$13 more than half his original money. Find the difference between what he lost and what he spent. *Ans.* o.

2. A, B and C have $40. B has twice as much as A, and if $5 be added to C's money he will have ¾ as much as B. How much has A more than C? *Ans.* o.

3. A piece of cloth when measured by a yard measure ¾ of an inch too short appears to be 48½ yards long. If the measure were an inch longer what would the length of the cloth appear to be? *Ans.* 47 yds.

4. A grocer sells 4¾ pounds of tea at 80 cents per ℔., but on examination he finds his pound weight ¼ oz. too heavy. What should he have received for the tea? *Ans.* $3.96.

5. A watch which gains 18 min. 15 sec. in every 12 hrs. is ten min. slow on Monday noon, the 3rd day of the month. At what time on what other day in the month will the watch indicate the correct time? *Ans.* At noon on Sunday, the 23rd day of the month.

6. A merchant buys sugar at 10 cents per ℔. and marks it at an advance of ₁⁄₀ on cost. In selling the sugar he takes in exchange eggs at the market value ; but upon examination he finds that one egg in every dozen is bad. Find what the merchant should have charged per ℔. for the sugar in order to realize his proposed gain. *Ans.* 12 cts.

7. A farmer sold two cows for equal sums of money. On one he gained ⅓ of cost, on the other he lost ₁⁄₀ of cost price. His gain on the transaction was $2. Find the difference of the cows in value. *Ans.* $10.

8. $250. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1887.

Three months after date I promise to pay John Smith & Co. the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest at 7₁₀⁷₀.

(Signed) ——

Find the amount required to discharge this note when due. *Ans.* $254.55.

9. If lumber be worth $15 per M. (board measure) find the cost of the lumber necessary for the building of 20 rods of sidewalk, 8 ft. wide and 2 in. thick ; the whole resting on three lines of scantling 6 in. wide and 4 in. thick. *Ans.* $108.90.

10. It costs $800 to fence a field, each of whose sides is 100 rods. How much more would it cost to fence a field of equal area in the shape of a rectangle, the length being four times the breadth? *Ans.* $200.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Examiners—Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell, LL.D., M.A., Prof. A. S. Wilkins, LL.D., M.A.

1. Write out the declension of *idem mus, acer canis, comes supplex, neutra tribus.*

2. Give the genitive (singular and plural) and the gender of *limes, sidus, apex, frons, cos, crux, later, vepres, compes, vates.*

3. Mark the quantity of the last syllable but one in *radicis, segetis, inopem, venenum, dividet, arbutus, pecoris, metito, nutritor, cerasus, arbores, aedecet.*

4. Distinguish *manent* and *manent, voces* and *voces, veni* and *veni, canet* and *canet, oblitus* and *oblitus, refert* and *refert.*

5. Parse fully, adding the principal parts, *norint, devecta, residant, sinas, vinxit, tinxit, edat, faxo, serebat, adoleverit, incubat, nutritor.*

6. Explain the reason for the use of the subjunctive mood in the following :—

(a) Nunc quo quamque modo *possis* cognoscere, dicam.

(b) An mare, quod supra, *memorem,* quodque adluit infra?

(c)   memento,
Ante supinatas aquiloni ostendere glaebae,
Quam laetum *infodias* vitis genus.

(d) *Ausim* vel tenui vitem committere sulco.

(e)   equos . . . dedit.
Qui candore nives *anteirent,* cursibus auras.

(f) Heu, quid *agat?*

7. When are the conjunctions *si, cum,* and *ut* respectively followed by the indicative mood? Give examples of each construction.

8. State and illustrate the constructions used with *credo, vescor, potior, libet, dedecet, vaco, coram, vae, tenus, forsan.*