taining fish, enters its jaws. The whale then closes its mouth, the water is forced out in high jets through the blow-holes, and the fish are swallowed.

[The above heads would be enough matter for one lesson in an antibate school. Another might be given on the capture of the whale, and its uses to man. Many interesting points might here be taken, as the kind of vessels and sailors employed in the whale-fishery, the mode of proceeding, the parts of the whale taken out before the carcase is abandoned, and the preparation of the oil and whalebone. Each point could be used for the three purposes mentioned above.]

## SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1882.

Intermediate.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Explain the use of the Day Book, Trial Balance, Cash Book. How do you trausfer an entry from one book to another?

- 2. State the different kinds of Accounts; and explain the process of closing the Profit and Loss Account.
- 3. Define the terms Assignee, Bonded Goods, Bounty, Invoice.
- 4. Write out the form of (1) a Promissory Note, (2) a Bill of Exchange. What do you understand by "endorsing" a Note?
- 5. What are the advantages of Double Entry?

Make the proper entries for the following:

- (a) Purchased Mdse, amounting to \$1,000, for which I paid in cash \$300, and for balance my note, due 3 months hence.
- (b) Borrowed \$2,000 from A. B. for four years, for which I pay interest half yearly, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
- (c) Sold goods amounting to \$400, for which I received \$200 cash, and for balance note due six months hence.
- (d) Note of \$200 overdue two months; interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

## CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

THE ODYSSBY OF HOMER, done into English Prose, by S. H. Butcher, M.A., and A. Lang, M.A. Third edition. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1882.

THE readers of the versified translations of either the Iliad or the Odyssey must be exceedingly rare. Indeed it seems as if a poetical version of these epics were impossible. Nor are we now in need of poetical versions; but there is always room for a prose translation, executed in a scholarly way and in a literary spirit. To the English student unacquainted with Greek, such renderings are invaluable. But dreary indeed to such a reader must be the average translation of the ancient authors; and to such a one, also, the praise bestowed upon the ancients must seem greatly exaggerated.

The present version of the Odyssey has been for some time before the world, and it really needs no praise from us. It is not a "crib," nor a piece of literary hack-work, but a scholarly production, worked out in a literary spirit, and will give, we believe, a fuller, finer, and clearer idea of the original than any rendering we have seen of this fair

monument of ancient literary skill. The work would make an admirable prize for High School scholars who do not learn Greek.

A GRAMMAR OF THE MODERN SPANISH LANGUAGE. by William I. Knapp, Professor in Yale College. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. 1882.

WE hope that this grammar may incite many of our young men to a study of the beautiful language of Castile, though there is not perhaps in this language the same lively interest which French, German, or Italian excite. But to the scholar, Spanish presents many attractions, both literary and philological. It is easy of acquisition, even without the aid of a master, and that is no slight recommendation to one of str lious habits and little leisure.

Professor Knapp, who is already known to students of Stanish, has prepared a manual of the present-day language of Madrid, which, we believe, will be exceedingly helpful to those whose tastes or necessities lead them to make a study of the language of Cervantes and Castelar.