

PINNOCK'S  
FIRST STEPS  
TO  
KNOWLEDGE

COMMON THINGS.

PART II.



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# First Steps to Knowledge.

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COMMON THINGS.

PART II.

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BY

THE REV. GEORGE PINNOCK,

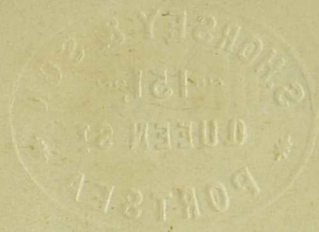
VICAR OF EAST DEAN, WITH FRISTON.



LONDON:

T. J. ALLMAN, 463, OXFORD STREET.

1878.



COALITION OF STATES  
1871

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATES



THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATES  
1871

# FIRST STEPS TO KNOWLEDGE.

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## COMMON THINGS.

### PART II.

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**QUESTION.** Mention some of the trees that grow in England.

**ANSWER.** Oak, elm, and beech.

**Q.** Are there not many other kinds ?

**A.** Yes: walnut, fir, and poplar.

**Q.** What is the wood of the oak tree used for ?

**A.** Building ships and houses.

**Q.** For what purpose is the elm tree used ?

**A.** Making water mills.

**Q.** Why is it for this purpose better than other wood ?

**A.** It is not injured by water.

Q. How is the beech tree used?

A. In making common chairs and tables.

Q. For what is the wood of the walnut tree used?

A. For fancy articles.

Q. Why is the wood of the chesnut tree valuable?

A. Because it is white and hard.

Q. Where does the cedar tree most flourish?

A. In Syria.

Q. Was there not a particular part of Syria famous for cedars?

A. Lebanon.

Q. Was not cedar wood much used by the ancients?

A. Cedar wood was very often used.

Q. For what purposes was it used?

A. Building.

Q. Mention some buildings erected of cedar wood.

A. The Holy Temple.

Q. What description of tree is the mahogany?

A. Tall and straight.

- Q. How high will it grow ?  
A. About one hundred feet.  
Q. Where is it chiefly found ?  
A. In America.  
Q. From whence do we obtain ebony ?  
A. The West Indies.  
Q. What sort of wood is it ?  
A. Hard, heavy, and black.  
Q. By whom is it chiefly used ?  
A. Cabinet makers.



The Banian Tree.

- Q. What is the Banian ?  
A. An Indian fig-tree.  
Q. What are its chief peculiarities ?  
A. Its branches reach to the ground.

Q. What do they when they reach the ground?

A. Take root.

Q. Do they then form new stems?

A. Yes.

Q. How many stems, or trunks, does a banian tree sometimes possess?

A. Between three and four hundred.

Q. And how many smaller stems?

A. Three thousand.

Q. How many men have they been known to shelter?

A. Seven thousand men.

Q. What is the appearance of its leaves?

A. They are large and soft.

Q. What is its fruit?

A. A small red fig.

Q. Where grows the bread tree?

A. In Otaheite.

Q. Where is Otaheite?

A. In the South Seas.

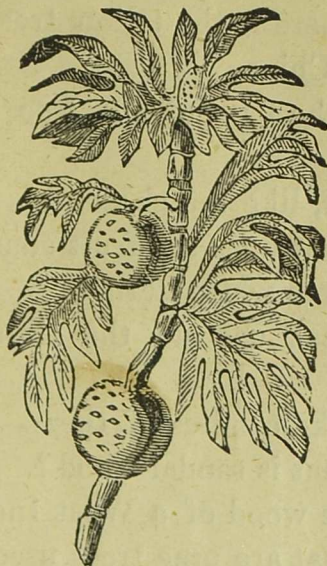
Q. How large is the tree?

A. About the size of an apple tree.

Q. How does this fruit grow?

A. Like apples, on the boughs.





The Bread Fruit Tree.

- Q.** How is it prepared for eating ?  
**A.** It is baked or roasted.
- Q.** What does it then resemble ?  
**A.** The crumb of new bread.
- Q.** Is the rind good ?  
**A.** No, the inside only is eatable.
- Q.** Will it keep ?  
**A.** Not more than a day.
- Q.** How long does it last in season every year ?  
**A.** Eight months.

