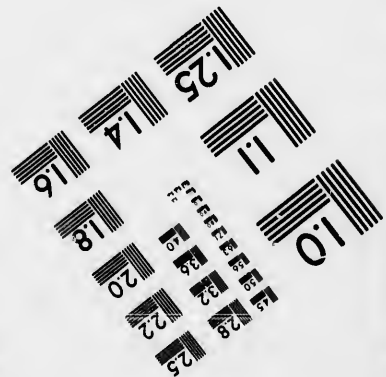
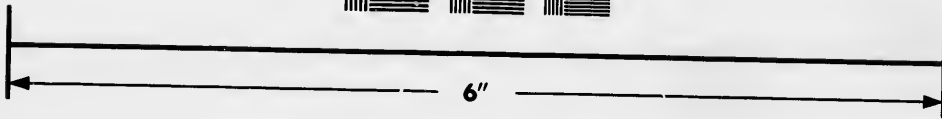
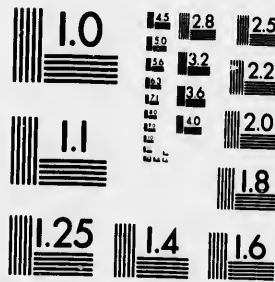


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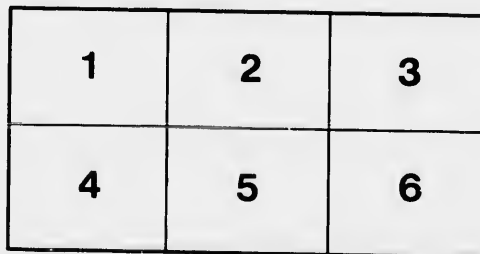
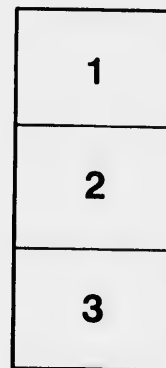
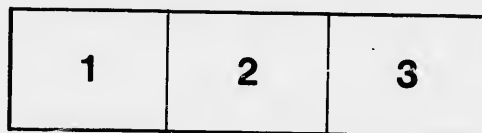
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ON

EN

7

ONE HUNDRED LESSONS

— IN —

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

— BY —

W. H. HUSTON, M.A.

FIRST ENGLISH MASTER, COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
TORONTO.

— : O : —

TORONTO :
GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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PREFACE

This book is intended to help teachers in their work. To this end the author has inserted nothing merely because it "looked pretty and sounded well." Nearly all the exercises have been tested in an every-day flesh-and-blood class. Those that have not been so tried are similar to others that have.

The book is graded, and is arranged in such a way that four consecutive exercises will form an ordinary school lesson. Care has been taken to give opportunity for oral work in every lesson. The writer is of opinion that in our schools too much time is given to written and too little to spoken composition. In every-day life the *tongue* is much more used than the *pen*.

Since Composition deals with the expression of thought, the Composition class is of necessity the place to develop the thinking faculties. The trouble with our boys and girls is rather inability to observe, arrange, compare, and deduce, than to express. In more senses than one it is true that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. The exercises in this book will, it is believed, aid the teacher to open the eyes and ears of his pupils.

Some few of these exercises are not original. These it was intended to credit to their proper source. This was, however,

found impossible because of the common use made of material by various writers, who have seemingly regarded the accumulated stock of exercises as an inheritance of the age and therefore common property.

The book is intended for use in Public Schools and in the junior classes of High Schools. Should it prove acceptably useful, and should class-room engagements permit, the author may at some future time prepare a similar work suitable for High Schools and the junior years of our Universities.

Toronto, Dec. 1888.

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ONE HUNDRED LESSONS IN COMPOSITION.

1. Use each of the following words in a **sentence** of your own:
farmer, longing, good,
farming, golden, feathery,
lovely, dimpled, home,
sorry, whenever, hanged,
creatures, quick, loose.
2. Write from memory one stanza of poetry.
3. Write the names of—
three express companies,
two railroads,
three hotels,
three colleges,
four books,
three newspapers.
4. Use each of the following words in the **statement** of some fact:
two, four, six, five,
twice, fourth, sixth, fifth.
5. Mention in order the **things** passed in coming from your home to the school room.
6. Use each of the following words in a **sentence** to describe something:
laughing, running, reading,
burning, singing, washing.

7. Write sentences, using **adjectives** to describe the things named below. Choose such adjectives as will exactly express your meaning—

a river,	a snake,
an ocean voyage,	a dress,
a procession,	a watch,
an accident,	a holiday,
a dinner,	a sunset.

8. Write sentences showing the correct use of the following adjectives; handsome, awful, queer, splendid, lovely.
9. Write three sentences about the uses of hills.
10. Tell in your own words the **reason** for any circumstance you have noticed during the past week.
11. Write the name of your **favorite companion** and tell why you like him.
12. Write sentences illustrating ten different uses of **capital letters**.
13. Write a **brief note** making a comparison or distinction between a toad and a frog; a goat and a sheep; a horse and an ox; a wagon and a carriage.
14. Write five sentences using **will** to make a promise.
15. Describe orally any building you may think of, telling where it is, what it is like, what it is made of, how it is laid out, and what it is used for.
16. Write a five line **composition** describing the uses of petroleum, cotton, coal, or wheat.
17. Write a short **conversation** between two boys about a game of ball. Be careful to use quotation marks correctly.
18. Write sentences containing the following words used as **relative pronouns**: who, whose, whom, which, that.
19. Tell the class about any story you have read lately, mentioning its title and the author's name, and telling what the various persons spoken of are described as doing.

20. Copy neatly the following stanza :

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

21. Write a letter to a friend describing your school.

22. Addressing your teacher tell what you consider the most important thing to find out, in building a house, in buying a horse, in sowing a field, in going on a pleasure excursion.

23. Write a letter ordering some newspaper that is published near your home.

24. Write an advertisement for a situation as assistant in a general store.

25. Inform your fellow pupils where and how you spent your last vacation mentioning place, time and companions.

26. Take your geography and describe an imaginary trip by water from Montreal to St. Louis.

27. Make the following sentences applicable to males :

The infanta found that her aunt was an unjust testatrix.

Signora Gavazzi will lecture this evening.

Lady Lyons visited the Czarina at St. Petersburg and the Sultana at Constantinople.

The Landgravine appeared dressed in blue.

A young lady is pleased, an old lady is vexed, when called a witch.

The ewe-lamb was caught in the paws of the tigress.

The empress was the arbitress of Europe.

"I'm killed, madam," the girl replied.

The sailors stated that they had seen a mermaid.

28. Write down the names of five things made of wood; name the different parts and point out the use of each part.

29. Write sentences containing the plural of these words used to denote possession: Mary, Cato, Ptolemy, Venus, Knight-Templar, man, lady, aide-de-camp, caiman, Norman, Welsbuan.

30. Name five hard things, ask of what each is made, then change exercises and answer the questions.
31. Name to the class ten things that have not been named, and tell where they are.
32. Write a question about the weather; about last recess; a horse; your schoolmates; a peach; a pencil; the windows; the vacation; stand up and answer the question that is on your seat-mate's slate.
33. Fill in the blanks with words that will make sense:
- The girls praying.
 Papa me a doll.
 Did John his slate?
 The chief parts of a chair the back, the legs, and the seat.
 The of a knife is made of steel.
 The schoolroom windows and doors.
 I see a black, a brown, a white, and a blue
34. Write out the names of: five things good to eat; six things to play with; six musical instruments; four materials used in building a house: and make a statement and ask a question about each.
35. Write the following in such a way that only three periods will be needed. My father fell. My father broke his leg. The servant ran for the doctor. He was out. He came, however, in an hour. He set the broken leg.
36. Change the following according to the model, "The man (book) was in the wagon." = The man's book was in the wagon" —
- For conscience (sake) he suffered.
 Moses (brother Aaron) lived in Egypt.
 The ladies (maids) saw the sight with fear.
 We found the lady (gloves) lying on the floor.
 Thomas (pencil) is at school.
 His son-in-law (murder) greatly excited the people.
 He lost his two sisters-in-law (money).
 The Emperor of Germany (horse) is very old.
 William and Mary (reign) won the approval of all.
 The two Miss Grays (purses) were lost.
 Did you see Percy and Egbert (book)?

37. Give a command to that indicated by the words in the first column about something belonging to that indicated in the second column—thus,

John, bring Henry's book.	
John	Henry
Charles	brother
Mr. Jones	father
Harry Bryant	dog
Sister	Mary
Aunt Carrie	baby
Master	scholar
Sir	Jennie
Friend	horse
Towser	cow
Nellie	fox

38. Name the qualities of wood; steel; wool; paper; leather; the sun; ink; a chair; a map; a clock.

39. Fill in the blanks in:

The . . . books were lost by his son.

When we noticed the . . . misfortune we assisted them into the carriage.

The Czar was greatly grieved at his wife the . . . mishap.

The . . . was exerted to save his bride.

His sisters were horrified by their . . . death.

The cock-sparrow was seen tugging at the string that bound his wife the . . . feet.

The Marquis of Salisbury was accompanied by his wife . . . of Salisbury.

Grace Darling was called the . . . England because of her heroism.

40. Change your answer to 39 so that it will be appropriate to the other number.

41. Whenever possible change the gender of the words in the answer to 39.

42. Make statements answering the following questions:

Have you a book? Where did you get it? What kind of a book is it? For what do you use it? When will you finish this book? What will you do with it then?

43. Fill in the blanks by answering questions similar to "Parents do what?"

Parents	Women	John
Horses	Lessons	Swans
Anger	Typhoid fever	Doctor
Boston	Senators	Diphtheria
Britains	Anarchists	Soldiers
Wagons	Snakes	Friendship
Love	Geese	Winter
Rain	Preachers	Pen
Ice	Fire	Money

44. Ask a question with these words used to denote possession: friend; monitor; trustee; master; caretaker; scholar; visitor; inspector; dunce; teacher.

