

unities. If family life be pure, the Church and State are of necessity in a healthy and flourishing condition, and we hold most firmly that any people who have a reasonable future outlook must not allow the horizon of life to be circumscribed by the earth. There is only one vitalizing principle of which we know, and that has the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come. Any people who ignores the streams which make

for righteousness judges itself, and declares its earthiness, and is doomed to perish, like the cattle which enjoy the rich pastures provided for them by an intelligent and foreseeing mind. Therefore, it seems to us, that the people who hold on to the eternal verities of life and spirit will ultimately prevail; while only confusion awaits those who refuse to learn wisdom from the history of our race.

SCHOOL WORK.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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EXERCISES IN ENGLISH.

1. But we cannot end here. Whence comes the rain which forms the mountain streams? Observation enables you to answer the question. Rain does not come from a clear sky. It comes from clouds. But what are clouds? Is there nothing you are acquainted with, which they resemble? You discover at once a likeness between them and the condensed steam of a locomotive. At every puff of the engine, a cloud is projected into the air. Watch the cloud sharply; you notice that it at first forms at a little distance from the top of the funnel. Give close attention, and you will sometimes see a perfectly clear space between the funnel and the cloud. Through that clear space the thing which makes the cloud must pass. What then is this thing which at one moment is transparent and invisible, and at the next moment visible as a dense opaque cloud? (Fourth Reader, pp. 55-6.)

(a) How is the connection kept up with the preceding paragraph?

(b) Who are meant by *we* and *you*?

(c) Express what is meant by *here*.

(d) Why cannot we end here?

(e) Change the subordinate clause in the second sentence to the passive voice.

(f) Expand the third and ninth sentences to complex ones.

(g) Combine sentences four and five into one compound one.

(h) Contract sentence seven into a simple one.

(i) Parse *with* in sentence seven.

(j) Change sentence eleven from compound to complex.

(k) Can you suggest any reason why in sentences nine and twelve the adverbial adjunct is placed at the beginning instead of at the end of the sentence?

(l) Substitute equivalent words or phrases for resemble, discover, projected, transparent, visible, opaque.

(m) Form nouns from resemble, dense, condense, stream, engine, transparent.

(n) Form adjectives from cloud, end, mountain, notice, space, moment.

(o) *Enables, invisible, projected.* What is the force of the prefix in each case? Give, if you can, two other examples of each used with the same meaning.

(p) "*At the next moment visible.*" Write out in full the clause of which this forms part.

(q) Write out the participles and the third singular of all the so-called tenses of the indicative mood of the verb *see*.

(r) Write out all the possible inflections of *make* and *give*.

2. Change to indirect narrative: