, freedom from disease and uniformity.

3. (a) Dock, Thistle Mustard,
Wild Carrot, Mulweed, Shepherds
Purse, Pigweed, Ragweed, and
Chicory Weed.

(b) By wind, by people by
animals, by water

(c) They take the moisture away
from the grain, They take up
all the room, They give the
grain the poison, They look
very untidy.

(d)

By pulling them up by roots
burning them, by cutting them
down, by pulling them before
the seed scatter, by poisoning
them.

4

Poultry

Some people think they know
how to attend to poultry when they
don't. Poultry shouldn't be fed too
much. Wheat is good or corn. Warm
milk is good for hens too. Also
some water.

Hens coops should be clean, light

and warm. They should not be too warm. Nests should be kept clean and dry and plenty of good fresh straw in them. The hens should have clean roosts and should be let out every day.

Daisy Esplan.

88
100

History

10)

The Act of Settlement 1701

The affairs of England were in a very troubled state. The King and the people did not agree and they had very hard times. In 1701 the act of settlement was passed.

11)

Habeas Corpus Act 1679

Many people had been put in prison and stayed there a long time without a trial to know if the prisoner was to blame or not. Such was the way with Mary queen of Scots. So in 1679 the Habeas Corpus Act was passed. The terms were 1. A person in prison could demand a trial and if found not guilty could have a release. 2. A person could only be in prison for a certain length of time before having a trial.

12)

Bill of Rights 1689

The bill of rights was passed during the reign of William and Mary. The terms were 1. William was to go by the laws of the land 2.

William and Mary were to reign as joint sovereigns and if one died the other should continue to reign and if they left no heirs the crown was to go to Anne sister of the queen. 3. No Roman Catholic or person married to a Roman Catholic could expect the throne of England. 4. William was to keep a standing army.

(d) Union of England and Scotland ¹⁷⁰⁷
When Elizabeth died she asked that James VI of Scotland be the King of England. So in 1707 when James came to the throne he was James I of England and VI of Scotland thus uniting Scotland and England. So the flag was changed. It consisted of the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George. This was a great advantage to Scotland as the country was in a very poor condition.

(e) The Divine Right of Kings
James believed in the divine right of kings. He thought made and gave the land to the king and the

History

1 King gave the land to the people and made the laws. This was called the divine rights of kings.

2

The petition of rights was signed because the King wasn't using the people right because he called for money when he had no right to do so. He billeted soldiers and sailors among the people without their consent and many other unjust things.

1b The date was 1628

1c The terms were: 1. The people should not be taxed at the wrong time. 2. Soldiers and sailors weren't to be quartered among the people without their consent. 3. A person wasn't to be put in prison without cause. 4. The King wasn't to tax the people whenever he needed money & Martial law wasn't to be used in time of peace.

1d The result was that the King reigned without Parliament for

History

eleven years.

1. Civil war followed this. Many battles were fought. The King's followers were called Cavaliers and the followers of Cromwell were called Roundheads. Cromwell had more and better men because he paid higher wages. Cromwell's men won the most battles. The king might have been King again had he not tried to ~~slay~~ ^{kill} five of the leaders in parliament who drew up the Grand Remonstrance telling how the King used the people. As it was he was put off the throne.

3.

John Wesley

A great day was dawning for England. A group of Oxford students went through the country preaching the gospel to the people. They preached in barns, houses and even in the open air. The people nicknamed them "methodists." John Wesley

History

and George Whitfield were the leaders in this. They got many members and started a society of their own and they still are called Methodists.

(b) William Pitt

During the war between England and France England was in a bad condition. Their prime minister was a very weak man and had very poor men in high positions. So William Pitt was called. He removed all ^{weak} men out of high positions and placed good ones in their places. He had great confidence in himself. He said that he could save England and no one else could; and he did.

(c) Robert Walpole

When George I came from Hanover he could speak very little English and some must be appointed to look after the affairs. Robert Walpole was appointed as prime minister or premier. He was more king than George. He

History

was careful not to stir any opposition and he kept war out of England for over twenty years. The king died suddenly when stricken with apoplexy while driving to Hanover and George II became king. He didn't want Walpole to remain prime minister. But his wife Queen Caroline persuaded him to leave him in office because she thought he was just the man England needed.

Daisy Esplen

78

Literature

✓ 1^(a) The camp in the Forest

1^(b) The situation and what ^{buildings} were in the camp

1^(c) The Description of the buildings

1^(d) The Mountains

1^(e) What Part the camp was built in

1^(f) Description of the Day

1^(g) The Animals and Birds that make noises in the woods

2^(a) The grub camp with cook shed attached stood in the middle of the clearing; at a little distance was the sleeping

camp with the office built against it, and about a hundred yards away on the other side of the clearing and stood the stables and near them the smiddy.

(b) The grub camp was where they ate. The cook shed was where the

cooking was done. The sleeping camp was where they slept. The office was used to work in and stables for the horses. and smiddy - (blacksmith shop)

✓ (c) They were constructed of heavy unhewn logs with a door and window in each

Literature

3.

There were mountains all around the camp. They were so tall that they looked as if they reached the sky. There were pine trees all around it too. They climbed up the mountain side.

4.

Unhewn logs - they were not ^{sawed into lumber} fixed even and were a little bit rough.

