ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. F. M. writes:—"From a shoal of richest rubies breaks the morning." Though the explanations of these lines were plausible, I don't think that the correct one has been given. A shoal is a sand bank which rises nearly to the surface of the water. A ruby is a bright red stone. In a sunrise on land the clouds above the sun are frequently dyed rich colors. Similarly in a sunrise at sea the surface of the water on the horizon glows as if covered with rubies. The sea in fact does not look like water, but like a low bank or shoal covered with rubies. Compare the lines

"And the crimson streak on the ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun."

C. E. F.—"We must be quiet or the bird will fly away."—Compound sentence because the clauses are merely *alternative*. "Or" is an alternative conjunction

2. "The captain lost his reckoning, hence the ship ran aground."—Compound sentence, consisting of an inference or conclusion and the reason for it. "Hence" is an *illative* conjunction, or according to the High School grammar, a *causal* conjunction. The sentence might be dealt with in another way. Taking "hence" to mean *for that reason*, we might read it as follows:—"The captain lost his reckoning (and) *for that reason* the ship ran aground." Here "hence" would be an ADVERB. In either case the sentence as a whole is compound. To young pupils the latter treatment will be, perhaps, more readily understood, but the first is in accord with the High School grammar.

3. "Go indoors else you will take cold."—Compound, "else" being equivalent to *or*, that is, an *alternative* conjunction.

4. "The girl is more attentive than her brother, consequently she makes more progress."—Contracted compound-complex sentence. "Consequently" may be dealt with similarly to "hence" in sentence above.

J. Mc.—An entrance class should be familiar with the leading railways of Canada, more especially those in Ontario In studying the roads outside of Ontario, attention should be given to the main lines of the C. P. R., G. T. R., and I. C. R. From the grammar paper set at the last examination we would infer that public school leaving pupils should have a fair kowledge of Latin and Greek roots. They are not, however, specially mentioned in the curriculum of studies.

G. A. F. writes:—"In the last stanza of "The Face Against the Pane," many teachers are of the opinion that Mabel is still alive. They say that it would be impossible for her to be there at the window, with her face against the pane, unless she were alive. She does not see the beach, although looking towards it, because she is in deep thought. She will never watch again because she has seen the ship go down and knows the men are drowned; therefore there is no uncertainty about their fate and no need of watching for their return. She will never weep about their fate because she is resigned to God's will. This last is unusual but not impossible, for I have known of a lady, who lost a dear child, who said that the day of the funeral was one of the happiest in her life, not because of the death of her child, but of her resignation to her Heavenly Father's will." It seems to us that this view hinges mainly on the impression that it would be an impossibility for Mabel to be standing upright by the window if she were dead. We fail to see anything impossible in the circumstance of the body remaining in a rigid, upright position after the shock had caused death.

"And looking sees it not"

that is *apparently* looking, with wide-open eyes. G. A. F. may be correct, but with what light we have on the subject at present, we incline to the view that Mabel is dead.

M.—Our interprovincial trade is not very extensive, owing, probably, to the fact that our provinces are chiefly in the same latitude. The long distance between the provinces is also a factor which militates against interprovincial trading. Only a general statement can be made here in reference to the articles exported from one province to another. British Columbia exports to the other provinces furs, fish, lumber and gold; Manitoba, wheat; Ontario, flour, lumber, salt, coal oil, peaches, pears and grapes, agricultural implements (including mowers and reapers, threshers, scythes, forks, etc.), musical instruments (especially pianos and organs), engines, boilers, stoves, safes, iron bridges, edge tools, railway cars, wagons and carriages, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, paper, pottery, buttons, and some other articles which we have not space to specify. Quebec's exports to the other provinces are in many respects similar to Ontario with the exception of salt, coal oil, and the fruits mentioned. As additional exports from Quebec, there may be mentioned furs, paints, glass, and sugar. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia export coal, gypsum, building-stone and fish, the last also constituting the export of Prince Edward Island. It must be remembered that we have given, and that but briefly, only the exports to other provinces of Canada. These articles and many others are shipped to other countries.

SPELLING.

LIST NO 5.

Celestial benedictions, vapors, funereal, transition, Elysian, pollution, pur-uing, remembrance, impetuous, assuage, sanctifying, concealing, campaign, inheritance, north-east, 28th of August, adversary, peasantry, extraordinary incidents occurred, tremendous, Genoese, lilies, bareheaded, forbore, assailants, pursuit, besieged, unravelled, falcons, prodigalities, vineyards, provender, suburban, gesticulation, maintaining, chivalry, anticipations, harassed, incessant, murmurs, impatience, mutinous, avarice, serene, Portuguese navigators, turbulent clamor, pacify, sovereign, artificially, gestures, San Salvador, enthusiastic, insolence, marvellous, appellation, aborigines.

USEFUL IN ARITHMETIC.

320 rods in a mile.
8 furlongs in a mile.
3 miles in a league.
5280 feet in a mile.
1760 yards in a mile.
640 acres in a square mile.
160 square rods in an acre.
4 roods in an acre.
22 yards in a chain.
10 square chains in an acre.
30¼ square yards in a square rod, pole or perch.
A gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.
A cubic foot of water measures 25 quarts.
A cord foot contains 16 cubic feet or just ⅛ of a cord.
A guinea=21 shillings.
A sovereign=20 shillings.
24¼ cents in a shilling.
$4.86⅔ in one £.
Long ton=2240 pounds.
A crown=5 shillings.
A pound Avoirdupois=7000 grains.
A pound Troy, or Apoth.=5760 grains.
(The grain in these three tables is the same weight. In converting weights of one table to that of another, as 24 lbs. Avoir. to lbs. Troy, it is necessary to reduce to grains, as a grain is the only weight common to the two tables.)

GOOD WORDS.

Jos. Richardson, Principal P. S. Tavistock, says:—"The fact of our subscription doubling in so short a time will indicate how Tavistock pupils appreciate THE ENTRANCE."

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