45. Write sentences containing the plurals of the following: no; axis; appendix; Alleghany; 9; p; virtuoso; dilettante; beau; calico; apparatus; Sicily; die; buffalo.

46. Where possible change the words denoting gender:

The drake and the goose both seized the bread.

John and Georgina were in the same class.

He is the greatest votary of fashion in the city.

The friar laid his complaint before the abbess.

The donna displayed all the qualifications of a good hostess.

The niece of the king resigned all claim to the crown.

He is a widower with three elderly daughters.

My father has a peacock and a cock-sparrow.

47. Mention five living things that you saw on the way to school, tell where you saw them, and what they were doing.

48. Fill in the blanks by answering questions similar to "The king was what?"

The king	Washington	Flowers
The servants	New York	The playground
The gold ring	Books	Chestnuts
The dog	The danger	Pencils
Justice	Water	The trustee
Pins	Fireman	A printer

49. Change your answers to the last question to the form of questions.

50. Name the parts of: a ship; a desk; a goat; a house; a wagon; a hen; a book; a door; a map; a street-car; a chair; a cat; a pen; a kite; a horse.

51. Tell in your own words the meaning of: "Faint heart never won fair lady."—"The more haste the less speed."—"A stitch in time saves nine."—"Pride goes before a fall."—"All is not gold that glitters."—"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."—"Fire is a good servant, but a bad master."

52. Describe the process of drawing a map and explain the uses of the various articles employed.

53. Rearrange so as to make sense:

Of Boston, in the morning, by a grave, was seen sitting, a sailor, in a cemetery.

Darkly, the sods with our bayonets turning, we buried him, by the struggling moonbeam's misty light, at dead of night, and the lanterns dimly burning.

In the sand, as he was walking around the island, a large footprint, early in the morning, Robinson Crusoe discovered, freshly made, filled with terror.

54. Change orally the statements of 53 into questions.

55. Write sentences containing the following words used in as many different ways as possible: can; bear; will; tow; row; port; church; stake; like; last.

56. Tell in what respects the following are alike: walnuts, butternuts, and chestnuts; turnips and mangold wurtzels; plums and peaches; wheat and barley; flowers and trees; horses and cows.

57. Name the various things done, in preparing the soil for the seed, in building a stone foundation for a house, in printing a book, in making a window, in shoeing a horse, in sweeping and dusting a room, in opening school, and in starting a game of ball.

58. Tell when, where, why, how something took place; (a) in the school-room, (b) on the play ground, (c) in learning your lesson, (d) at Sunday School, (e) in the kitchen, (f) in a game of cricket; (g) in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, (h) in digging a well, (i) in walking alone on a dark night.

59. Correct the following sentences and ask a question containing the things whose names are improperly used: The tier fell from his eye. A slow is a kind of plumb. Napoleon's rain was of short duration. The moat in the man's eye gave him great pane. The sight of the building is very commanding. The poor row weak from the pursuit of the hounds took protection in the park. The nay of the horse proved contagious.

60. Write six declarative, five interrogative, four imperative, and three exclamative sentences about each of the following: a dog called Ponto; a horse named Charlie; a canary named Dickie; a parrot called Polly.

61. Write the following sentences in a better way by combining into one word the words in italics:

The boat *that belongs to the doctor* is in the water.

The fruit *that is owned by Mr. Meredith* took first prize.

The dress *that my sister wears* is made of silk.

The Bible *that the minister uses* is very large.

The plays *that Shakespeare wrote* are famous.

The dog *that my dear friend, Mr. Hendry owns* is well-bred.

The bricks *that J. Smith, Esq., makes* are well-baked.

The defeat *that Napoleon suffered at Waterloo* destroyed his prospects forever.

62. Describe the smell of: a rose; a lilac; burnt leather; camphor; a strawberry; an orange; burning sulphur; a parsnip; mignonette; a lemon.

63. Shut your eyes and describe the feeling to the touch of: a knife; an ink-bottle; a sponge; a coin; a book; a piece of chalk; a glove; a ball; a key; a peach; an apple; a lead-pencil.

64. Make one statement out of the following: John is a boy. He is my brother. He is good. He is good to his mother. He is good to his father. He is good to his brothers. He is good to his sisters. He is good to every person.

65. Describe the sound of each of the following: a wagon; a reaping-machine; a train of cars; a steamboat; a clock; thunder; rain; the school-bell; the sounds in the school-yard at recess; sharpening a slate pencil.

66. Rewrite changing the possessive to the objective with "of:"

- The ladies' part of the entertainment was good.
 Helen and Susan's large dictionary was burned.
 William's, Thomas's and Frank's employer are kind.
 The Bishop of London's palace was destroyed.
 The Messrs. Brown's books are well printed.
 When he saw the Vicar of Wakefield's house, his face flushed with joy.
 Mr. and Mrs. Gibson's beautiful house was destroyed.

67. Write out a statement of what you did last evening.

68. Name the various rooms in a house and tell what is the use of each.

69. Name ten articles of food mentioning where they are produced.

70. Name five garden products describing the size, color and shape of each.

71. Correct any errors in: The mens' hats were stolen. Those boys broke Miss Smiths' window. The Prince's of Spain pony. The Countess of Pembrokes' castle. The son's-in-law wagon was drawn by the father-in-laws' horses. The servants found their master's the Duke's mastiff in the garden.

72. Change the italicized words into the possessive form:

- The places *of the two sick servants* were supplied by the daughters *of our neighbors*.
 The prosperity *of Great Britain and Ireland* is assured.
 The pony *of my brother and sister* ran away.
 Forgetting myself I left behind the boots *of the man and of the woman*.
 Garments *for ladies and gentlemen* made here.
 The history *of a year or two* will prove that I am correct.
 I have the coat *of John or William*.
 For the sake *of conscience* and the good *of humanity* live a noble life.
 The prospects *of the country* for peace are uncertain.
 We saw the keys *of the president of the college*.

73. Describe: a railway collision; a fall from a scaffold; a procession on Dominion day; a fire; the capture of a bird; a spelling match; a game of base ball.

74. Enumerate the parts, stating their uses, of: a fence; a lamp; a knife; a geranium plant; a horse's leg; a bird's wing; the ear; a stove; a tree; a lion.

75. Use your five senses and describe: a slate pencil; a lemon; a bell; a rubber ball; a nail; a coin; a book.

76. Point out in what respects the following pairs of things are alike: a pen, a pencil; gold, silver; an apple, an orange; ink, water; horses, cows; a plough, a spade; a wagon, a buggy.

77. Write sentences containing the following groups of words: the, thee; hear, here; to, two, too; their, there; adds, adze; hire, higher; so, sow; flue, flew; nay, neigh; sea, see.

78. Place before you a piece of coal, a piece of glass, a piece of paper, or a piece of india-rubber; test it with all your senses; experiment on it in any way, and describe the result.

79. Enumerate the points of difference between: a lion and a tiger; a goose and a duck; a turkey and a hen; coal and wood; iron and lead.

80. Name ten cities; tell where they are, and for what they are noted.

81. Write a question containing: know and no; new and knew; mead and meed; loan and lone; fair and fare; hair and hare; him and hymn; led and lead.

82. Punctuate:

John Bunyan the Bedford tinker wrote the Pilgrim's Progress
The Hon Wm McMaster a Dominion Senator died yesterday
U S Grant the great general and statesman travelled around
the world

He was an admirer of Edmund Burke the opponent of the
French revolution

Victoria by the grace of God Queen of England

83. Name as many kinds of building as you can, tell their use, and mention the materials used in their construction.

84. Write sentences similar to those in 82, using the expressions: the American philosopher; the father of his country; the mother of nations; a great inventor; the friend of kings; a mighty cataract; the leader of a people.

85. Write a composition on the camel telling where it lives; what it eats; any peculiarities of its shape, and for what it is used.

86. Describe what happens when you put (1) sugar into a cup of tea; (2) a match near a lamp; (3) a piece of iron into water; (4) a hot poker into a pail of snow; (5) a brick into the fire; (6) an apple on a hot stove.

87. Look carefully at the map of North America, put away the map and then answer the following questions:

Which is farther south Florida or lower California?

Which is farther north Labrador or Manitoba?

Which is farther west Lake Ontario or James Bay?

Which is farther south the mouth of the Missouri or that of the Ohio?

Which is farther east Boston or Halifax; St. Louis or Chicago; Cleveland or Cincinnati; New Orleans or Toronto?

88. Arrange so as to make sense:

The the his with strong struck anvil hammer blacksmith.

Of perished man of many want a food.

To eat and drink instead of living do as many drink and eat we should to live in order.

Beings best of God the kindest is and.

Sorrows the poor pity sufferings of the and.

89. Make interrogative sentences containing nouns preceded by the following adjectives: happy, little, wrong, easy, gold, true, white, fierce, round, square, learned, green.

90. Write five sentences each telling that something you saw yesterday is of a certain shape.

91. Fill in the blanks so as to make sense :

.... boys should keep quiet. brave man died fighting.
 friend is a good possession. The bell is ringing. I
 saw a teamster whipping his horse. skies and
 winds exist in summer. We saw a girl carrying a
 doll. He was eating a hard apple. Washington was a
 general. Did you hear of the death of her brother?

92. Write a note to your seat-mate telling the color of ten articles you see.

**93. Rewrite these sentences on the model, "John is happy." =
 "John is happier than I."**

The two horses are fat. They met two agreeable teachers. I
 saw an old man walking along the road. In prison a person can
 do little good. The farmer uses much grain for seed. John is
 late this morning. He is a virtuous, honest man. The apples
 are sweet and the oranges luscious. She is far from the land.

94. Write sentences containing: bear, bare; right, write;
 seam, seem; site, sight; read, reed; might, mite; awl, all;
 gate, gait; ail, ale.

95. Write questions containing words having the opposite meaning to: virtue; cold; sweetness; love; patience; laziness;
 transparency; heaviness; peace; wickedness.

96. Fill in the blanks so as to make sense:

John is than either of his brothers.