Q. Where is the tallow tree found?

A. In China.

Q. Is the fruit of the tree enclosed in a husk?

A. Yes, like the chesnut.

Q. What does the fruit consist of?

A. Three white kernels.

Q. What use do the Chinese make of them?

A. Make candles of them.

Q. What is sandal wood?

A. The wood of a West Indian tree.

Q. What are pine trees used for?

A. The masts of ships.

Q. What are these trees valuable for besides?

A. The sap.

Q. What is the sap?

A. The juice of the tree.

Q. What is the sap of the pine tree called?

A. Turpentine.

Q. What is the thick matter called, which settles at the bottom of the turpentine?

A. Yellow rosin.

Q. When the tree is cut down and burnt, what is that black substance named which runs from it?

A. Tar.

Q. What is pitch?

A. Tar boiled with water and rosin.

Q. What does pitch, mixed with rosin and tallow, become?

A. Shoemakers' wax.

Q. What does it make if mixed with whale fat?

A. Carriage grease.

Q. Where does the common willow best thrive?

A. In damp places.

Q. What is it called when it grows upon the hills or mountains?

A. The mountain osier.

Q. Is it not sometimes called by a very sorrowful name?

A. The *weeping* willow.

Q. Is not the wood made use of in another way?

A. Yes. as charcoal.

Q. What is made of the willow twigs?

A. Wicker work.

Q. What is the larch tree?

A. A species of pine.

Q. What is the turpentine which is obtained from this tree?

A. Venice turpentine.

Q. Where does it naturally grow?

A. On the Alps.

Q. From what tree is it that a sort of wine is procured?

A. The birch.

Q. Where does the lime tree flourish?

A. All over Europe and Asia.

Q. What sort of wood is box?

A. Hard and heavy.

Q. To whom is box of the utmost importance?

A. To wood engravers.

Q. Why is this the case?

A. All the fine engravings are done on boxwood.

Q. What is logwood?

A. The wood of an American tree. ✓

Q. How is it principally used ?

A. In dyeing.

Q. What is the gum of the sandal wood tree called ?

A. Dragon's blood.

Q. What do you call precious stones ?

A. Jewels.

Q. Which is the cheapest and the commonest ?

A. The garnet.

Q. What is the colour of the garnet ?

A. Deep crimson.

Q. From whence are garnets obtained ?

A. The mines of Bohemia.

Q. What colour is the topaz ?

A. Bright yellow.

Q. Are they not of other colours besides yellow ?

A. Orange, pink, and blue.

Q. From whence are the finest obtained ?

A. Brazil and Saxony.

Q. What colour is the ruby ?

A. Bright red.

Q. Where are rubies chiefly found ?

A. In Ceylon and India.

Q. What is a carbuncle ?

A. A very large ruby.

Q. What is the emerald ?

A. A grass-green stone.

Q. What colour is the amethyst ?

A. Violet.

Q. From whence are amethysts procured ?

A. India and Peru.

Q. What colour is the beryl ?

A. Light sea-green.

Q. Where is it found ?

A. In China.

Q. Is it not found in other places as well ?

A. Siberia and Brazil.

Q. What colour is the sapphire ?

A. Blue.

Q. Where is it found ?

A. In the East Indies.

Q. Where are diamonds found ?

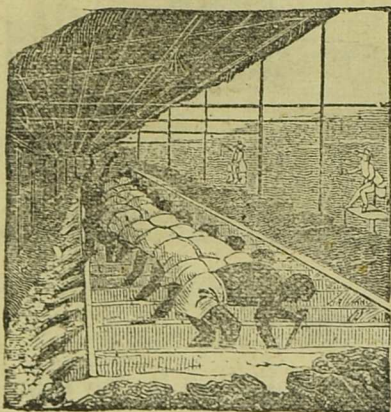
A. In the East Indies.

Q. Are they not also found in several parts of South America ?

A. Yes, and in Borneo.

Q. Are they not, when first found, covered with a thick earthy crust?

A. Yes: but they are washed and polished.



Diamond Washing.

Q. Are not diamonds useful as well as beautiful?

A. They are used by the lapidary.

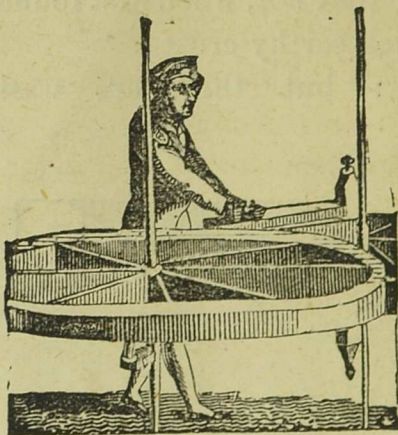
Q. What is a lapidary?

A. One who cuts and polishes precious stones.

Q. For what purpose is the diamond used by the lapidary?

A. Cutting hard stones.

## DIAMONDS, PEARLS, ETC.



Lapidary.

**Q** For what purpose is the diamond used by the glazier?

**A.** For cutting glass.

**Q.** What are pearls?

**A.** Gems found in oysters.

**Q.** What description of gem is a pearl?

**A.** Hard, white, and shining.

**Q.** Are pearls found without or within the shell?

**A.** Within the shell.

**Q.** Where do these oysters abound?

**A.** Ceylon and the Persian Gulf.



Q. Are not the oysters found at the bottom of the sea?

A. Yes, and men dive for them.

Q. What is cornelian?

A. A dark red stone.

Q. From what part of the world is it obtained?

A. Arabia and India.

Q. What are men called who set precious stones?

A. Jewellers.

Q. In what sacred book are jewels particularly mentioned?

A. The Bible.

Q. Were they not much used by the Jews?

A. They were.



A Hebrew Priest.

