

struck him to *apply his own knowledge* to test the truth of the statement, than which there could hardly be one more false. "In the sense nearly allied to the passive." All the Indo-European nations contradict Dr. Davies, for *they* all use the active voice for the absolute, *with the neuter or intransitive seen* where such exists. "Something between the two." Something BETWEEN *doing* and *enduring*, truly a fine specimen of the old Scotchman's metaphysics, "Something that neither the writer nor the reader does or *can* understand." What is the nature of that which is *between* doing and enduring? Probably something *between* moving and remaining still. It is easy to conceive of a thing *both* doing and enduring. Verbs in the reflexive or middle voice express this, but this is very different from being affected by *between doing and enduring*. The Doctor seems to have had a somewhat vague and hazy idea that his middle voice had something to do with both active and passive, so he said it expressed something *between* them, but the truth was beyond his grasp. The fact is a verb absolute acts as a symbolic verb in predicating of its subject a condition expressed by a qualifying adjective, and, if such a verb can be called active, is thus far active. At the same time it retains its presentive power, but generally in transitive verbs with a passive force, or rather as already hinted with the *\*intransitive* meaning, e. g. "The wind blows cold," blows being intransitive not passive.

"Verbs which admit," et seq. What about "The goods arrived safe?"

(To be continued.)

#### PROBLEMS AND QUERIES.

53. Is the solution and answer of example 3, page 90, of McMURPHY'S elementary arithmetic, correct? LEVI PALMER.

54. A man borrows \$1,000, and wishes to pay it off in ten equal annual instalments, including interest at 8 per cent. per annum. What will be the amount of each instalment; also what will be the total amount of interest he pays? W. PIERCE.

55. A Railway crosses a canal by a drawbridge 87 feet long. A train coming along when the draw was open, of course falls into the canal and occasions a great loss of life. At the ensuing inquest it is

\*In English the transitive and intransitive forms are the same as, "He moves the table." "The table moves." "He sinks the lead." "The lead sinks." The transitive members of the pairs in Mr. DAVIES' table on page 45 of his larger grammar are really causatives, just as *fecit* is the causative of *fui* and in Gothic *drank-ja* "I cause to drink" is the causative of *drank-a*, I drink, *ja* being the Gothic causal formative "I drench."

found necessary to ascertain at what speed the train was running at the time of the accident, so as to determine the guilt of the engineer who is the only surviving official. The passengers are unable to give satisfactory evidence on this point. But it is found that the point of the cow-catcher, which runs 9 inches above the level of the road struck the opposite pier 25 feet  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches below that level. The road bed being on a level, required the speed of the train, 1st. Supposing no resistance from the air. 2nd. Supposing the resistance of the air is equal to one-ninth of the speed? H. T. SCUDAMORE.

56. Discuss the statements in 5 & 6 of sec 132 page 58, of DAVIES' larger grammar. EDITOR.

57. Then Tristram waiting for the quip to come "Good now what music have I broken fool?"

#### The Last Tournament.

For when had Lancelot uttered aught so gross.

Ev'n to the swineherd's malkin in the mast.

*Ibid.*

Explain *quip*, *malkin* and *mast*.

D. R.

#### ANSWERS TO CURIOSITIES.

For the sake of new subscribers, we repeat the following:—

3. Give the general rule for solving such problems as No. 16 of Problems and Queries; apply it to, Six men start together from the same point to travel in the same direction, in a circuit, at the rates of 3 and 2-15ths, 3 and 5-21ths, 3 and 12-35ths,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and 27-70ths, 4 and 1-42th miles per hour respectively; after how many rounds, and where will they all meet again? Also apply your rule to the problem of the hour and minute hands of a watch, Sangster's Algebra, Ex. XXXIII, No. 26. If the ratio of the rates of travel in a circuit, of A and B, is as the square root of 3 to that of 2, show by your rule that they will never meet a second time at the same point.

Reduce all rates of travel or velocities to the same time.

Divide each rate by the G. C. M. of them all.

Divide each quotient thus found by the G. C. M. of their "first differences."

The latter quotients will be the number of rounds travelled, each quotient corresponding to the rate giving the quotient.

Ex. The rates are already equal-timed.

The G. C. M. of rates is 1-210th. Divide by this.

First quotients; 658, 680, 702, 735, 801, 845.

(These are the number of circuits each will make ere returning all together to the starting point.)

Differences, 22, 22, 33, 66, 44. G. C. M. 11'