Which is the you or I?

Mary is the of the three girls.

She is the of the gay.

Soult was called the of the brave.

She has apples than her brothers because she has
 lost most of hers.

There is hope of your success for you have acted
 unkindly than I.

The of the selfish.

97. State that each of the following is of a certain shape: a
 cane; your reading-book; a blackboard; a watch; a pen; a
 ball; a plank; a sheet of paper; an orange; an icicle.

98. Make statements containing the following words : laid ; lay ; has set ; sat ; writes ; spell ; lays ; lain ; taught ; knew ; escapes.

99. Combine, paying attention to the punctuation, the following : The man has a hard hat. The man has a black hat. The man has a brown overcoat. The man has a heavy overcoat. — The boy is a good student. The boy is a diligent student. The boy is a hard worker. The boy is an earnest worker. — The Niagara Falls are immense. The Niagara Falls are beautiful. The Niagara Falls are a wonderful sight. The Niagara Falls are an awe-inspiring sight.

100. Describe the taste of : an apple ; a piece of bread ; a cup of tea ; a clove ; a bunch of grapes ; some vinegar ; an orange ; a walnut ; a candy.

101. Change the italicized words to the superlative, making any other alterations that may be necessary :

He is a *witty* lad.

She is a *coy*, young girl.

The boy was *polite*.

The president chosen is an *able* man.

Obsequious men are not always good.

The patient is *ill* to-day.

The peculiar, yellowish tint of the sky is *remarkable*.

The *white* dog killed the *little* kitten.

102. Examine each of the following with your eyes alone and then write out what you have learned : a book ; a watch ; the floor ; a sheet of paper ; a stove ; a knife ; a bench ; the wall.

103. Think of each of the following, describe it, and tell whence it is obtained, asking your teacher any question you may think necessary : a piece of tin ; a piece of bread ; a coat ; salt ; pepper ; wool ; a diamond ; a piece of coal ; a glass of water.

104. Write sentences using these words as adjectives qualifying two nouns : brick ; silver ; sick ; gold ; linen ; tin ; feather ; stone ; marble ; cement..

105. Make a statement expressing a quality, about each of the following ; as "The ring is round" : ring ; horse ; door ; floor ; coat ; church ; paper ; furnace ; steamboat ; Indian.

106. Change the cardinal numbers to ordinal making any other necessary alteration :

He is one boy.

Twenty-one is a lucky number.

Thirteen boys remembered the circumstance but forty-eight forgot it.

One hundred girls forgot the exercise but ninety brought it. "Never say die," exclaimed the three men.

One and thirty days from now.

Fifty and one years from to-day will be seen strange events.

A thousand dollars will be needed.

107. Write in the blanks, "a" or "an" as may be proper ; . . . historical event. . . . united empire. . . . editor. . . . apple. . . . little acorn. . . . useful article. . . . hereditary monarchy. . . . usurious Jew. . . . harmonious meeting. . . . hysterical woman.

108. Write questions containing nouns formed from : white ; sad ; just ; small ; free ; frail ; true ; high ; long ; destitute ; poor ; difficult ; friendly ; youthful.

109. Think of each of the following, describe it, tell something about its manufacture, and name its uses, asking your teacher any necessary questions : a nail ; a plow ; a pin ; a pen ; a pencil ; ink ; paper ; thread ; a blanket ; a spoon.

110. Improve by changing the order : He struck on the head the boy. She had a gold lovely watch. He threw at the dog a stone. We have in the new book some pictures. We saw a little dear boy. My father is building a brick large house. I feel in my hand and arms a pain. She had a sweet beautiful face.

111. Combine into a single sentence : John is taller than Henry. John is stronger than Henry.—A man may be selfish. A man may be very cruel.—Shall a friend prove false? Shall a friend prove untrue?—Bring a new copy-book. Bring a clean copy-book.—Mary is healthy-looking. Mary is delicate.—The man was stern in his appearance. The man was very kind.—The elephant is heavy. The elephant is clumsy.

112. *Make statements in answer to the following questions:* Where is your school-house? What is your school called? How many scholars attend? How many teachers are there? At what time do you have recess? How long is it since the last vacation?

113. *What Provinces touch that in which you live? Tell something about their size, shape, soil, climate, manufactures and schools.*

114. *Split up into short sentences:* The boy was strong, rough, and noisy. Queen Victoria is quiet, gentle, and unassuming. The two poor, broken-down horses fell upon the pavement. This old, torn, dirty dictionary is not mine. He was helping the poor little thing on her way. She remembered that the worthy, the good, and the true, are always loved.

115. *Fill in the blanks so as to make sense:*

The tower is Those mountains are My father is Napoleon was That boy will become That merchant has been It will turn Your apples were No boy is

116. *Write commands containing these words in the possessive case:* teacher; elephants; lady; minister; crow; father; carpenters; girls; babies; aldermen.

117. *Name ten occupations of people and tell something about their work.*

Name ten kinds of birds telling for what each is noted.

Name ten cities telling where they are.

Name ten rivers telling into what bodies of water they flow.

118. *Describe what happens when you strike with a hammer:* a piece of coal; a piece of glass; a piece of lead; a piece of bread; an egg; a book; a piece of rubber; a piece of wood.

119. *Write out carefully any conversation you have lately taken part in.*

120. *Write three declarative, three interrogative, two exclamative, and two imperative sentences containing the following:* of the man; of Charles; of a tiger; of your sister; of my father-in-law; of the Bishop of Rhode Island; Mr. W. W. Kinson; of the lady.

121. Write questions containing adjectives, used as the name of inhabitants, formed from the following: America; England; France; Turkey; Bulgaria; Boston; Buffalo; Detroit; New York; Kentucky; Virginia; Iowa; Missouri; India; Mexico; Canada; Rhode Island; Vermont; New England.

122. Use "has" in a statement about a man, a hat, a fairy.
Use "are" in a question about two boys, the stars.
Use "have" in a command to a school friend; your sister.
Use "is" in an exclamation about the rain, the moon.

123. Write a composition on "My Pets" answering these questions: How many pets have you? Where did you get them? Are they pretty? What do you feed them? Do they give you much trouble? Do your parents like you to have them? Do you ever trade them off? Which do you like best of all?

124. Use eight adjectives to describe each of the following: the ocean; an eagle; a coal-stove; a glass of water; the President of the United States.

125. Write three sentences about a pane of glass using the words "thin," "thinner," "thinnest."

Ask three questions about some person using the words "ill," "worse," "worst."

126. Imagine that you have lost each of the following articles, describe to the class what each was like: a pen-knife; a lead-pencil; a dog; a pen; a pigeon; a rabbit.

127. Write a note to a friend who has asked you the following questions: What is your name? How old are you? In what state do you live? What are its principal cities? What do most of the people work at? What is the name of the Governor of the State?

128. Read carefully once and rewrite in your own words, putting an appropriate title at the top:

The lion and the tiger had joined together for a hunt, and had killed a fine stag; but they could not agree which should choose first. "I am the king of the beasts," said the lion to the tiger; "Who are you in comparison with me?" "I do not care who you are," replied the tiger, "I know what I mean to do," and that is to have the first

choice." "What do you say?" roared the lion; "If you wish for a battle I am ready." At once they flew to battle and fought till the sun went down. By that time, they were quite tired out, and so terribly wounded that neither could attack the other. While they lay helplessly on the ground up crept the fox and the wolf and dragged the stag away.

129. Write sentences containing the following expanded: I'm, doesn't, can't, they'll, he'll, he's, I'll, isn't you're.

130. What adjectives can you use in describing: the snow; the stars; the clouds; a tree; the sunshine?

131. Substitute the proper words for those italicized in: We had an *awful* lesson. She is a *dreadful* girl. The boys had a *horrid* day for their excursion. What a *sweet* ribbon! She had the *darlingest* little pony. He gave *himself* away. He got up on *his* ear. I did not think you would go *back on me*. The view was *delicious*.

132. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

My brother has . . . money than you. Did you say that the patient is . . . better? Are you the . . . of the two boys? He never stated that I was . . . than James. Honey is . . . than milk. Lead is . . . than iron. Is he the . . . of the three? Go home, and study . . . than you have yet studied. He is one of the . . . of speakers. He is the . . . of witty men.

133. Name three flowers you find in Spring, three Summer flowers, three Autumn, and three that bloom in Winter. Tell something about the size of the plant, and the shape, color and odor of the flower.

134. Ask questions using these words: lie; saw; strike; hated; expects; eloped; wounded; regret; wound; foundered; departed; receive; habituated.

135. Make these sentences ask questions: The birds sing sweetly in the tree. No other boy has been here. 'Tis dangerous to skate on the brittle ice. "Forgive your enemies" is the saying of a great man. She does not look happy. The patriots fought bravely for their country. The slaves were not released without war. My dog Sancho is a good watch-dog. The ladies' books were very beautiful. The preacher's words rang in the young man's ears.

136. Two goats met on a narrow bridge. It was only a plank, and beneath it roared a rapid torrent. One goat was black, the other was white. The black goat said to the white, "I am in a hurry, make way for me"; but the white goat answered, "Are you in a hurry? So am I. Make way for me." So the black goat, which was the stronger of the two, pushed his enemy over the bridge; but the horns of the white goat had been entangled in the black goat's horns, so he was dragged over also, and both goats were drowned.

Read carefully the story printed above and answer orally: Where did these goats meet? What was the color of the goats? Which goat spoke first? What did he say? What did the other goat do? Which goat pushed the other off? Why did both goats fall?

137. Write in your own words the story of the two goats, heading it with a proper title.

138. Ask whether each of the following has a certain quality: stove; mother; soldier; brick; shutter; plate; clock; mucilage; photograph; lamp.

139. Write out an imaginary conversation between a foreman and a workman caught idling.

140. Ask questions containing the comparative of the opposite of: lovely; uncommon; fierce; much; cruel; impolite; generous; difficult; disgusting; honest.