Q. What part of the high priest's dress did they form?

A. The breast-plate.

Q. Were not the stones engraved upon .

A. They were all marked.

Q. What was engraved upon each stone?

A. The name of a Jewish tribe.

Q. Who taught the Jews to engrave on these stones?

A. God himself.

Q. What is a man who grinds corn?

A. A miller.

Q. What is a man who sells wine?

A. A vintner.

Q. What is a man, whose employment is to weave cloth?

A. A weaver.

Q. What is a maker of casks and tubs?

A. A cooper.

Q. What is a mender of kettles and pans?

A. A tinker.

Q. What is a worker of brass and copper?

A. A brazier.

Q. What is a man who works in wood?

A. A carpenter.

Q. What is a man who works in stone ?

A. A stonemason.



Stone Mason.

Q. What is a maker of houses ?

A. A builder.

Q. What is a dealer in silk goods ?

A. A mercer.

Q. What is a dealer in gloves and stockings ?

A. A hosier.

Q. What is a leather maker ?

A. A tanner.

Q. Who prepares leather for the boot-maker ?

A. A currier.

Q. What is a maker of knives and scissors ?

A. A cutler.

Q. What is a worker in iron?

A. A blacksmith.

Q. What is a dealer in sheep and oxen?

A. A grazier.

Q. What is a dealer in meat called?

A. A butcher.

Q. What is a dealer in fruit and vegetables?

A. A greengrocer.

Q. What is a dealer in cheese and butter?

A. A cheesemonger.

Q. What is a dealer in tea and sugar called?

A. A grocer.

Q. What is a maker of coats and trousers called?

A. A tailor.

Q. What is a dealer in silks and linens and muslins called?

A. A draper.

Q. What is the designer of a building called?

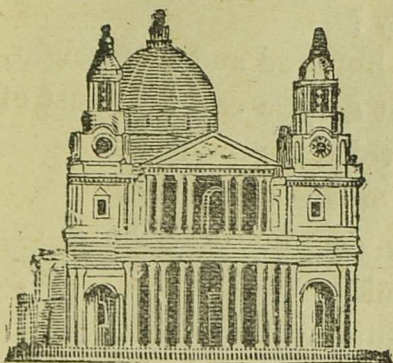
A. An architect.

Q. Can you remember the name of any celebrated English architect?

A. Sir Christopher Wren.

Q. What did he build?

A. St. Paul's Cathedral.



St. Paul's Cathedral.

Q. How many senses do we possess?

A. Five.

Q. Mention the first.

A. The eye, with which we see.

Q. Mention the second.

A. The nose, with which we smell.

Q. Mention the third.

A. The tongue and the roof of the mouth,  
with which we taste.

Q. Mention the fourth.

The ear, with which we hear.

Q. Mention the fifth.

A. Feeling, which sense spreads all over the body.

Q. How many bones are there in the human body?

A. Two hundred and forty-eight.

Q. What do you call that part of man by which the voice is produced?

A. The organs of speech.

Q. How do you describe a person who cannot speak?

A. As dumb.

Q. How do you distinguish one who cannot hear?

A. As deaf.

Q. How, when the sight is wanting?

A. As blind.

Q. What are elephants?

A. The largest four-footed animals.

Q. Where are they found?

A. In Asia and Africa.

Q. Are they useful animals?

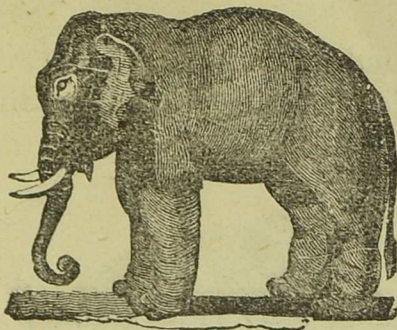
A. Yes, in their own country.

Q. How high is the elephant in Asia?

A. Nine or ten feet.

Q. How high is the African elephant ?

A. Seldom more than eight feet.



The Elephant.

Q. Do they not live to a great age ?

A. It is said one or two hundred years.

Q. Are they not very cunning ?

A. Yes: they easily understand their keepers.

Q. Is not their strength very great ?

A. They can carry nearly three thousand pounds weight.

Q. At what rate do they travel ?

A. About fifty miles a-day.

Q. What is their common food ?

A. Corn or fruit.

Q. Are not the *tusks* of elephants valuable?

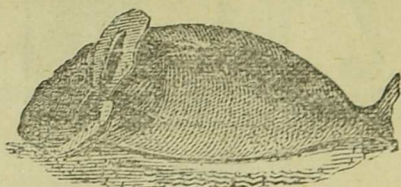
A. Yes, on account of the ivory.

Q. How much will a tusk sometimes weigh?

A. A hundred pounds.

Q. Which is the largest animal in the sea?

A. The whale.



The Whale.

Q. What is the length of a full grown whale?

A. Sixty or seventy yards.

Q. Where are they found?

A. In the Northern ocean.

Q. How much do they weigh?

A. About two hundred tons.

Q. What is a ton?

A. Twenty hundred weight.

Q. Do we not send out ships to capture whales?

A. Yes: every year.



Q. Why is this done ?

A. Because of the value of their oil or fat.

Q. What is this oil called ?

A. Train oil.

Q. Is not spermaceti found in the whale ?

A. Not in all whales.

Q. What are the whales called which possess it ?

A. Sperm whales.

Q. How are they known from the common whale ?

A. By having a hunch on their back ?

Q. What is whalebone ?

A. It is a bone or gristle, found in the upper jaw of the whale.

Q. In how many pieces is it generally found ?

A. Four or five hundred.

Q. What is it used for ?

A. To stiffen umbrellas, stays, and whips.

Q. What is the value of a full grown whale ?

A. About a thousand pounds

Q. Which is the largest of the monkey species?

A. The *ourang outang*.



Ourang Outang.

