

and are not recognized as good English. We all know that it is vulgar to say—

(9) This is *the* boy as I saw yesterday.

Yet Shakespeare using 'as' for 'that' precisely in this way, writes—

(10) I have not from your eyes *that* gentleness  
And show of love *as* I was used to have.

Hence we can explain the use of 'as' in parentheses, as follows:—

(11) So you are late again *as* (is) usual.

(12) *As* I told you before, you must work before you play.

In both (11) and (12) 'as' is used for the Relative Pronoun 'which' while the antecedents must be supplied from the context thus:—

(11) In full, 'So you are late again which (lateness) is usual with you.'

(12) In full, 'You must work before you play, which (saying) I told you before.'

HOW TO PARSE, Sec. 205-208. -

In connection with the above it must be remembered that *such* was a Demonstrative of kind 1; *this* and *that* (the latter originally a Relative) Demonstratives referring to the individual; *such* then was equivalent to 'of that kind,' 'of those kinds.' It will be seen that the sentence proposed is irregular; we cannot parse the word as it stands, but can merely point out the irregularity and explain how it arose.

*Than.* This also is a very simple sentence for the 'inner-consciousness' expounders. What simpler than "subsided *at a rate* faster than *was* *he rate at which* they had risen." Certainly nothing simpler except keeping the adverb *faster* for the adverbial phrase *at a faster rate*, and treating the sentence as it stands. (Try *more rapidly* for *faster* and explain the sentence as above.) Turning again to Abbott's *How to Parse* at page 276 we find;

"THAN meaning 'in which degree' 'whereas' may loosely be used like 'whereas,' and join together two sentences in which the *principal verb is not the same.*"

The sentence really means

In what degree (whereas) they had risen fast the hopes of his companions subsided faster.

Consult *Mason's English Grammar*, Nineteenth edition, bearing in mind while reading that *that* was originally a relative pronoun, not a demonstrative.

104. The hour, minute, and second hands of a watch revolve uniformly on concentric axes, they are together at noon, how soon will the second hand be midway between the other two? When will the second bisection occur?

The rates of the hands are as 1 : 12 :: 720

Hence the rate of the line bisecting the *internal* angle between the hour and minute hands will be to the rate of the second hand :: 6½ : 720 :: 13 : 1440.

Hence the rate of the second hand will be to its gain on the bisecting line :: 1440 : 1427.

Hence the angle swept over by the second hand in a given time will be  $\frac{1440}{1427}$  of the angle it will have gained in the same time on the bisecting line.

But the second hand will be midway (externally) between the others when it has gained 30 second spaces over the bisecting line, it being then in the same straight line with it. This gain it will make while sweeping over  $\frac{1440}{1427}$  of 30 second spaces =

$30 \frac{390}{1427}$  second spaces, and since it sweeps out a second space per second of time, these will be swept over in  $30 \frac{390}{1427}$  seconds.

The second bisection which will be internal, will occur when the gain is one circumference, or 60 second spaces and this will be made in  $\frac{1440}{1427}$  of 60 sec.

$= 1 \frac{13}{1427}$  minutes.

PROBLEMS.

116. A heavy uniform beam rests on two given smooth planes, it is required to find the position of the beam, and the pressure on the planes.

SELECTED.