141. Describe some minister, lawyer, farmer, merchant, with respect to name, residence, stature, complexion, age and character.

142. Name as many points of difference as you can between: a dog and a cat; a lion and a giraffe; a carrot and a turnip; a boot and a shoe; a stove and a furnace; iron and tin.

143. Write sentences stating when something was done to: a man; the fence; the school-bell; a stone; snow; holidays; Napoleon; Lake Ontario; a horse; a steam-engine.

144. Write commands containing adjectives meaning the opposite to: sour; ugly; tall; thick; heavy; sad; neat; precious; right; meek.

145. Write sentences containing adjectives formed from the following words: wood; truth; heed; brown; wrath; oak; self; sight; merey; penny; beauty.

146. Expand so as to express the meaning accurately: a sheep-shearing; a walking-stick; a brew-house; garden-fruit; an hotel-waiter; a steam-plough; a horse-soldier; the custom-house; a printing-office; a night-cap; a gas-fitter; a telegraph-operator; a jail-bird.

147. Read the following story carefully, then after telling it orally, write it out in your own words giving it a suitable title:

An idle young chicken, watching some ducklings in a round pond determined to swim like them. In vain her mother warned her she would be drowned. "My feet," said the chicken, "are as fit for swimming as the feet of this duckling by my side. "See, he has jumped into the pond and has swum across. Why should not I swim as well as that duckling? I should like to taste those water-cresses yonder." Saying these words, the foolish creature jumped into the water; but she soon found her dear mother's warning was true. Her struggles were useless and in a short time she slowly sank down to the bottom and died.

148. Write imperative sentences containing the superlative degree of the words the opposite of the following adjectives: young; straight; diligent; soft; evil; abundant; conceited; patient; dark; white.

149. Expand the italicized words into phrases: Good men always succeed. *Two-legged* animals are called bipeds. An *iron* frame will be required in this case. The *honest* man is truly happy. His *mental* anguish was great. A *friendly* feeling was noticeable. *Garden* flowers need care. The *moneyed* men were interested in the scheme.

150. Write a composition on "*My sports*," naming those you like best, telling where you play them, how many players are needed to make up the number, which game you like best of all, where you learned it, and how it is played.

151. Write a composition on "*My Dog*" by answering the following questions: What is your dog's name? Where did you get him? How old is he? What is his size? What color is he? What do you feed him? Is he cross? What tricks can he perform?

152. Expand the italicized words into phrases : William the Lion was a *brave* king. *Wise* men are not numerous. *American* ideas are liberal. The paragraph was *interesting* to me. The poor woman was *dirty* and *ragged*. He does not like *city* ways. The old *oaken* bucket had fallen to pieces. The *gray-haired* man wept bitterly. He is much interested in the *Chinese* customs. The teacher is an *intelligent* person.

153. Write a note to your Cousin inviting him to come over to spend Hallowe'en with you, and asking him to bring with him his checker-board and his "Robinson Crusoe."

154. Expand into complex sentences by substituting a clause for the words italicized: *Quarrelsome* persons are disagreeable. *Friendly* men are rare. A *brick* house is warmer than a *frame* house. The *successful* attempts of these are alarming. *Homer's Iliad* is a *famous* book. The *Mississippi*, the *longest river in the world*, is in America. The *European* nations do not understand our ways.

155. Write sentences containing: "me," "us," "their," "mine," "it," "her," "them," "hers," "yours," "thee."

156. Write sentences that will show you know the difference in meaning of a magazine and a newspaper; a jug, a jar and a pitcher; allude and refer; character and reputation, balance and remainder; upon and on; citizen and person; demean and bemean.

157. Ask ten questions containing a modified subject, using as modifiers one or more of the following: wise; holy; the; a; slender; five; wooden; high; valuable; rough; dilapidated; hearty; cold; brick; gold.

158. Tell in your own words the substance of:

"O father! I hear the church-bells ring;

O say, what may it be?"—

"'Tis a fog-bell on a rock-bound coast."—

And he steered for the open sea.

"O father! I hear the sound of guns;

O say, what may it be?"—

"Some ship in distress that cannot live

In such an angry sea."

"O father! I see a gleaming light;

O say, what may it be?"—

But the father answered never a word,—

A frozen corpse was he.

159. Tell some interesting fact about: your county; your school; your last vacation; the Governor-General.

160. Write questions containing words meaning the opposite of: light; merry; many; new; clever; industrious; hard; stormy; strong; interesting.

161. Change the direct to the indirect: I say "I have done it." I said "Thou art mistaken." He said "I am weary." I say "I may go, if—." I said "Thou canst go, if—." I said "Thou couldst go, if—." They said "He will go, if—." My petition is "Let me go." My command is "Go." I entreat "Let him go."

162. Write sentences showing that you know the difference between: two and a couple; donate and give; expect and think; at fault and in fault; female and woman; flys and flies; whether and if; person and individual; jewels and jewelry.

163. Expand by the insertion of a phrase: The words were few. The woods are green. The hat was brought from England. The health failed slowly. Will the boys help their schoolmate? Love should be encouraged. The honesty won for him universal respect. Never forget the request Have you brought with you the ring ? The books were all burned.

164. Describe some town by mentioning its name and stating its situation, its size, its natural advantages, its railway facilities, its manufactures, and its educational advantages.

165. Imagine that you are present at the reception of the President of the United States by your municipality; and describe what might be supposed to take place.

166. Put Pronouns for the italicized Nouns in the following:

Once an ass dressed *an ass* in the skin of a lion. On seeing *the ass* thus disguised, all the beasts of the forest fled away in fear, thinking *the ass* to be a lion, and fearing *the ass* would devour *the beasts*. The fox alone did not run away, but hid *the fox* behind a tree to note what went on. When the ass thought *the ass* was alone, *the ass* could not help braying with delight to see all the beasts so terrified at *the ass*. On this the sly fox stepped from behind the tree and said to *the ass* "Now *the fox* has (have) found *the ass* out. If *the ass* had only kept quiet every one would have taken *the ass* for a lion."

167. Tell the story (in 166) very briefly in your own words.

168. Change the following single statements into double (compound) in the most convenient way: The robin is singing. The boy was at home. The man fell on the ice. Policemen sometimes make mistakes. Five men were here this afternoon. Ships frequently strike on rocks. That merchant employed too many clerks. Many animals yearn for liberty. Friend after friend departs. Life is but an empty dream.

169. Describe *popping corn*; *washing dishes*; *harnessing a horse*; *playing ball*.

170. Write a note to the Secretary of a Base Ball Club challenging his club to play yours the next Saturday.

171. Write a letter to a friend, telling the following story:

When the fox invited the stork to dinner, he set before her a shallow dish of soup. The fox ate of it greedily for the dish suited his short nose. But the poor bird, dipping in the end of her long beak, could scarcely take up any of it. "You do not take your soup," said the fox. "I fear you do not like it." Then he bade the servant bring some puddings. But when the puddings were brought, they also were all in shallow dishes, so that the poor stork could not enjoy them. So she went home hungry and angry, and the fox enjoyed his joke; but the stork punished him for it afterwards, as I shall show you another time.

172. Distinguish: John said, "James went home." "John," said James, "went home."—Woman, without her, man is a savage. Woman without her man, is a savage.—What do you think? I'll shave you for nothing and give you some drink. What! do you think I'll shave you for nothing and give you some drink?—"My wife," cries John, "has perished." My wife cries, "John has perished."

173. Mention nine respects in which a slate differs from a piece of paper; a stone from a brick; ink from water, a giraffe from a kangaroo; a canary from a parrot.

174. Expand: trust-worthy, man-like, fool-hardy, heart-rending, law-abiding, moth-eaten, to back-bite, to white-wash; dye-stuff, name-sake.

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175. Write compound sentences containing the following groups: mote, moat; canon, cannon; boy, buoy; meat and meet; rote and wrote, air and ere; place and plaice, rot and wrought; red and read; rite and write, tier and tear.

176. Write as many sentences as possible containing the following words without using any one in the same sense twice: pole; might; grave; bay; may; twilight; grate; slight; count; drill; post; foot; church; peer; lay.

177. In a letter to a very young friend tell the following story:

One day, as a lion lay sleeping, a mouse ran across his nose and woke him up. The lion laid his paw on the mouse, and was about to crush him. But the mouse begged so hard for his life that the lion let him go. Not long after, the lion was caught in a net laid by some hunters. He roared and struggled, but his struggles only fastened him more firmly in the net. Just then up came this little mouse. He went to work gnawing the ropes and in a short time set the lion free.

178. Write out briefly two lessons that are taught by the story of the Mouse and the Lion.

179. Change from direct to indirect: I say "Thou must go." He said "Thou shalt die." She said "Thou must come." I ask "Do you like it?" I asked "Is he clever?" The question was "Is he to go?" He asked "Where is it?" They enquired "How went the battle?" She asked "Who is there?" He enquired "What do you say?" I ask "May I go?" I asked "Would he go, if—?" I asked "Canst thou go, if—?"

180. Describe any accident you have ever seen, telling when, where, why, and how, it took place.

181. Read the following story carefully and then tell it in your own words:

- 1 "In Anna's wars, a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earned a little purse of gold;
- 3 Tired with a tedious march, one luckless night
He slept, poor dog! and lost it every mite.
- 5 This put the man in such a desperate mind
Between revenge, and grief, and hunger joined,

- 7 Against the foe, himself, and all mankind,
He leaped the trenches, scaled a castle wall,
9 Tore down a standard, took the fort and all.
"Prodigious well" his great Commander cried,
11 Gave him much praise, and some reward beside,
Next, pleased his Excellence a town to batter,
13 (Its name I know not and 'tis no great matter);
"Go on, my friend," he cried, "see yonder walls,
15 Advance and conquer! go where glory calls!
More honors, more rewards attend the brave."
17 Don't you remember, what reply he gave?
"D'ye think me, noble General, such a sot?
19 Let him take castles who has ne'er a groat."

182. Change the sentences in lines 1-2, 3-4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18 into complex sentences.