Q. For what is it remarkable?

A. It looks much like a man, and walks erect.

Q. What is its height?

A. About the height of a man, and it is very strong.

Q. What is their food?

A. Fruits and vegetables.

Q. Are there many particulars in which they differ from man?

A. Very many.

Q. Mention some of them.

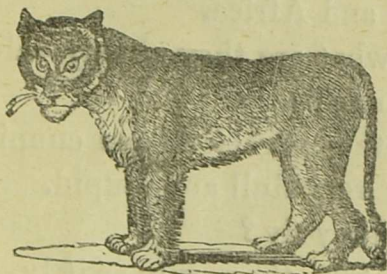
A. They can neither speak nor laugh.

Q. What animal is called the king of  
beasts?

A. The lion.



Lion.



Lioness.

Q. Where are lions found?

A. In Asia and Africa.

Q. What is their usual size?

A. About eight feet long.

Q. What colour are they?

A. Pale brown or grey.

Q. On what do they feed?

A. Beasts which they kill.

Q. Are they very strong?

A. They can break the back of a horse with a stroke of their paw.

Q. What is their usual height?

A. About four feet and a half.

Q. Which is the largest bird in the world?

A. The ostrich.

Q. Where is the ostrich found?

A. Asia and Africa.

Q. For what are they chiefly valuable?

A. Their feathers.

Q. Are they sagacious and cunning?

A. No; very dull and stupid.

Q. Can they fly?

A. No, but they run swiftly, and flap their wings to increase their speed.

Q. They are not then easily overtaken?

A. They run quicker than the horse.

Q. What is their usual height ?

A. Eight feet.

Q. What is their general weight ?

A. 200 pounds.

Q. What do you call a bird that can both fly and swim ?

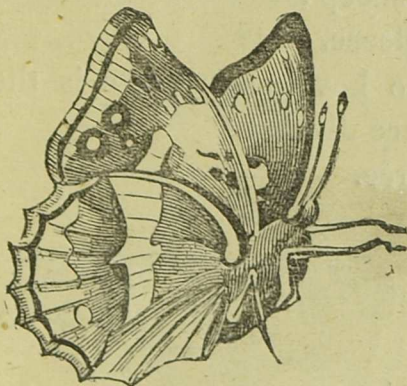
A. A water-fowl.

Q. What are small creeping or flying animals called ?

A. Insects.

Q. Mention an insect ?

A. A butterfly.

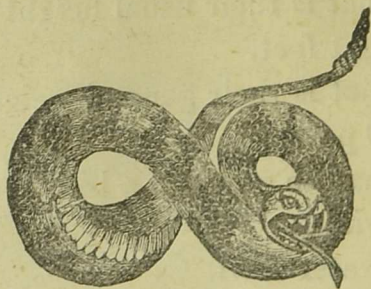


Butterfly.

Q. What are serpents called ?

A. Reptiles.

## THE RATTLESNAKE, WOOL



Rattlesnake.

Q. What is wool ?

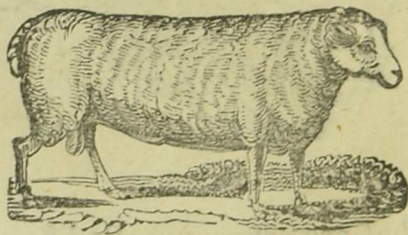
A. The hair or covering of sheep.

Q. What is it called when first taken from the sheep ?

A. A fleece.

Q. Into how many parts is the wool of every fleece divided ?

A. Three.



Leicestershire Sheep

Q. What is the first called?

A. The prime or mother wool.

Q. From what part of the sheep is it taken?

A. The neck and back.

Q. From whence are the seconds drawn?

A. The tail and legs.

Q. And from whence the third?

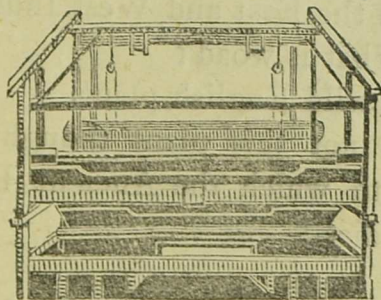
A. The breast and belly.

Q. After it has been cleaned and spun, to whom does it pass?

A. The weaver.

Q. What does the weaver?

A. He weaves it in the loom.



A Loom.

