

able ring. The hussar perceived this. He demanded it.

(d) The ship fell over. The masts became nearly horizontal. He crawled out to the mizen-top. He sat there. At last the spar gave way. It plunged him into the waves. From there he was dragged into one of the boats.

6. Change the following to direct discourse.

Calling his soldiers together he told them that he had just learned that the enemy they had so long been seeking was only two miles distant; they must therefore prepare to conquer or die. He would send spies to learn the number of the enemy and the position of his camp; when that was done he must leave the rest to them.

7. Change to indirect narrative.

"Fellow citizens," said the speaker, "if you had only listened to the advice I gave you when I addressed you from this platform a few months ago, your affairs would not now be in so wretched a condition. However, what has been done can not be undone."

8. Supply the ellipses in the following sentences.

(a) He looked as if he were going to faint.

(b) It is raining harder now than when we started.

(c) There are a dozen mistakes if not more in it.

(d) He worked this one but not that one.

(e) He was quite able, though not very willing to afford it.

9. "One afternoon, as in that sultry clime,

Some one hath done a wrong, hath done a wrong."

The Bell of Atri, Fourth Reader, pp. 112-3.

(a) Select, classify and give the relation of the subordinate clauses.

(b) Classify and give the relation of the prepositional phrases.

(c) Classify and give the relation of *closed*, *panting*, *reiterating*, *one*, *wrong*.

(d) Give the syntactical relation of *afternoon*, *custom*, *alarum*, *song*.

(e) What does *it* in l. 2 stand for?

(f) Why is the bell called "the accusing bell"?

(g) Who was the syndie?

(h) What is the effect of using *and* so often in ll. 8 and 9?

(i) Is there any attempt made to imitate in words the sound of the bell? If so point it out.

(j) What is meant by "sultry clime," "donned," "reluctant pace," "reiterating," "half articulate jargon."

(k) Select all the verbs of the old or strong conjugation.

(l) Form adjectives from *custom*, *sense*, and nouns from *accuse*, *deep*, *listen*, *reluctant*, *song*.

(m) Select two examples each of inflection derivation and composition.

(n) Where do the accents fall in the lines. Name the metre if you can from the kind of feet and the number in a line.

CLASS-ROOM.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.

1. A man has his taxes reduced from \$27.50 to \$22.50. If his first rate was $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills, what corresponding reduction must have been made in his rates? *Ans.* 1 mill.

2. If coal cost \$5.25 per ton and lasts 6 weeks while wood that costs \$3.20 per cord will last 4 weeks, find the advantage during the year in using the cheaper fuel.

Ans. \$3.90.

3. A butcher sells 12 pounds of pork and 15 pounds mutton for \$3.75, receiving $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. less for the former than for the latter. Compare the prices for pork and mutton.

Ans. 5; 6.

4. A person spends \$5 more than half his money and then he has left \$2.50 more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of what he had at first. What had he at first?

Ans. \$25.

5. A fruiterer bought a case of oranges for \$5.40. He sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of the case for \$2.70 gaining 9 cts. per doz. on what he sold. Find (a) His buying price per doz.; (b) His gain per cent.

Ans. (a) 18 cts.; (b) 50 per cent.

6. One man after gaining 15 per cent. on his capital has just the same as another man