

in the proportion of A, 679 ; B, 1547 ; C, 634 ; D, 1846 ; E, 2014.

Ans. of corrected problem. A, 2863 ; B, 6335 ; C, 2438 ; D, 10294 ; E, 4950.

23. Reduce a halfpenny to Canadian currency at 109, and divide by 112, the result will be .00901 cents. Each halfpenny will therefore be worth, say .009 cents ; hence the rule.

24. In English there is no name for the place the cat was kicked from, so a descriptive phrase is used, the 'under-the-table' place, and this phrase is equivalent to a noun. This is exactly like a Latin compound formed of a prefix, (preposition) and a noun. *From under* is sometimes called a compound preposition ; this is a mistake ; compare compound *from off*.

25. Conjunctions appear originally to have had joined sentences, as they yet do in some languages, but they were soon used to connect two predicates asserted of one subject. This was a very short step from their first use, for the two sentences could be easily re-formed, and were in reality *thought*. A next step was to use them to join two attributes to a single subject, as 'His mean and recent trade.' Now, unless attributes are always *thought as predicates*, (!) the conjunctions in such instances had already passed from joining sentences. But another step was made ; they were used in forming compound names, more especially of mixtures, and here the conjunctions not merely lost their sentence-joining power, but became mere joiners of the words forming a compound name. In the sentence, *Sugar and water is sweet*, there is nothing predicated of either sugar or water, but there is of a certain substance called sugar-and-water. A person who had never tasted sugar or water would know nothing about their taste from the sentence proposed, in fact, no more than a person who had never seen oxygen or hydrogen would know of these from the assertion, water is a liquid.

26. "One curious item of importance has lately come to light in the Government collection of chronicles. Most people are aware of the great Court which King Edward held at Norham as Lord-Superior, when he professed to hear and decide on the rival claims for the crown of Scotland. According to the record of those proceedings, called the Great Roll of Scotland, which had long been preserved in the Tower of London, King Edward, when he claimed the right of Lord-Superior, put it to those concerned to say whether they acknowledged him in that character, and gave them a

reasonable time for making up their minds as to the answer. The question was put to three bodies—the ecclesiastics, the nobles, and the community. In the record of the adjourned meeting at which the answers were given in, only two of these are mentioned—the ecclesiastics and the nobles, and it is said that they were silent. Silence was taken for acquiescence, and the Lord-Superior assumed his dignity and proceeded with his business accordingly. Here was an imperfect return : the question put to three, and the answer or no answer noted of two. What were the third about ? We are told from a very odd quarter. In the Monastery of St. Albans a copy of the record is preserved. It is believed to have been preserved by that very Rish-anger who was called the King's historiographer or history-writer, who collected documents to prove King Edward's claims, and who possibly may have given the advice that it would be judicious to omit a certain passage at this stage relating to the answers. The passage is to the effect, that the community of Scotland did make answer, but not to the purpose—a point on which, perhaps, many people would like to form their own opinion."—*Blackwood*, page 302, *Sep.* 1867.

27. "The manors granted to his great barons were carefully scattered through different counties, and the vassals of his vassals were made to swear allegiance to the King as their common master."—*Edinburgh Review*, page 10, *Jan.* 1865.

28. Reduce the fractions to their lowest terms, their G. C. M. is the G. C. M. of their numerators, divided by L. C. M. of their denominators, and their L. C. M. is the L. C. M. of their numerators, divided by the G. C. M. of their denominators.

PROBLEMS AND QUERIES.

37. Parse *hold*, Third Reader, p. 9, ln. 12. Wm. HONEYWELL.

38. In the sentence, *Not only was he present but also his brother*, 'not only' and 'but also' are co-relative conjunctions. Davies' Grammar. Trace the origin of these and thence deduce their present function and nature. T. C., LAMBTON.

39. By our own common arithmetics such numbers as 12 and 13 have no common measure—discuss this statement.—EDITOR

YOUNG TEACHERS' QUERIES.

7. What is the comparative value of history and composition, (including letter writing) to the majority of pupils in our rural schools.