Q. After weaving, what is done with the cloth?

A. It is washed and dried.

Q. What next?

A. It is dyed.

Q. What is dyeing?

A. Giving a colour to cloth or stuff.

Q. What materials are chiefly used in dyeing?

A. They vary in every case.

Q. Mention some of these;—what substances are used for dyeing blue?

A. Indigo and woad.

Q. What is indigo?

A. A dye obtained from the pulp of a plant.

Q. Where grows the plant?

A. In the East and West Indies.

Q. What is woad?

A. A wild English plant.

Q. Is not this plant thought to be the same with which the Ancient Britons dyed their bodies?

A. It is.

Q. What materials are used for dyeing red?

A. Cochineal and gum lac.



Q. What is cochineal ?

A. A beautiful scarlet dye.

Q. From what is it procured ?

A. A Mexican insect.

Q. About what size is the insect ?

A. That of a small pea.

Q. What is carmine ?

A. A preparation of cochineal.

Q. What is gum lac ?

A. A gum produced by ants.

Q. Where is it found ?

A. In the East Indies.

Q. Must not every material before it is dyed, be prepared to receive the colour ?

A. Yes, or it would wash out.

Q. What is the preparation into which the materials are first dipped, called ?

A. Mordant.

Q. What is the Mordant for linens and cottons ?

A. Alum.


Q. What is alum ?

A. A salt.

Q. Where was it first found ?

A. In the East.

Q. In whose reign?

A. That of Queen Elizabeth. 

Q. How is leather prepared?

A. From the skins of beasts.

Q. How is the process conducted?

A. The skins are soaked in lime water.

Q. What follows this?

A. The hair is scraped off.

Q. What is done next?

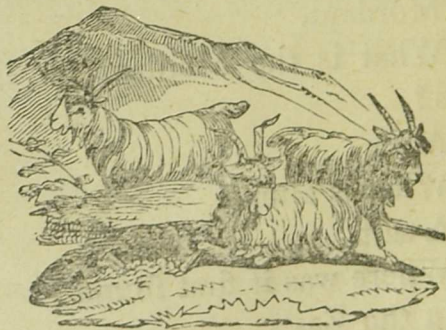
A. They are soaked in a pit of oak bark and water.

Q. How long does the process occupy?

A. Nearly a year.

Q. How is the colour of black leather prepared?

A. From iron, soot, vinegar, and gum arabic.



Q. From what is morocco leather made ?

A. The skins of goats.

Q. Why called morocco ?

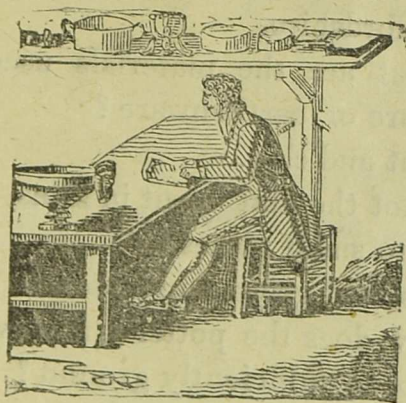
A. Because prepared as it is in Morocco.

Q. Of what are cups and saucers made ?

A. Clay.

Q. By whom ?

A. A potter.



Potter.

Q. What is porcelain ?

A. The finest kind of pottery.

Q. Was not China for many years the chief place for porcelain ?

A. It was.

Q. Is the word porcelain, a Chinese word ?

A. No, Portuguese.

Q. What does it mean ?

A. A cup.

Q. Are not the English porcelain manufactures now greatly celebrated ?

A. Yes.

Q. What part of England is chiefly remarkable for porcelain and other earthenware ?

A. Staffordshire.

Q. What are the materials used in the manufacture of earthenware ?

A. Flint and clay.

Q. Is not the flint burnt in kilns, and then broken into small pieces ?

A. Yes, and ground in water.

Q. How does the potter know when the flint has been sufficiently ground ?

A. By its having the look of cream.

Q. What is done with the clay ?

A. It is washed and sifted, and mixed with the flint.

Q. What is then done with it ?

A. It is turned or moulded into the required forms.

Q. What is next done ?

A. It is baked hard.

Q. What is it then called ?

A. *Biscuit-ware*.

Q. What follows this process ?

A. The articles are printed with the pattern wanted.

Q. How is this done ?

A. The pattern is engraved on a copper plate.

Q. Is this printed directly on the biscuit-ware ?

A. No ; it is printed on very thin paper.

Q. What is done when the papers are printed ?

A. They are laid on the ware with the printed side downwards.

Q. What is done after this ?

A. After a little while the paper is sponged off.

Q. Does not this remove the pattern ?

A. No, the pattern remains on the ware.

Q. What is done after this ?

A. The articles are baked.

Q. Are they then complete?

A. They are glazed or polished, and are ready for use.

Q. How are bells made?

A. They are cast.

Q. What do you mean by casting?

A. Pouring hot metal into a mould.

Q. What is bell-metal made of?

A. Copper, tin, and zinc.

Q. Is not silver sometimes added?

A. Silver is hardly ever used.

Q. When were bells first used in English churches?

A. About the year 700.

Q. Mention the largest bell known.

A. That at Moscow.

Q. Where is Moscow?

A. In Russia.

Q. How much does this bell measure?

A. Sixty-seven feet round.

Q. How much does it weigh?

A. 443,772 pounds.

Q. Are not the Chinese celebrated for their bells?

A. At Peking there are seven very large bells.

Q. Where is Pekin ?

A. In China.



Chinese.

