

gress they detached themselves from the verb and came to belong to the noun, furthering the disappearance of its *case*-endings, and assuming their office. The oldest prepositions can be traced to pronominal roots; others are from verbal roots."—*Whitney*.

(1) *From*, from the Teutonic root *far*, to go on (hence *fare*). Anglo-Saxon *fram* (Scotch *fra*), *fre*, "to and fro." Its original meaning seems to be, "going forward." The *m* is a superlative suffix. Hence it comes to signify *origin*, and was used to express the relations of *time* or *place*.

(2) *With*. This word has retained its form unchanged, though there was also a more original form, *mid*, now obsolete. It signifies from, against. Few words have retained their old form and meaning so completely.

(3) *Through* seems to be derived from a root *far*, to bore. The fundamental notion is that of piercing, Anglo-Saxon *purh*. It appears as an adjective under the form *thorough*.

(4) *In*, connected with *on*, *an*, derived from a demonstrative stem, and indicates *place*.

(5) *By* (Anglo-Saxon *bi*, *big*), indicates a relation of place originally.

(6) *Among*, a compound preposition. Earliest form *gemang*, which means a crowd; hence "in a crowd."

As the inflexions of the language gradually disappeared, these link-words became more important, and naturally assumed the different relations now expressed by them.

3. Show that the following words were originally compound nouns:—barn, orchard, stirrup. Tell what you know of the Teutonic suffixes used in the forming of abstract nouns.

Barn, from Anglo-Saxon *berri*, barley, and *ern*, a house for storing. It is a contracted form of *ber-ern*, which occurs in the old Northumbrian version of Luke iii. 17.

Orchard, older form *ortigard* or *wyrigard*, i.e., yard of worts or vegetables, compounded of *ort* or *wyrt*, and *yard*.

Stirrup, for *sty-rope*, i.e., a rope to climb by. The original stirrup was a looped rope for mounting into the saddle. Anglo-Saxon, *stirap*, or fuller form, *stig-raþ*, from *stigan*, to climb, and *raþ*, a rope.

The following Teutonic suffixes are used in the formation of abstract nouns:—*-ness*, as brightness; *-hood* or *-head*, falsehood, godhead; *-ric*, as bishopric; *-th* or *-t*, as youth, height; *-kind*, mankind; *-lock* or *-ledge*, wedlock, knowledge; *-red*, as hatred; *-ship*, as friendship.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

EASTER EXAMINATIONS, 1883.

Second Year.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner: W. A. DOUGLAS, B.A.

1. The interests of producer and consumer are identical. In what way?

2. What are the factors that enter into the production of wealth? Name the share appropriated by each of these factors?

3. "There is a tendency to equality of interest." There is a tendency to emigrate. There is a tendency to obtain supplies from certain locations—to adopt the best implements, *et cetera*. Towards what and from what are men's acts tending in all these cases? Illustrate.

4. "We now begin to see that to increase the productiveness of labour is really the important thing for everybody." Name some commodities which labour cannot increase, but which may diminish.

5. "Man alone, no animal more helpless; man in society, no animal more powerful." State the causes of this difference.

6. Certain causes tend to extend the division of labour, others tend to diminish. Name these, distinguishing the former from the latter.

7. "There are no principles in trade." Discuss this.

8. "A camping party exhibits the same tendency to organization that is found in a vast populous country." Illustrate this.

9. Two men working together will accomplish more than two working separately. Name at least two ways in which this can be accomplished.

10. Is the tendency of society to greater