183. Change the sentences in lines 9, 14, 17, 19 into simple sentences.

184. Examine carefully the meanings of the following in the extract quoted in 181; dearly, earned, purse of gold, tedious, mite, desperate, grief, standard, prodigious, reward, glory, remember, reply, sot, and decide whether it would be an improvement to substitute therefor: affectionately, gained, golden purse, tiresome, speck, hopeless, sorrow, flag, great, prize, fame, recollect, answer, fool.

185. Choose a subject for the story not containing more than three words.

186. Write sentences contrasting: anger and wrath; ability and capacity; admittance and admission; allow and permit; continuous and continual; bravery and courage; confess and acknowledge; customs and habits.

187. Combine into single sentences: The great city is destroyed. The glorious city is destroyed. The monsters lay in the water. The monsters lay on the land. We bought a fast boat. The boat was steady. The fault will not then be mine. The fault will be Fate's. She floated gracefully on the waves. She floated beautifully on the waves. He was seen in a deep bog. The bog was dangerous.

188. Punctuate: Where have you been Mary said Charles.—Have you found your hoop said Bert.—The first thing you know you'll not know anything said the newsboy.—The teacher said to Nellie in what year was the battle of Bunker Hill fought.—Never say die was Grip's motto.—Vengeance is mine I will repay said the Lord.

189. Change orally the direct forms of 188 to the indirect.

190. Write a description of Lake Ontario, containing two simple, three complex and two compound sentences, using the following information: Smallest of the great lakes; the most important for commerce; situated between the Province of Ontario and New York State; five hundred feet deep; 180 miles long; 65 miles broad; the Niagara River flows into it; the St. Lawrence drains it; the principal towns on the Canadian side are Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope and Kingston; on the American side Rochester (a few miles inland), Oswego and Sackett Harbor; it is not subject to sudden storms like Lake Erie.

191. Rewrite in your own words: Some time ago I told you how the spiteful fox tricked the stork; now I will tell you how the stork revenged herself on her cunning enemy. She waited till the fox had forgotten his trick, and then she sent him an invitation to dinner. When they sat down, there were six dishes on the table, but they were so narrow at their tops that the fox could not get his head into them. He tried each dish but in vain. Meantime the stork dipped in her long bill and dined very pleasantly; but the fox was silent and sullen. Presently he burst out "I do not like your dishes, Mrs. Stork." "Nor did I like your dishes, Mr. Fox."

192. Write a Composition on marbles or skipping, mentioning what is needed for the game, telling when the season for the game begins, when it ends, the names of the different parts of the game, which part you like best, and describing some game in which you took part.

193. Give a word meaning: false praise, a desire to succeed, reverence of God, the time just before morning, a habit of being pleased, a habit of inactivity, the habit of doing what is right, a strong love of money, a kind feeling towards others, a love for one's fellow-men.

194. Write out the names of ten public officers, tell what they do and how they are appointed.

195. Write sentences containing the following groups of words: time, thyme; vial, viol; wait, weight; waist, waste; yoke, yolk; wave, waive; week, weak; way, weigh.

196. Expand orally by supplying (1) modifiers of the subject, (2) objects, and (3) adverbial adjuncts: teacher punishes commercial traveller sees friendship lightens druggists put up ships sail mayor acts bricks soak boy suffers weight struck girl broke

197. Your sister is secretary of a literary society, write for her a letter to its President stating that owing to illness she will not be able to attend the meeting this evening.

198. Change the indefinite statements to definite, and vice versa: Have you any horses for sale? John has sixty marbles. The coachman saw several persons in the street. Some of the boys fell into a great error. He procured five bushels of oats. Can any one give a more decided answer? Certain people tell us that the earth is flat. Various reasons were given for his failure. Oh with what divers pains they came! What can a man do in such circumstances? They say that the Prince of Wales is ill.

199. Write out an imaginary conversation between a policeman and a boy who has been caught picking pockets.

200. Describe the process of sowing grain, sawing wood, hemming a handkerchief, or making bread.

201. What is the difference between a hat and a cap; a glove and a mitt; a spear and a knife; a spade and a shovel; a plant and a flower; a bush and a tree; a pony and a horse; a child and an infant; a plate and a platter; a hill and a hillock; joy and gladness; lying and deceiving?

202. *Fill in the blanks with suitable words:* The man . . . was here and . . . house was burned, is in prison. That is the person of . . . I spoke. Where is the watch . . . was in the desk? The man and the dog . . . were on board perished. . . do men say that I am? . . . is he married to? . . . soever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out. The two men glared at . . . other. The score of men present seized . . . other's hats. If two straight lines cut . . . other. John, James, and Henry are competing with . . . other for the prize.

203. *Change the following by substituting "He comes from" for "He is" and making any other necessary alterations:* He is a Torontonionian. He is an Oxonian. He is a Londoner. He is a Chicagooan. He is an Arizonian. He is a Missourian. He is a Roumelian. He is a Turk. He is a Hanoverian. He is a Swiss. He is a Dutchman. He is a Norman. He is a Greek.

204. *Write out thirty things that men can do and that birds cannot do; and fifteen other things that horses cannot do.*

205. *Describe a coat or jacket, first stating in a general way the material and shape, and then more particularly the various materials and parts, beginning at the collar.*

206. *Name ten kinds of prepared vegetable food, and the constituents of each; and then tell how each is served at the table.*

207. *Name ten articles of clothing for the head and neck, tell the use of each, describe its shape, and mention the material from which it is usually made.*

208. *Convert the following phrases into sentences by adding a statement or question:* The sun having risen. Herod having arisen. William the Conqueror having invaded England. William Penn having crossed the Atlantic. George III having decided to have his own way. The stove cracking suddenly. My father being unwell. The criminal becoming morose. The minister not having his hair cut for a long time.

209. *Write a composition on dogs, naming the various kinds, the size, color and habits of each, and narrating any anecdote you remember of a dog's sagacity and fidelity.*

210. Insert proper words after the following: a petulant, a sensuous, an adventurous, an ingenious, a crafty, a tumultuous, ambiguous, faithful, a genuine, an authentic, a chimerical, facetious, a substantial, a healthy, a healthful, an unassuming, a wretched, a miserable.

211. Suppose you have lost your hat: tell the class what your hat is like, when you had it last, where you put it, and when you first missed it.

212. Place in the blanks below the proper form of these words: cry; stay; deny; fancy; tarry; defy; survey; delay. The poor girl . . . pitifully. The little boy . . . behind his mother. Peter . . . Christ. In sickness one often . . . he sees things. Lack of punctuality . . . many meetings. The school boy . . . his master. He . . . in that place three days. The unfortunate merchant . . . his loss with sorrow.

213. Write sentences with words or phrases synonymous to: way; strong; true; beautiful; dark; count; remember; choose; delight; send.

214. Write three interrogative, four exclamative, five declarative sentences, about each of the following: the sky; a ferry boat; your slate; the Arctic regions.

215. Write a paraphrase of the following:

A lazy girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother, to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the instant the fairy called ten dwarfs, who dressed and washed the little girl and combed her hair, and fed her and so on. All was done so nicely that she was happy except for the thought that they would go away. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten pretty little fingers." And they are there yet.

216. Fill in the blanks and add an adverbial clause denoting place: Carpenters . . . houses. Flies . . . sugar. Farmers . . . seed. Boys . . . top. Cats . . . mice. Horses . . . hay. Soldiers . . . battles. Teachers . . . lessons. Girls . . . skipping. Frost . . . ice.

217. Write commands containing the following words: pair, pear; nay, neigh; steak, stake; knot, not; course, coarse; choir, quire; oar, ore; four, fore; soar, sore; sighed, side.

ving: a petulant, a
ty, a tumultuous,
a chimerical, face-
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218. Write complex sentences containing an adjective clause, also an adverbial clause denoting reason, using the following as subjects: wine; money; the school; the doctor; the elephant; the fairy; your oak-tree; a storm; my dog Carlo; many girls.

219. Prefix to these nouns two appropriate adjectives: 'command; indecision; conflagration; hurricane: debate, earthquake, hatred, passion, precautions, excesses.

220. Write a composition with the title, "Shooting Rapids in a Canoe," using the following points: A pleasure few Englishmen have enjoyed, no picture can give an idea of it, a fascination in the motion like poetry and music, excitement greater than on a steamer, nearer the seething water, canoe seems a weak thing, at beginning the stream an inclined plane, smooth, afterwards it breaks in rolls ending in white boiling caldrons; canoe seems to pause on brink of plane, captain at bow, a stronger paddle than usual in his hand, every nerve at tension, steersman at post, every man ready, a false stroke or too weak a turn of wrist means death; a push with paddle, canoe shoots into mid-water, now into a cross current, canoe twists broadside, every man fights against this, she steers straight for a rock, she is being sucked to it, it seems that she will be dashed to pieces, captain uses paddle at right moment, waves boil up, only a dash of spray enters canoe, she speeds into the calm water beyond, all draw long breaths, all hope another rapid is near.

221. Ask ten questions containing a phrase used as a modifier of the subject, and an adverbial clause denoting manner, using as the subjects of the sentences: book; railroad; plough; door; truth; eye; justice; bones; children; moon.

222 (a) Describe the book you like best, telling what is its shape, —its color,—its size,—its title. Is it illustrated? a story? written in poetry? exciting? How much did it cost? Where did you get it?

222 (b) Write sentences containing: affect and effect; ingenious and ingeniously; contemptuous and contemptible; accept and except; respectfully and respectively; emigrate and immigrate; adherence and adherents; sailer and sailor; lightening and lightning; need and kneed; ale and ail; descent and dissent; male and mail; pail and pale; made and maid; defer and differ; seer and sere; palate and pallet.

223. *Change into natural order:* A man he was to all the country dear. Here rests his head upon the lap of earth. In thy presence is fullness of joy. Silver and gold have I none but such as I have give I unto thee. Thus fell that brave soldier, fighting for his country.

