

ENQUIRER.—Please solve the following, Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, page 224, Example 11: A and B rent a field for \$88.20. A puts in 10 horses for $1\frac{1}{2}$ months, 30 oxen for 2 mos., 100 sheep for $3\frac{1}{4}$ mos.; B puts in 40 horses for $2\frac{1}{2}$ mos., 50 oxen for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mos., and 115 sheep for 3 mos. If the food consumed in the same time by a horse, an ox and a sheep be as the numbers 3, 2, 1, what proportion of the rent must each pay?

A puts in	Proportion.
10 horses for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mos. =	$15 \times 3 = 45$
30 oxen " 2 " =	$60 \times 2 = 120$
100 sheep " $3\frac{1}{4}$ " =	$325 \times 1 = 325$
	<hr/> 490

B puts in	
40 horses for $2\frac{1}{2}$ mos. =	$100 \times 3 = 300$
50 oxen " $1\frac{1}{4}$ " =	$62\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 125$
115 sheep " 3 " =	$345 \times 1 = 345$
	<hr/> 770

A = 490

B = 770

1260

$$\text{A's share of rent} = \frac{490 \times \$88.20}{1260} = \$34.30$$

$$\text{B's share of rent} = \frac{770 \times \$88.20}{1260} = 53.90$$

\$88.20 S.

Hamlet Act 1, Scene 4, Line 15:

"Though I am native here
And to the manner born."

F. P. Y. asks, "Could you tell me in what edition of Shakespeare I will find this passage with the third word in second line spelled *manor*, and whose emendation it is?"

No, I can't tell you. There is no such reading in any edition of Shakespeare within my reach. Of course I am taking for granted that you mean the fourth word,—not the third—in the second line. It is *manner* in the Globe edition, and in the Clarendon Press, and in Knight, and in Staunton, and in Hudson, and in Grant White, and there is never a word in any of these about any other reading. Dr. Furness's Variorum edition now gives the text of the First Folio (1623), but it had not begun to do so when the two volumes of Hamlet were published. Still, it gives all the important various readings in its textual notes, but there is nothing about *manor* in the notes on this line. It mentions the fact that *born* is spelled *borne* in the Quartos and two of the Folios, and so I suppose it would have given *manor* if any standard edition had used that form. In the first Quarto (1603) the spelling is *maner*.

Perhaps what F. P. Y. wants may be found in the following extract from Rushton's *Shakespeare Illustrated by Old Authors*:

"In the manumission by Henry VIII of two villeins,

the following words are used: We think it pious and meritorious with God to manumit Henry Knight, a taylor, and John Herle, a husbandman, our natives, as being born within the manor of Stoke, Clymmysland.—Hamlet, therefore, may speak of Denmark, or Elsinore as the manor, himself as *nativus*, to the manor born, and the heavy-headed revel as a custom incident to the manor. *Manor* is here used, probably, in a double sense, as in Love's Labour's Lost, 1. 1. 208, where it is contrasted with *manner*. It is of little importance whether the word is spelt *manner* or *manor*, the mention of one would suggest the other, which is *idem sonans*, but different in meaning." A. C.

J. F. S.—(1) At what time are the hands of a watch at right angles to each other between 11 and 12 o'clock?

(2) He is *like* a bird of prey.

(3) He receives five pounds a year.

(4) It cost ten *dollars*.

(5) If this were *only* a human institution.

At 11 o'clock the hands are 5 minute-divisions apart. To be at right angles the minute hand must gain ten or forty minute-divisions.

In the first case:

The minute hand gains

11 minute-divisions in 12 minutes;

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 & \text{"} & \text{"} & \frac{12}{11} & \text{"} \\ 10 & \text{"} & \text{"} & \frac{12 \times 10}{11} & \text{"} = 10\frac{10}{11} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Or } \begin{array}{rcl} 40 & \text{"} & \text{"} & \frac{12 \times 40}{11} & \text{"} = 43\frac{7}{11} \end{array}$$

So the time is $10\frac{10}{11}$, or $43\frac{7}{11}$ minutes after 11 o'clock.

(2) Like is an adjective. Bird is in the objective case governed by "to" understood.

(3) "Pounds" is the objective case, after the verb "receive." "A" may be taken as an article with a preposition understood before it; or it may itself be considered as a preposition from the Anglo-Saxon.

(4) Dollars is a noun in the objective case used adverbially. Cost is an intransitive verb.

(5) Only may be parsed as "adjectival adverb, irregularly modifying *human institution*."

"Our modern adverbial '*only*' is a compromise between an adjective and an adverb. It is not exactly an adjective in the sense of '*an only tyrant*'; nor yet is the '*only*' an ordinary adverb modifying '*would act*' [in the sentence: *only a tyrant would act thus*]. It is a confusion between '*A tyrant is the only or one person that would act thus*,' and '*A tyrant by himself (one-ly) would act thus*.'"—Abbot.

(6) "An adverb or adverbial phrase never forms the complement of a predicate."—Mason.