Q. What is the peculiarity of the Chinese bells ?

A. They are struck with a wooden hammer.

Q. What does the great bell at Rome weigh ?

A. More than 18,000 pounds.

Q. What is the chief bell at Oxford called ?

A. Great Tom.

Q. What does it weigh ?

A. 17,000 pounds.

Q. What does the great bell at St. Paul's weigh?

A. 8400 pounds.

Q. What is the process of making lawful money called?

A. Coining.

Q. Of what is coined money usually made?

A. Gold, silver, and copper.

Q. What is made of the copper?

A. Pennies, half-pennies, and farthings.

Q. What is made of the silver?

A. Sixpences, shillings, half-crowns, and crowns.

Q. Are there not other silver coins?

A. Threepenny and fourpenny-pieces.

Q. What are these fourpenny-pieces called?

A. Groats.

Q. What other silver coins have we?

A. The two-shilling piece.

Q. What is this called?

A. The florin.

Q. What is made of gold?

A. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

Q. What is the value of a sovereign?

A. Twenty shillings.



Q. What is the value of a half-sovereign ?

A. Ten shillings.

Q. What is the worth of a crown ?

A. Five shillings.

Q. Of the half-crown ?

A. Two shillings and sixpence.

Q. What is the value of a shilling ?

A. Twelve pence.

Q. What is the value of a penny ?

A. Four farthings.

Q. How many farthings are there in a shilling ?

A. Forty-eight.

Q. How many pennies in a pound ?

A. Two hundred and forty.

Q. Is not paper money sometimes used ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is this called ?

A. Notes of the Bank of England.

Q. From whence do we get the word paper ?

A. From the Egyptians.

Q. How so ?

A. Paper is so called, from the paper made by them from the papyrus.

Q. What is the papyrus?

A. A grass or reed growing on the banks of the Nile.

Q. What is the Nile?

A. A river in Egypt.

Q. How tall does the papyrus grow?

A. Ten or twelve feet.

Q. What part of it was used for making paper?

A. The bark.



Papyrus.

Q. How was it prepared?

A. It was cut into strips, and laid over one another.

Q. What else?

A. It was moistened with water from the Nile.

Q. Anything more?

A. Pressed into sheets and polished.

Q. Was this sort of paper long used?

A. For many ages.

Q. Have we any specimens of it left?

A. A great number.

Q. Where are some of them to be seen?

A. In the British Museum.

Q. How was the papyrus polished?

A. It was rubbed with a glass ball.

Q. How was it written upon?

A. With a reed which was cut into a pen.

Q. Did the Egyptians write on nothing but the papyrus?

A. They also wrote on lead, brass, and stone.

Q. What is paper made of?

A. Paper is made of rags

Q. Who first made paper from cotton?

A. The Arabians.

Q. When was this?

A. In 704.

Q. Did they teach the art to the Europeans?

A. Not until the eleventh or twelfth century.

Q. When was paper first made in England?

A. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Q. Mention the year.

A. 1588.

Q. Who by?

A. A German jeweller.

Q. Where was the first paper mill built?

A. At Dartford, in Kent.

Q. Of what is brown paper made?

A. Generally, hemp and straw.

Q. What is the building called in which paper is made?

A. A mill.

Q. What is done with the rags intended for paper making?

A. They are well shaken in a dusting machine.

Q. What next?

A. They are then picked, sorted, and cut.

Q. What follows this?

A. They are boiled for eight or ten hours.

Q. What is this for?

A. To remove all colour.

Q. What is done next?

A. They are reduced to a thin pulp.

Q. What is done with this pulp?

A. It is bleached and removed to the vat house.

Q. Why is this building called a vat house?

A. Because the pulp is placed in stone vessels or vats.

Q. How is letter paper made?

A. A mould of the size of the paper is dipped into the pulp. *prep*

Q. What is the result?

A. The mould takes up enough pulp for a sheet of paper.

Q. What next?

A. The process is repeated until 144 sheets of pulp are ready.

Q. What is done with them ?

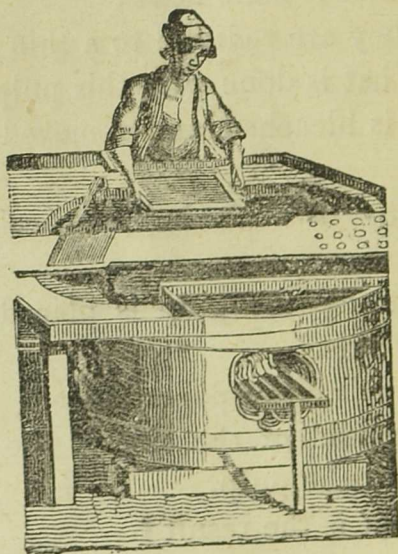
A. They are pressed and dried.

Q. What next ?

A. Sized and dried again.

Q. What after this ?

A. Pressed and folded into quires or reams.



Paper Maker.