224. *Write a dialogue supposed to take place between you and your sister on four of the following subjects:* a walk in the woods, a dog, a watch, a funeral, a birthday present, a concert, a wedding, a shipwreck.

225. *Write an account of any battle about which you have ever read or heard, laying special stress on the time, the place, the cause, and the result.*

226. *Write sentences showing that you understand the difference between:* shall and will; warm and hot; sin and crime; love and like; forgive and forget; professor and teacher; glory and honor; cure and remedy; angry and mad; boat and vessel; book and pamphlet; honest and good; doctor and physician; monarch and ruler; great and large.

227. *Write commands containing the perfect participle of:* carry; know; travel; conceal; dismay; deny; enjoy; enrol; entrap; benefit; dispel; marvel.

228. *Write a compound sentence containing a noun clause about:* long sermons; cold weather; the school stove; playing football; snow-balling; a hot summer's day.

229. *Expand orally into sixteen simple sentences:* The boy, —the man,—the girl, and the woman, said they had seen a lamb, a calf, a colt, and a kid on the road.

230. *Write out the description of some bridge you have seen, stating carefully where it is, of what it is made, who erected it, how long it has been built, in what condition it is, and the plan on which it is constructed.*

231. *Use "shall" or "will" as may be proper in:* I . . . go in spite of him. The boys . . . surely obey me. Which of you . . . come with me? They say they . . . be glad to come. Do

you say that you . . . become one of our party. He . . . succeed if he studies. You . . . have a good time if I can bring it to pass. You . . . certainly do what I command. I think I . . . bring my brother with me. You have our promise; we . . . do all that we can.

232. Write questions containing an adverbial clause, and an adjective clause qualifying the object, employing the following words as subject: sun; birds; king; cradle; winter; sky; woman; carpet.

233. Combine the following and add to each an adverbial clause denoting reason: A wise mayor was elected. An intelligent mayor was elected. A kind-hearted mayor was elected. — The dog ran this way. The dog ran that way.—The harmless creature ran away. The helpless creature ran away. The unfortunate creature ran away. — Oxygen is a gas. Oxygen is heavier than air. Oxygen is colorless. Oxygen is odorless.

234. Write a paragraph for a newspaper beginning: "Last evening about seven o'clock two horses broke loose from a street car on King street."

235. Distinguish the meaning of: compliment, complement; capitol, capital; rose, rows; white, wight; mien, mean; cholera, collar; perfume, perfum; eminent, imminent; ring, wring.

236. Write out a synopsis of the following story:

Bayard's early education was received under the eyes of his uncle, George of Tervail, Bishop of Grenoble. His thirst for knowledge was only equalled by his indomitable perseverance. He never suffered anything to master him. Once, when he was greatly perplexed to find the solution of a mathematical problem, he shut himself up for three days in his bed-chamber, with a very scanty supply of food. On the fourth day he was found with tears in his eyes by the good bishop, who offered to show him how the problem should be worked out. "No," said Bayard, "I have determined to master the difficulty myself. I should never like mathematics again, if I suffered it to master me." So he continued shut up in his chamber for another three days, working night and day. At last the long-sought elucidation of the problem broke upon him all at once, clear as the day. Like the great geometrician, Archimedes, he leaped up in ecstasy, and cried "Eureka! Eureka! I have found it! I have found it!" and with a face reflecting the joy of his heart, he rushed into the presence of the bishop. His uncle clasped him in his arms with delight, for his joy was responded to by him with fervent and hearty commendation.

237. Change each of the first three sentences in 236 into complex, the fourth and fifth to compound, the sixth to indirect narration, and the seventh and eighth to complex.

238. Substitute synonymous words for those italicized in the extract in 236, noting the effect.

239. Write a composition describing the imagined life of Bayard before and after the incident.

240. Combine into simple sentences: Columbus was a Spanish sailor. Columbus was the admiral of a small fleet. Columbus was a man of originality. Columbus discovered America.—Benjamin Franklin was a philosopher. Benjamin Franklin was a supporter of American rights. Benjamin Franklin visited England.—Victoria is Queen of England. Victoria is a tender-hearted woman. Victoria is a loving mother. Victoria has reigned fifty years.

241. Expand the following by adding four phrases denoting time, place, manner, and cause: He wept. They awoke. Did the minister preach? I forgot. I saw the boy. The teacher wrote. Friendship is an advantage. A ship sailed. My father bought a house. America was discovered.

242. Write compound subjects to suit the following predicates: have perished of cold; love summer; are hanging on the nail; were torn; have become famous; merit reward; will be elected; are worthy of blame; will conquer everything.

243. Fill out the blanks in: The stove feels My brother seems The boy appears The place is becoming The orange tastes The garden looks The boy is The season remains The light grows The man was thought

244. Write out in not more than twelve lines the story of "The Babes in the Wood," "Bluebeard," "Little Red Riding-Hood," or "Garfield's Boyhood."

245. Compare an elephant and a tiger as to size; shape of head, legs, ears, and feet; color; food; habits.

246. Describe minutely how to build a fire, how to darn stockings, how to make a kite, or how to dress a doll.

247. Rewrite *in two ways the following so as to say just the opposite*: I see the boys. The friendship of a true man is always a great possession. The telephone is the greatest invention of the age. Aunt Nellie will be here this evening. Harry Hill grows very fast. The teacher gives the boy privileges because she trusts him. The orator had spoken very earnestly. You should wait after the service at the door. Charles Dickens was the only great novelist living. Come this evening. Have you carefully examined the cyclorama yet?

248. Change into questions: I know the way. We saw the ship. He has had experience. You are listening to a good speaker. The men will be here soon. John has had much sorrow. My father has been looking after his business. I shall then be enjoying myself. The books we purchased cost much money. Of these three the greatest is Charity.

249. Explain as well as you can the difference between: an attic and a garret; a basement and a cellar; an emperor and a king; an act and a bill; an act and an action; a rebellion and a revolution; murder and assassination; a chimney and a flue; a chandelier and a gasolier; steps and stairs; cavalry and dragoons.

250. You are invited to attend a literary and musical entertainment given by a friend; write a note expressing your regret at not being able to attend, owing to serious illness in your family.

251. In the following change the italicized words in such a way that the rhyme will be restored:

If all our hopes and all our *apprehensions*,
 Were prisoned in life's narrow *limit*,
 If, travellers through this vale of tears,
 We saw no better world beyond;
 Oh, what could check the rising *sigh*?
 What earthly thing could pleasure *bestow*?
 Oh, who could venture then to *expire*?
 Oh, who could then endure to live?

252. Change so that a progressive action will be denoted: The bird sings in its cage. The boy studied hard last evening. Merciful feelings had striven for supremacy. The French had formed in line of battle before dawn. The boy stuck a pen into the football. Did he walk fast yesterday? Write when your teacher approaches your desk. The man died slowly in the hospital. Conscience makes cowards of us all.

253. Expand all the possessive and qualitative adjectives, in the poetry printed above, into phrases or clauses.

254. Rearrange so as to make sense: In the trees there was a melancholy, gusty sound and the night was shutting in about it as they approached the house.—Before the farmer came in the morning with all our traps on our shoulders we departed for the next station in the hope of catching the train.—That unquenchable desire, which took possession of him for strong drink, by all his friends' remonstrances, could not be broken, by his own determination.—Given in part to prayer, as of devotional topics and excitements a variety it furnishes, this period should be.

255. Describe any journey you have ever made, noting especially how you travelled, how long the journey lasted, and what you saw.

256. Pick out the phrases in:

There was an urchin of the town
Who, on his way to school,
Whene'er his comrade tumbled down,
Would laugh in ridicule.

But when it was himself who fell,—
As sometimes he did fall,—
He neither bore it very well
Nor saw the joke at all.

257. Expand the little story printed above, giving names to the two boys, describing their appearance, and entering into particulars about the cause, manner, and result of the fall of each.

258. Write compound sentences containing: quickly; untidily; eagerly; joyously; familiarly; knowingly; expectantly; dangerously; heavily or pitifully; that will show you understand the meaning of: cask, casque; fort, forte; sell, cell; you, yew; manor, manner; council, counsel; canon, cannon; wave, waive; straight, strait.

259. (a) Write subjects that will suit the following predicates: eat and drink; are born, live, and die; rises and falls; fought and died; walked and ran; will study and succeed.

(b) Add as many phrases as possible to: The bird sings. Men will not believe the truth. Paper is useful. Swallows fly quickly. No man can serve two masters. The boy fell. Winter has come. Hatred is an unholy feeling. The fire burns brightly. You are a friend.

260. (a) Give orally seven sentences having noun clauses for subject.

(b) Change orally each of the following sentences into four interrogative: John may go. He will come. He did not do it. The murderer must be punished. He says he has good reasons.

261. Improve as to purity: How do you do? Nicely. — The clerk made good the deficiency. Several marriages are on the tapis. He has gotten much wealth. He wants to clearly comprehend the matter. Cable me as soon as you arrive. Did you catch on to his meaning? It was an act of great unwisdom. The meeting enthused over his remarks.

262. Change the verb to the corresponding perfect tense: The pretty little girl sang beautifully. That disagreeable gentleman cut his foot. The boy laid the book on the desk. King William rose early in the morning. The executioner hangs the man. We came home late in the evening. I noticed a horse lying dead on the street. The boys drank the water eagerly.

263. Write sentences containing clauses meaning the same as: In the meantime, by the electric light, for the sake of peace, at the foot of the hill, through carelessness, at recess, among strangers, at the appointed time, out of jealousy, in the shadow, during school-hours, on the horizon.

264. Change orally the following compound sentences to complex: Jackson was a Rugby boy and wrote good Latin. The boy spoke to me and I was pleased. Fair weather pleases us and we wish to go boating. Milton was in his old age and wrote magnificent verse. The Bible has been revised and made more correct. I saw him and he stood gazing at the sky. Fever produces thirst and the physician knew it. Many men are great students and poor teachers. Composition is interesting and will prove profitable.