Hewn out of dense pine forests - the trees had been cut down ^{out of the} and this ^{thick trees} clearing and the camp was built there. ^{thinly scattered around the} frayed out - ^{edges} growing all around not just in one place.

1

2 tinted trees - small trees

1

Draughts of wine - drunks of wine

3

They

The Day was bright and clear and frosty. It did not chill but warmed the blood.

6

The blue-jay, the red-squirrel and the whisky-jack and The bluejay was on the tree, the squirrel on the grub-camp the

46¹/₂

3

Literature

whisky-jack on the rubbish pile.

2

1 The men were away maybe cutting wood or ~~haunting~~

18 It sounds saucy

19 He was on the grub camp because he thought he might get something to eat.

19a The whisky-jack is a bird

19b He thought there might be something for him there

19c The scream of the blue-jay the chatter of the squirrel, the chirp of the whisky-jack and the long, lone cry of a wolf.

19d It made the silence felt more.

My Native Land

Breathes there a man with soul so dead

Who never to himself hath said:

This is my own my native land.

As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand.

If such there ^{be}, go, mark them well

For him no minstrel raptures swell

High though his title be, his name

Boundless his wealth as wish can
claim

Despite those titles, power, and
pelf

The wretch concentrated all in
self

Living shall forfeit fair renown
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he
sprung

Unwept, unhonoured and unsung.

~~The Solitary Reaper~~
~~Will no one tell me~~
~~What she is~~

The Solitary Reaper
Will no one tell me what she
sings?

Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things
Or battles long ago

Or is it some more humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day

Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain
That has been and may be
again?

Literature

Whatever the theme the maiden sang
As if her song could have no ending
I saw her singing at her work
And over her sickle bending
I listened motionless and still
And as I mounted up the hill
The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more.

B.

1. After the storm

2 a) muffling mantle - alliteration

in its — " the tall

alliteration, limbs looking like

" sacred stillness - alliteration

b) The tracks of a rabbit or weasel

There were hollows which looked like
cathedral aisles. The trees were covered with
snow.

It starts out
to describe
the forest
and ends
by describing
it.

3. In the opening sentences it is going to
tell what the storm did the closing one
tells what the forest is good for

4 a) It just looks like a warm dress
days struggle - the storm battling with the storm
b) Lessens the idea of stillness

3 You think that it would be blowing
6 It was covered over and couldn't move

⁶
delicately traced patterns - ~~so~~ rabbit or weasel
tracks look pretty in the snow very faint tracks
wound tortuously - was very uneven and
rough.

sepulchral a large hollow something very deep
that it is called a sepulchre silent

4b) The swamp looked as if it had a dress on it
was so beautiful

7 dim cathedral like aisles - large hollows which
looked like aisles in a church.

faded into softest gray in the distance - they
looked gray as they were farther away from a
person.

awesome hush - very lonesome silence

8. (a) ~~the trees were chattering~~ there were tracks of
animals and human pathway

b) The sounds were cracking of limbs of trees

(c) ~~Because there are birds and animals there~~
Everything was so silent that when the twigs cracked it
seemed doubly loud.

9a) You could pretty near see the spirit of silence
and death. The tops of the trees bent over bowed heads worshipping

4b) yes. in and under its muffling mantle white
and spent with the day's struggle
dim cathedral-like aisles

Daisy E. Splen

14th

46 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 $\frac{1}{2}$
16
77

77
100



Daisy H. Esplen

ADDITION TABLE

1 and 1 are 2	2 and 1 are 3	3 and 1 are 4	4 and 1 are 5	5 and 1 are 6	6 and 1 are 7	7 and 1 are 8	8 and 1 are 9	9 and 1 are 10	10 and 1 are 11	11 and 1 are 12	12 and 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 1 are 2	3 times 1 are 3	4 times 1 are 4	5 times 1 are 5	6 times 1 are 6	7 times 1 are 7	8 times 1 are 8	9 times 1 are 9	10 times 1 are 10	11 times 1 are 11	12 times 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
27 Feet.....	1 Solid Yard
42 Feet.....	1 Ton Shipping
128 Feet.....	1 Cord 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
96 1/2 Miles.....	1 Degree
1760 yds. or 5280 ft.	1 Mile
6075 1/8 ft.	1 Nautical Mile

Dry Measure.

2 Pints.....	1 Quart
4 Quarts.....	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, C.
28 Pounds.....	1 Quarter, E.
4 Quarters.....	1 Hund'w't.
20 Hundredweight	
2000 lbs., Can.....	1 Ton
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 Sub't'n.
x Sign of Multiplication.
÷ Sign of Division.
= Sign of Equality.
::: Signs of Proportion.
√ Sign of the Sq. Root.
° Degree, Minute.
" Second, Therefore.

Troy Weight.

24 Grains.....	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights.....	1 Ounce
12 Ounces.....	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 Yards.....	1 Square Rod
40 Poles.....	1 Rood
4 Roods.....	1 Acre
640 Acres.....	1 Sq. Mile

Days in the Month.

30 days hath September,
April, June and Novem-
ber;
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

Aliquot 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-third.	1 1/2	1-8th.
3	1-fourth.	1	1-12th.

Of a Ton.

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