Q. What is the meaning of "foolscap" paper ?

A. It began with a paper maker who stamped his paper with a fool's cap.

Q. Was this the same with regard to post paper?

A. Yes, it was stamped with a postman's horn.

Q. By whom was the art of printing invented?

A. John Faust and two others.

Q. At what period?

A. In the fifteenth century.

Q. Where?

A. Mentz, in Germany.

Q. Who was the first English printer?

A. William Caxton.

Q. What was the first book ever printed in England?

A. "The Game of Chess."

Q. Was this in English?

A. No, in French.

Q. What was the first English book?

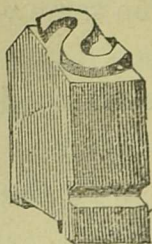
A. "The Siege of Troy."

Q. Where was Caxton's printing office?

A. In Westminster Abbey.

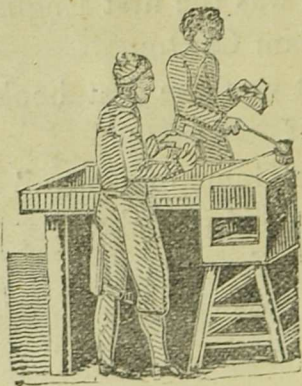
Q. What are the letters used by printers called?

A. Types.



A type-letter—"S."

Q. What are the makers of type called ?  
 A. Type founders.



Type Founders.

Q. How are the letters or type arranged ?  
 A. In a case. Each letter of the alphabet in a separate box.



Q. What is the process of putting these letters into words and sentences called?

A. Composing.

Q. How is it done?

A. The compositor picks out the letters, forms them into words, and arranges them in a little frame.



Compositor.

Q. What is this frame called?

A. A composing stick.

Q. What does he with the type when the stick is full?

A. Shifts it into a larger frame called "a galley."

Q. What is done next?

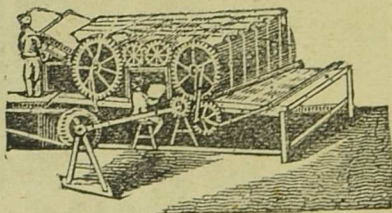
A. The type is made into pages in an iron frame called "a chase."

Q. How is it printed?

A. In a press—either by hand or steam.

Q. Which is the most used?

A. The steam press.



Steam Printing Machine.

Q. What are the benefits of steam printing?

A. It can do in an hour the work which would engage two men for eight hours.

Q. What metal is used in type founding?

A. Lead and antimony.

Q. What is stereotyping?

A. The process of casting whole pages of type or woodcuts.

Q. Is it possible to print from stereotypes?

A. It is done very often.

Q. What do you mean by a wood cut?

A. An engraving on wood.

Q. What wood is used for this purpose?

A. Box.

Q. When was the Bible first printed in English?

A. In 1536.

Q. Who by?

*By whom*

A. Tyndal.

Q. Who next printed the Bible?

A. Miles Coverdale.

Q. When was the English Bible which we now use first issued?

A. In the reign of James I.

Q. How was it prepared?

A. By forty-seven learned men.

Q. Was it originally divided into chapters?

A. No, this is of recent date.

Q. How so?

A. It was divided into chapters in the thirteenth century.

Q. When into verses?

A. In 1661.

Q. What is the meaning of the word chapter?

A. It is derived from *caput*, a head.

Q. Why do we say the leaves of a book?

A. Because the leaves of trees were first used in their formation.

Q. What is the meaning of the word page?

A. It, too, comes from the Latin *pango*, to write.

Q. How many letters are there in the English alphabet?

A. Twenty-six.

Q. How many in the French?

A. Twenty-four.

Q. In the Greek?

A. Twenty-four.

Q. In the Latin?

A. Twenty-two.

Q. In the Hebrew?

A. Twenty-two.

Q. In the Chinese?

A. Two hundred and fourteen.

Q. What different kinds of letters do we commonly use ?

A. Roman and Italic.

Q. From whence do we derive our ordinary figures ?

A. The figures commonly used are Arabian, such as 1, 2, 3, &c.

Q. What does IV mean ?

A. Four.

Q. What does L stand for ?

A. Fifty.

Q. What does M represent ?

A. A thousand.

Q. What does D signify ?

A. Five hundred.

Q. What does C imply ?

A. One hundred.

Q. What then is meant by MDCCCLIV ?

A. 1854.

Q. What is a hundred ?

A. Ten tens.

Q. What is a thousand ?

A. Ten hundred.

Q. What is a million ?

A. A million is ten hundred thousand.

Q. With what sort of figures are clocks and watches marked?

A. Roman letters.

Q. How can you tell the time by them?

A. By the position of the hands.

Q. What are the hands?

A. Two pieces of metal which move round the clock, and are fixed to the centre.

Q. What is the face of the clock called?

A. The dial.

Q. How is it marked?

A. I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.

Q. What do these letters mean?

A. The twelve hours.

Q. Why are there two hands to the clock?

A. One to tell the hour and the other the minutes.

Q. Which is the largest?

A. The minute hand.

Q. Are there not other marks on clocks?

A. Yes, sixty minutes are marked.

Q. How do the hands move?

A. The short hand moves from one figure to another in the hour.

Q. Suppose the short hand points to III. and the long hand to XII. what does it mean?

A. Three o'clock.

Q. How does the long hand move?

A. All round the clock in one hour.

Q. How is the clock regulated?

A. By the pendulum.

Q. What is a pendulum?

A. A weight which swings backward and forward.

Q. What is the use of this?

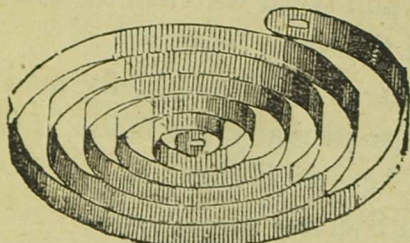
A. It is fastened to the wheels within, and keeps the clock in motion.

