

2. The population of a country would increase annually five per cent., were it not that emigration annually carries off $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the people; what will be the increase per cent. in the population after five years?

3. A man bought goods for \$750, and sold a certain portion of them at a loss of four per cent. Having increased his selling price twelve and a half per cent. he gained four per cent. on the whole transaction. Find the portion of goods sold at a loss.

SOLUTIONS.

1. A difference of 4s. in the price per quarter raises the rent £10; a difference of 20s. in the price per quarter raises the rent £50; £260 + 50 = £310. — *Answer.*

2. An annual increase of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or .045 of the population, would give an increase of $(1.045)^5 - 1$ of the population at the end of five years.

$$(1.045)^5 = 1.246 +$$

$$1.246 - 1 = .246, \text{ or } 24.6 \text{ per cent.}$$

3. $188\frac{1}{2}$ total cost of goods = $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ cost of goods on which gain was made - $188\frac{1}{2}$ cost of goods on which loss occurred; $188\frac{1}{2}$ cost of goods on which loss occurred, + $188\frac{1}{2}$ (.....) = $188\frac{1}{2}$ cost of goods on which gain was made, - $188\frac{1}{2}$ (.....), $188\frac{1}{2}$ (.....) = $188\frac{1}{2}$ (.....);

$\therefore \frac{85}{80 + 85} \times \$750.00 = \$386.36 +$ is the value of the portion of goods sold at a loss.

THIRD CLASS LITERATURE.

ANGLING, P. 62.

The figures 1, 2, 3—14, refer to the speeches taken in order.

1. "O my good master," "I pray," artificial "to" and "also" may be omitted without destroying the sense; supplying them produces a quaint effect and indicates that there is no haste, hence their appropriateness in describing a pursuit that demands leisure.

2. "My honest scholar," and "O my good master" in 1, nominatives of address. "G. *you*," subject of imperative supplied, we omit it.

"Of the clock," old form for "o'clock,"

"yon," seldom used now, its place taken by "that" and "those."

"Bottle of drink," spirituous liquor, since the water in all trout streams is fit for drinking. "Brave," magnificent, grand. "Honest," hearty. "Hungry breakfast," in sense, hungry refers to "we."

"For the making and using of," owes its quaintness to the italicized words.

"My advice is that you fish as you see me do." I advise you to fish like me; a saving of four words. Why is the author's sentence to be preferred? See 1.

3. "I thank you master," thank you or thanks. "Thanks" would be out of place in this narrative. Why?

"I will *observe* and *practice*," "attend and do," very happily used.

4. "Look you scholar," subject of imperative supplied, also nom. of address; this peculiarity is a marked feature of the extract.

"I pray put," not, I pray *you* put; "touch not," not, touch *you* not, because he has warmed up to the sport and is mildly excited.

"I thank *you*," now that the fish is landed he has time to supply the *you*.

"Now for another," now *let us try* for another.

"Come, scholar, come," come *you* scholar, come *you*.

"Help me to land this," help me to land *this one*.

Elliptical form indicates haste or excitement.

"So now we shall," the fish is landed; he has time for the unnecessary *so*.

5. "I am glad of that, but I have no fortune." He is generous enough to rejoice in his friend's fortune, though his own is not good.

"Sure," adjectival for adverbial form, common with writers of his time.

6. "Nay," a weak apologetic form of negative now seldom used.

"I have a bite at another," I have another bite.

"He has *broke* all," old form for broken.

8. "For pray, take notice," by suspense