265. (a) Write a composition on the sheep, describing its appearance, its habits, its uses; and tell any story that you have heard or read that is appropriate to your subject.

(b) State orally your reasons for preferring summer to winter, or vice versa.

266. *Change into the rhetorical (inverted) order and note the effect:* The fire came nearer and nearer; the flames surrounded me quickly but none the less surely. The king moved faster and faster, the queen grew more and more alarmed. E'en though it be a cross. India is the richest gem in the English crown. The valleys of Morvan are dear to my heart. Wisdom is more to be prized than gold. To submit is the best thing you can do. The man stood motionless in the door. The hero said: "From what shores do you come, O long-expected Hector?" Obedience is better than sacrifice. The bard stood on a rock that o'erlooks the foaming flood.

267. *Fill in the blanks orally:* He skated over the river. Allen slept in the cradle. The fireman climbed up the ladder. The speaker gained the good-will of the crowd. Mary was weeping Struggle bravely against your misfortunes. Break the glass Can you suggest a way to conduct the operation ? He looked into my face. The policeman whistled for help. The cannon played upon the tower which was battered to pieces.

268. *Supply orally predicates modified by phrases to the following subjects:* Gold, Wind, Honor, The darkness, To die, Running, "A house divided against itself must fall," N.B., Forgetfulness, The big dictionary, No beggar.

269. "I'll master it!" said the axe, and his blows fell heavily upon the iron; but every blow made his edge more blunt, till he ceased to strike. "Leave it to me," said the saw, and with his relentless teeth he worked backwards and forwards on its surface till they were all worn down or broken; then he fell aside. "Ha! Ha!" said the hammer; "I knew you wouldn't succeed. I'll show you the way." But at his first fierce stroke, off flew his head, and the iron remained as before. "Shall I try?" asked the soft, small flame. But they all despised the flame; but he curled gently around the iron, and embraced it, and never left it till it melted under his influence. There are hearts hard enough to resist the force of wrath, the malice of persecution, and the fury of pride, so as to make their acts recoil; but there is a power stronger than any of these, and hard indeed is that heart that can resist *love*.

Divide the preceding extract into five paragraphs and write in a condensed form the substance of each.

270. *Make up another story that will teach the same lesson as that in 269, giving it the title "The Way to Conquer," and introducing a drunken man, a stern policeman, a rough school-boy, and a gentle little girl.*

271. Combine the following into sentences and divide the sentences into paragraphs :

There were three butterflies once. One was white. One was red. One was yellow. They were playing in the sunshine. The rain soon fell. The rain made them wet. They hastened to fly home. The house-door was shut. The key was nowhere to be found. They went to the Tulip. It was all gayly striped. It was striped in red and yellow. They said something to the Tulip. It was "Tulip open your flower a little. Will you kindly? That we may slip in. Slip in out of the rain." The Tulip said, "I will open to the red Butterfly. I will open to the yellow Butterfly. I will not open to the white Butterfly. They may come in. It may not come in." Then the red and yellow Butterflies said something. It was: "You will not let in our white brother. We will not come in either. Thank you." Now it rained. It rained harder and harder. They flew away. They flew to the Lily. They said, "Good Lily." They said, "Will you kindly open your flower a little." They said, "Will you let us slip in out of the rain?" The Lily then said, "I shall be glad to let in the white one. He looks like myself. I will not let in the other two." The white Butterfly said something. It was: "If my two brothers cannot come in, I will not come in; thank you." They all flew away. They flew together. The Sun had heard how the Butterflies were true to one another. He was behind the clouds. He shone out again. He shone bright. He shone clear. He dried the wings of the three Butterflies. They danced once more. They danced over the flowers. They played till it was night. They went home. The door was wide open. The last sunbeam had opened it. He had done it for them. They flew in. They went to bed.

272. Write predicates for the following compound subjects: Winter and summer; Boys and girls; Ice and snow; Running and jumping; History and Geography; Black and white; The soil and the climate; Gold and silver; Virtue and vice; Pens and pencils.

273. Correct orally by rearranging: He said he only had one left. I saw a man carrying a shovel without a nose. He died and was buried of fever. He is merely talk'ng one. A watch was found by a man of standard gold. The man was beautifully dressed with one leg. The farmer bought a cow for his boy with two little horns. Wanted, a room by a young man with a fireplace and a front window. Under this stone lie the remains of John Smith erected by a loving wife. Wanted a child for adoption by an elderly lady not more than six years old.

274. Write the description of the last (real or imagined) public examination at your school.

275. A very large tree standing at a corner has just been cut down; **imagine** that the tree is speaking and is telling its history which you record as you hear it.

276. Make the following sentences applicable to past time: They arise to see what is the matter. Good fathers teach their children to be wise. Honesty is the best policy. He cleaves the wood with one stroke of the axe. The unfortunate girl cleaves to her mother. Thou lovest not thy father. Thou singest of love, knowest thou what it means? Does she say that I am guilty? He strikes with all his might. If thou wilt thou canst make me clean. He hangs the flag on the nail. The sheriff hangs the three men.

277. Substitute a word for the italicized portion of each of the following sentences: He came up with the three *men who attended to the garden*. Shakespeare was greater than any of the writers *who lived in the same age*. The writing was stamped upon the towel *in such a way that it could not be rubbed out*. The wind made a *sighing noise* amid the trees. He turned out a man *in whose word no one could put any trust*. He said that the stain that had been contracted was *one that could never be removed*. Spare us the wrong *that can never be expiated*, the shame *that can never be uttered*. A man's life is but *for a time*, the influence of that life is *to last for ever and ever*. He was bitter towards his friends *and they could not reconcile him* (insert as adverb in first clause). *Those who were listening to him* shouted that they would all be present *at the place appointed for the gathering of the conspirators*.

278. Expand orally the following by using phrases: It is warmer . . . than He came . . . of snow and ice. The dogs are playing Were you present . . . ? He returned He came yesterday The apple trees stand blooming The sun shines Did the robber crawl . . . ?

279. Write the biography of any famous man whose life has interested you, devoting a paragraph to each of the following points: Birth and parentage; education; career in life; death; his character; the results of his work.

280. *A ship has been wrecked on a fertile but uninhabited island in the Pacific. Write an account supposed to have been written by one of the passengers, describing the wreck, the landing, the building of a hut, the fertility of the island, the occupations of the shipwrecked for the three months they were on the island, and the manner in which they succeeded in attracting the notice of the passing vessel which rescued them.*

281. At a convent in France, twenty poor people were served with dinner at a certain hour every day. A dog belonging to the convent was always present at this meal, watching for any scraps that might be thrown to him. The guests being very hungry themselves and not very charitable, the poor dog did little more than smell the food of which he fain would have partaken. As each pauper approached, he rang a bell, and his share was delivered to him through a small opening, so that neither giver nor receiver could see each other. One day the dog waited till all were served, when he took the rope in his mouth and rang the bell. The trick succeeded, and was repeated next day with the same success. At length the cook, finding that twenty-one portions were doled out instead of twenty, determined to find out the thief; and at last he was watched and detected. But when the monks heard the story, they rewarded the dog's ingenuity by allowing him to ring the bell every day, and a mess of broken victuals was henceforth regularly served out to him in his turn.

Expand the preceding story by stating, how it came that twenty poor people were fed every day, the appearance and name of the dog, the peculiar method of distributing the food, how the dog managed to reach his food, how the cook found out the thief, and how one of the monks took the part of the dog.

282. Expand, orally, by using adverbial modifiers: The steam escaped. Owing to the disturbance the sick man suffered. No person can learn Greek. You may work. We should learn our lessons. Were you listening? Your brother walks. The soldier died fighting.

283. Write questions containing one word denoting an inhabitant of each of the following countries: Denmark, Italy, Poland, Turkey, Venezuela, Brazil, Newfoundland, Syria, Wales, Isle of Man, Abyssinia, Malta.

284. *Insert participial phrases in:* The country . . . was conquered by England. Wellington . . . won the battle of Waterloo. The burglar . . . was locked up in prison. The boy . . . was full of joy. The boy's marks . . . are not a proof of diligence. The rain . . . detained them on their way. Some boys . . . broke into the orchard. A brave soldier . . . helped me on my way. The bullet . . . destroyed life at once. Two lions . . . were tearing each other to pieces.

285. *Write the autobiography of "A Silver Dollar," paying special attention to the process of manufacture in the Mint; the vault in the bank in which you were first placed, the poor woman to whom the teller paid you out; her drunken husband who gave you away for drink, the saloon keeper's little daughter to whom you were given and who lost you under the sidewalk where you now are.*

286. *Improve by rearranging orally:* A man was found in the church having a broken leg. Coming from the sky we heard a sound. We saw a fence driving along the road. We saw the doctor passing lying in the house. The sailor perceived an iceberg in front of the ship climbing up to the mast. The Queen demanded that the minute book should be brought to her in her anger. The horse was seen by a man pricking up his ears.

287. *Compare carefully the life of a doctor and of a lawyer, stating what you consider are the advantages of each profession.*

288. *Change the number of the verbs in the following:* He has been instrumental in aiding his brother. I have not forgotten you. She does not perceive her difficulties. It will bring sadness to the house. Who has lost his book? In the hope of finding her pen she has returned to the school. We saw our mother crying. The poor dog lost its bone. We saw her standing there. Let me have my key. Thou hast not observed my words. You challenged us to a game of Laerosse.

289. *Improve the following as to propriety:* An individual was standing at the door. The 'cyclist rapidly gained on the walk-ist. The Ontario Female College. Leave him alone. He went into the hotel to tipsify. The immigrants located in that territory. The devouring element destroyed the man's hat. He is as good as the pick of them. Five girls of schoolable age were present.

290. (a) Expand the italicized portions of the following sentences into adjective clauses: I saw a man *running along the street*. Five men *standing near by*, were killed by the explosion. *Victory having promised in our favor* turned against us. Children *seeing their parents' faults* soon acquire bad habits. The ship *having sailed away* never returned. Many of the dogs *caught by the police* were destroyed. Harry and Bert *having run a race* were tired. Napoleon *having returned to Elba* spent a short time in solitude.