Q. Can you tell the difference between a clock and a watch?

A. A watch has no pendulum.

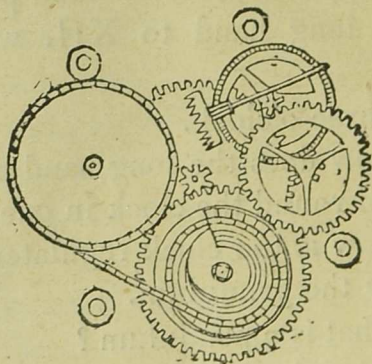
Q. How is it then kept in motion?

A. By a spring instead of a weight.



Watch Spring

## WATCHES.



Wheels of a Watch.

Q. When were clocks first made in England?

A. In the reign of Edward III.

Q. In what year?

A. 1368.

Q. Was it an English invention?

A. No, Dutch.

Q. When were watches first invented?

A. In the year 1500.

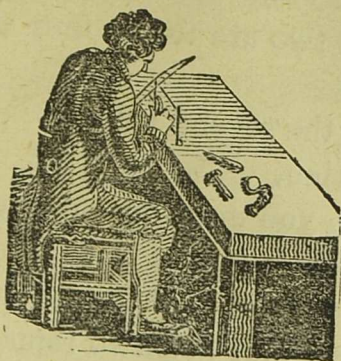
Q. Where are they chiefly made?

A. A great many are made in Geneva.

Q. Where is Geneva?

A. In Switzerland.





Watch Maker.

Q. What is a death watch ?

A. A small insect which makes a strange noise in knocking its trunk on the ground.



Death Watch.

Q. What is Arithmetic ?

A. The art of numbering.

Q. What is the first rule in Arithmetic ?

A. Addition.

Q. What do you mean by addition ?

A. Adding numbers together

Q. As now?

A. Two and two are four · four and four are eight.

Q. What is the second rule?

A. Subtraction.

Q. What do you mean by subtraction?

A. Taking one number from another.

Q. How?

A. Two from four and two remain.

Q. What is the third rule?

A. Multiplication.

Q. What do you mean by multiplication?

A. Multiplying one number to another.

Q. How?

A. Four times four are sixteen.

Q. What is the fourth rule?

A. Division.

Q. What do you mean by division?

A. Dividing one number by another.

Q. How?

A. Four in sixteen four.

Q. By whom was Arithmetic introduced?

A. The Saracens.

Q. What did the English people say about it?

A. That it was too hard for the mind of man. †

Q. Which are the four points of the compass?

A. North, East, West, and South.

Q. How are these generally indicated?

A. N. E. W. S.

Q. What is the East?

A. The part of the heaven where the sun rises.

Q. What is the North?

A. That part which is opposite the sun at 12 o'clock.

Q. Which is the South?

A. That part in which the sun is seen at 12 o'clock.

Q. Which is the West?

A. The part where the sun sets.

Q. How is the world divided?

A. Into four parts.

Q. What are these parts called?

A. Quarters.

Q. Mention their names.

A. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Q. In which is England situated ?

A. In Europe.

Q. In what position to England is Asia ?

A. In the East.

Q. In what direction is America ?

A. In the West.

Q. In what direction does Africa lie ?

A. In the South.

Q. What are the two great divisions of the world ?

A. Land and water.

Q. What is the plantain ?

A. A fruit growing in hot countries.

Q. What does it resemble ?

A. The cucumber.

Q. What is the banana ?

A. A small species of plantain.

Q. How are they prepared for food ?

A. They are sometimes boiled.

Q. How at other times ?

A. Cut into slices and fried.

Q. What is the cucumber ?

A. A vegetable.

Q. Is it of English growth ?

A. It is now, but was not always so.

Q. Of what country is it a native ?

A. Egypt and Syria.

Q. Was it eaten in old times ?

A. Yes, and thought a luxury.

Q. How do you know this ?

A. Mention is made of it in old writers.

Q. What is the yam ?

A. A root.

Q. What is its appearance ?

A. It is large and black.

Q. What is its size ?

A. Sometimes five feet long.

Q. Where is it found ?

A. In America.

Q. What is it used for ?

A. Food.

Q. What does it resemble in taste ?

A. The potato.

Q. What are shalots ?

A. Small red plants.

Q. Where found ?

A. In the east.

Q. What are capers ?

A. The buds of a creeping plant.

Q. Where is this plant chiefly found?

A. In the south of France.

Q. Where do melons grow?

A. In Spain, Italy, and Greece.

Q. What is the olive?

A. Produce of the olive tree.

Q. Where is it cultivated?

A. In the warm countries of Europe.

Q. Anywhere else?

A. In the East. ✓

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