

lows:—"Defoe lived in the age of Queen Anne," or "Defoe lived in the Augustan age of English Literature."

(ii.) "Sometimes" should not be used with "seems," as, if Cowper seems at any time, he must seem always. The true meaning is that he seems to have had the power sometimes. Strength refers to "thong of satire," not to Cowper's power of knitting. In the second sentence the "pre" of the word "prefer" and the preposition "before" express the same idea; and latter, being pleonastic, must be dropped. The phrase "take him all in all," being a quotation, should be expressed correctly—"Take him *for* all in all." But the quotation does not harmonize with the matter-of-fact character of the sentence, therefore prefer "on the whole." Correct as follows:—It seems that Cowper had sometimes the power to knit a thong of satire, in strength quite equal to that of Pope. On the whole we prefer him to Pope.

(iii.) Prefer "twenty-two" to two-and-twenty. "Ivy" should precede "myrtles," as the plural comes next the verb when the verb is in the plural number.

(iv.) "Sung" and "sprung" are the forms of the perfect participle, and should be changed to "sang" and "sprang," the forms used in the past indicative. But "sung" and "sprung" are allowable in poetry. The clauses,

"Where burning Sappho loved and sang,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,"

are applicable to "the isles of Greece," and are correct; but Delos sprang not from the isles of Greece, but from the sea. This should then read "among which Delos sprang." Phœbus was born in Delos, which the verse does not include in "the isles of Greece." The sentence in strict accuracy should be so arranged as to convey this meaning.

(v.) The expression "too extraordinary" is *exclusive* or *preventive* in meaning; the sentence given may be paraphrased thus:—

"No event is of so extraordinary a character as to prevent its POSSIBILITY."

Correct therefore thus:—

"No event is too extraordinary to be pos-

sible;" or "no event is so extraordinary as to be impossible."

(vi.) Change "lay" to "lie," as "lay" is the past indicative of the verb "lie," and the infinitive of the transitive verb *lay*, we require the infinitive of the verb *lie*.

(vii.) We have to infer that the events took place on the same day; the fact is not directly stated. If the owner traced the cows, either he must have lost them or they must have been stolen. Further, the expressions in the last sentences are incorrect. Read:—

"A butcher bought two cows from two men who offered them for sale. He immediately slaughtered one of the animals, and took the hide and carcase to the city. On the day in which these events happened, the person from whom the cows had been stolen (or who had lost the cows) traced them to the butcher." If, however, "it" refers to the cow the butcher had slaughtered, or to the hide and carcase, the proper idea must be substituted.

(viii.) "Subsequently" is a pleonasm, as the marriage must have taken place after the formation of this "tie." Exception may also be taken to the phrase "an indissoluble tie," as all earthly ties may be broken. This tie was evidently not indissoluble. Read:—

A (indissoluble) tie had been formed between them, and had it not been for a return of his malady, their meditated marriage would, in all probability, have taken place.

(ix.) The unity of this sentence is broken, and the adverbial clause left without any real connection with the principal sentence. Correct as follows:—When we consider what care (or "the care") she had taken of the poet, we can pardon her for showing some feelings of jealousy.

(x.) As under ordinary circumstances a partly drowned man does not pump the water from his own stomach, we must read as follows:—The man was thought to be dead; but, after the water had been pumped from his stomach, he began to show signs of returning consciousness.

(xi.) No mention is made of the persons to whom the pledge is to be submitted, nor does the word "candidates" always refer to