

the end of this last fit a quill glass tube drawn out to a capillary end. Put Zinc and dilute Sulphuric Acid into the flask till Hydrogen is evolved freely, and when the air is all expelled apply the flame of a lamp to the shoulder or

beginning of the narrowed part of the tube. Then pour into the flask the solution to be tested. If Arsenic be present, it will be deposited as a steel gray ring just beyond the spot at which the heat is applied.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

EXAMINATION PAPER.

(Answered by Miss Ina Sutherland.)

I. Mention the euphonic changes produced by the "s" of the plural and account for them.

ANS.—One of the Anglo-Saxon terminations for the plural was *as*; this was in time changed into *es*, which always has a flat sound. Through the influence of the Norman-French, *s* became the present termination for the plural.

The difference in pronunciation of *s* is due to its two-fold origin—flat *s* being from the Anglo-Saxon and sharp *s* from the Norman-French.

The sharp final consonant of A S. words must be changed for euphony to the corresponding flat mute when followed by flat *s*.

When *es* is added to Anglo-Saxon words in *f*, this consonant is assimilated to the soft sound of *es*, and is pronounced *v*. Words ending in *ff*, *rf* and *f*, when preceded by two vowels, are exceptions to this rule (*roof*, *reef*). Exceptions to the exceptions are *loaf*, *thief*, *staff*. Nouns in *fe* add *s* and change *f* into *v* also; exceptions, *fifes*, *strifes* (probably from the Norman influence). Words of Norman-French origin, ending in *f* take sharp *s* and remain unchanged; except *beef*, *beeves*; *staff*, *staves*. (Mason, art. 48.)

II. State the principal relations that

may be expressed by the possessive (Saxon or Norman.)

ANS.—The principal relations expressed by the possessive, are the following:—

(1.) The partitive relation—A piece of wood.

(2.) The relation of material—A bar of iron.

(3.) The relation of possession—My mother's ring.

(4.) The relation between a person or thing and its characteristics—A man of honor.

(5.) The relation between an action and its source—Tempted of sin.

(6.) The relation between an action and the ground or cause of it—To die of a fever.

(7.) Relation between a time and its co-relative action—The thirty years' war.

(8.) The objective relation—The love of fame.

(9.) The subjective relation—The bite of a serpent.

III. Distinguish between an abstract and a concrete term. Show how we arrive at the idea of an abstract term.

ANS.—An abstract term corresponds to something which has no external objective reality, and, therefore, can only be conceived of as having an