

transitive or intransitive is, generally speaking, a temporary one, that the majority of verbs may be used either way without much difficulty. It may be well to notice, however, that there are three ways in particular in which verbs, usually intransitive, become transitive.

(1) By using a cognate object after them, *i.e.*, (a) an object of kindred origin, as "to die a death," "to live a life," "to smile a smile," (b) an object of kindred meaning, as "to look daggers at him," "to fight a battle," "to hit a blow."

(2) By using the verb in a causative sense, as "to march his men," "to trot his horse," "to laugh him out of it," "to stare her out of countenance."

(3) By combining a preposition with it, as "to out live her," "to over come them," "to undergo an operation," "to think of a plan," "to laugh at them," "to look for such a result."

On the other hand verbs ordinarily transitive become intransitive.

1. By leaving the object unexpressed, as "Open (your books) at page 53." "Try to study (your lessons more quietly)." "Divide (the number) by 9."

2. By using the verb in a reflexive sense, with the pronominal object unexpressed, as "He turned (himself) to speak to me." "The door opened (itself)." "The cattle gathered (themselves) behind the barn." Some verbs are transitive in one sense and intransitive in another, as, He returned the book," "He returned to school," "I succeeded him in this school," "I succeeded in opening it."

Verbs can hardly be considered true transitive verbs unless they can be used in the passive voice. Hence in sentences like the following: "He strongly resembles her," "That coat does not become him," "An accident befell me yesterday," it is better to

regard the verb as intransitive and the objective as an indirect object.

4. Candidates require similar cautioning in regard to the classification of verbs as verbs of complete predication and works of incomplete predication, thus:

"The tree grew and bore fruit,"—complete.

"The weather grew cold and stormy,"—incomplete.

5. Classify the italicized verbs as verbs of complete or incomplete predication.

"He *seemed* anxious to hear the news," "When all that *seems* shall suffer shock." "He *turned* round to speak to me." "He *turned* pale when he heard that." "It *turned out* a fine day." "They *turned out* some fine work." "She nearly *went* crazy with the pain." "She *went* to the doctor." "He looked carefully over the list." "She *looks* quite pretty."

6. Parse the infinitives in the following:

His whole aim is to make money. I have several letters to write before I begin to pack up. To do that I shall require a large table. He wanted us to wait for him. It isn't safe for him to be left alone. Next day they parted, never to meet again. To tell the truth I forgot it. I'll depend on you to notify them. He is too lazy to try that. He wasn't able to solve it. He has accepted my offer to take a third of it.

SCIENCE.

EDITOR.—J. B. TURNER, B.A.

I.

QUESTIONS IN ZOOLOGY.

1. What is metamorphosis? Give examples of it among insects and the vertebrates.

2. Describe a typical segment and its appendages in the crayfish. Point