(3) Several species of flowering plants are to be found in this region.

(4) Blessed are the pure in heart.

38. In the absence of any explicit statement of the quantity of a judgment, (*E.g.* "Canadians are intelligent") how would you determine the quantity?

39. Explain fully and technically the relation between the first of the following propositions and each of the others:

(*a*) All x is y.

(*b*) No x is *non-y*.

(*c*) No *non-y* is x.

(*d*) Some y is x.

(*e*) No x is y.

(*f*) Some x is not y.

40. "He that withholdeth not from the poor shall not lack." What information does this give concerning the conditions under which we may infer as to (*a*) those who lack (*b*) those who withhold from the poor (*c*) those who give to the poor (*d*) those who have a sufficiency. (1887).

41. Given a proposition of the universal affirmative form (all m is s); (*a*) show the exact relation of its terms to each other, (*b*) write out all its logical "opposites," (*c*) obvert and convert, with explanations, all the propositions thus obtained. (1902).

42. Draw as many immediate inferences as you can from the judgment: "Parallel lines do not meet"; and write down all its logical opposites. (1898).

43. All substances lighter than water, float upon it. Draw from this all the inferences you can. Give the contradictory of its converse, and the converse of its contradictory. (1887).

44. Show how to get the converse of the contrary of the contradictory of the proposition: "Some crystals are cubes." (*London*).

45. Give (1) the obverse, (2) the converse, (3) the subaltern, (4) the contrary, (5) the contradictory, (6) the contrapositive, of the proposition "all wise acts are lawful acts. (1885).

46. Give the obverse and contrapositive of "The virtuous alone are brave."

47. Give the converse, obverse and contrapositive of *all A is B*, and of *no A is B*, with explanations. (1901).

48. Give the logical opposites of the following proposition and the converse of its contradictory : "He cannot become rich who will not labor." (*Jevons*).

49. Prove by means of the contradictory propositions, that subcontrary propositions cannot both be false, and by means of the sub-