(b) Orally contract into simple sentences: The man, who stood where two roads met, looked both ways. The paintings that Turner produced are now famous. No person that is honest will descend to such a stratagem. The heart that is faint will never win a lady that is fair. When the sun was setting my brother reached the end of his journey. The telegraph operator fell asleep because he had been on duty three days and three nights.

291. Change these sentences orally so that they will be applicable to future time: He ran away every morning. My mother wrote me a letter every other day. The boy waxed older and stronger. The sailor swam to the ship. The little rabbits thrived on their new diet. The milliner sewed a buckle on the hat. They all strove earnestly for the prize. Did the geranium freeze? The oarsman spun along in his boat. Thou didst not remain here. The little one cleaved to her mother. Did the boy lie down in the snow? You did not lay the picture on the stove.

292. Fill in the blanks: have lost my book. looking into the shop-windows. The boy laughed at us as turned the corner. Perhaps will study their lessons. hast had much trouble. If thou there it was a mistake. had been studying our lessons for some time. art the man. Who knows whether have been diligent in your work or not. surrender all thy rights and privileges?

293. Amend these sentences: He has went and lain the book on the table. The girl set down on the table. The mother was grieving for her dear child. That boy was singing the hair off the dog. My father was drouded in the Hudson. The enemy at once attackted our forces. He differred from you. He defered to your opinions. The sun is dispeling all the mists. He is fulfilling his father's wish.

294. Distinguish as to meaning : boat, vessel ; strait, channel ; gulf, bay ; lake, sea ; cape, promontory ; history, biography ; inventor, discoverer ; complete, finish ; betwixt, between ; by, with ; by and by, by the bye ; elder, older ; all, whole ; nation, people ; scarcely, hardly ; punishment, correction ; scolding, reproof.

295. Describe in a letter to a distant friend, one of your Friday afternoons at school.

296. Write complex sentences containing the following statements changed to the subjunctive mood : He goes home. They are all honorable men. The man is of high standing in society. The meek shall attain happiness. Napoleon was unhappy. Thou canst go with all confidence of success. The king makes his people happy. Thou art the man. The foolish are wise in their own conceits. No man knows the hour or the day.

297. Change orally into compound sentences : While he was waiting I spoke to him. The men will succeed because they are diligent. Columbus, who discovered America, was treated unkindly. Everybody that desires success will study hard. When the teacher came in he found the boys around the stove. Since that has happened he will be sure to remain sober. That our Queen is honored cannot be doubted.

298. Change the degree of the Adverb in : The enemy of souls speaks dangerously to us. He does not look well to-night. They succeeded badly in that attempt. He spoke much about the matter. That man expressed his opinion candidly. The children went forth on their errand. He came late to the meeting. The tree stood near the river. Slowly and sadly we laid him down. If you study hard you will advance rapidly. They were little prepared for the attack.

299. Write complex sentences containing words opposite in meaning to :

advances	sold	defended	obtained
had destroyed	restored	hated	fails
will weep	remembered	was convicted	has found.

300. Describe, asking your teacher any necessary questions, an earthquake of which you have heard, using a **paragraph** for each of the following heads: (1) General remarks about earthquakes. (2) Time and place of the particular earthquake. (3). The effects on (a) the ground and buildings; (b) the minds of the people. (4) Condition of affairs after the earthquake.

301. Change the verb in the following sentences to the emphatic form: I ran away when I saw him. I shall go when I am ready. The minister made a serious error in his address. James will be present if I command him. Thou regardest the wants of thy people. We found him sitting by himself. Boys run into many dangers. He died an awful death. You act very honorably. Our boys never act in such a way.

302. Write a composition on "Our Young Dominion," writing a **paragraph** on each of the following heads: Position, Mountains, Rivers, Climate, Soil and Products, Minerals, People, Government, Progress.

303. Change the following so that a perfect action will be denoted: The butler brings in the wine. The big blacksmith shoes the horse. The mother chides her daughter. The teamster quickly drives his horses to the spot. The sun shines upon the just and the unjust. The little ones choose the doll in preference to the Noah's Ark. The water seethes in the whirlpool. I tell you to pay attention to your work. They wring their hands for grief. The boy bites the apple with greediness. We dare not do such a thing. I dare you to do it.

304. Change the person (grammatical) of the subject and predicate in: John and James were quite conspicuous. Peter said "Thou knowest that I love thee." We have not been here long. She does not believe that he will come. However unwell I may be I shall do my work. You must not neglect speaking to him. I think he might oblige us. Nevertheless, the man is wrong in his opinion. It lifted up its lame leg and went along limping. Thou canst not do two things at the same time. He shall go the next time.

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fails
has found.

305. Amend the following : He is a great antiquarian. You had better skedaddle. He wishes to donate a present to the University. The court demanded the three affidavit. The white-teethed maiden sprang into the boat. He is only a brakeman on a train. Many people injure themselves by carelessness. Presumptive man, how dare you? Camphor is a preventative of headache. He bet me five times in succession.

306. Write an autobiography of a pen, describing the process of manufacture, the oiling, the packing, the sale to a schoolboy or schoolgirl, the dipping into several kinds of ink, the contact with different kinds of paper, the throwing aside of the pen when worn out, the present circumstances of the pen. (The student should be allowed to ask the teacher any necessary question.)

307. Change orally the following sentences so that they will denote an action complete at some past time : They have written to me. John and Henry are working very hard. I go before that time. He will see the error of his ways. She kuit me a pair of mits. There he abode six days. Did he get his pen when you came? They slew all the innocent and helpless. The strangers seek another place of refuge. We shall build before autumn.

308. Imagine that you have been absent from school twenty years and that on your paying the school a visit you are asked to address a few words to the school ; write out a copy of your probable speech.

309. Distinguish : a continual noise, a continuous noise ; fetch the book ; bring the book, carry the book ; he has enough, he has sufficient ; the man's honor, the man's integrity ; a good boy, a good lad ; I saw a pile, I saw a heap ; a lazy boy, an inactive boy, a slothful boy ; a long talk, a long conversation ; our rights, our privileges ; the judgment was partly given, the judgment was partially given.

310. Change orally so that the sentences will indicate progressive action : They will not live. Great generals study continuously. They lie down to die on the cold sod. They travel all day and all night. No one can read and write at the same time. They had struggled all day against the storm. He refers to the President. His education has tinged all his ideas of life. They singe their clothes. We fulfil the expectation of your friends. You benefit us all.

311. (a) Name as many nationalities as you can, and describe the appearance, and the character of each.

(b) Write a composition on minerals, stating the names and describing the methods of preparation, the appearances, and the uses of each.

312. Write the history of a letter, describing the circumstances in which it was written, its stay in the post-office, its travels, the effect of its contents on the recipient, and its treatment after being read.

313. Change from direct to indirect narration: The ambassador said "I bring you here peace or war, which will you have?" To this the Carthaginians replied, "Give us which you please." "Well then," said he, "I leave you war."

The speaker said: "I am not afraid to oppose the honorable member for York, in what I consider his unparliamentary proceeding. He has stated that I am guilty of motives unworthy of one of my descent and name. I thank him for his reference to my title and my family. Let me assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I have never felt a deeper sense of peace and joy in any of my parliamentary acts than I now experience in standing almost alone and opposing a powerful government in its attempt to restrict the liberty of a great nation. Sir, I appeal with confidence to all honest-minded men, I defy the honorable gentlemen opposite to point out one particular in which I have failed in my duty, not merely to my name and family but to my fellow-citizens and to my Creator. Let them answer the challenge or forever keep to my silence."

314. Write sentences containing the following: currier, courier; ridicule, reticule; broach, brooch; fondling, foundling, executor, executer; stake, steak; lickerish, licorice; lineament, liniment; lease, leash; ordnance, ordinance; statute, statue; eminent, imminent; relic, relict.

315. Change the number of the subjects in the following: They have stolen many a valuable. Love lies bleeding in the garden. I am in great trouble of mind. You never said anything about the matter. The children have returned from their visit. Should we desire any help we shall let you know. The author is writing another book. You struck the hero with your swords. Where was the caretaker when you called? He who surpasses or subdues mankind must look down on the hate of all below.

316. *Change the following sentences orally so that they will denote an action perfect at the present time:* He will find the corn. Do you think it will freeze to-night? He will lie down to his rest. I shall feed on heavenly food. The young girls will walk ahead and strew the street with flowers. He will drive away all fear. The river will certainly overflow its banks. We shall forsake all and follow thee. I shall arouse him this morning. I shall never rise again. He will raise the burden by might or by stratagem.

317. *Write sentences that will show that you understand the meaning of:* Francis, Frances; devise, device; foment, ferment; stationary, stationery; track, tract; treble, triple; counsellor, councillor; key, quay; quire, choir; desert, dessert.

318. *Give an account of an imagined ascent in a balloon, making first a few general remarks about balloons, describing the balloon which you used, the ascent, the prospect, and the descent, and concluding with any general remarks that you may deem fitting.*

319. *Change orally the "voice," of the following:* He has sent his messengers before his face. The boy threw a stone and broke the window. Father sends his usual monthly allowance in the letter. "Never say die," was Grip's motto. Seeing the crowds he pitied the people. Carrie is rocking Percy in his cradle. Labor conquers all things. The doctor has prescribed the proper medicine. He will have finished his speech at nine o'clock. He did not write the letter but he posted it.

320. *Improve by rewriting as many of the balanced sentences as may be necessary:* Thou hast hitherto found me a cheerful companion in thy mirth, and now shalt thou find me as careful with thee in thy moan. If altogether thou mayest not be cured yet mayest thou be comforted. If there be anything that either by thy friends may be procured, or by my life attained, that may either heal thee in part, or help thee in all, I protest to thee by the name of a friend, that it shall rather be gotten by the loss of my body, than lost by getting a kingdom. Thou hast tried me, therefore trust me; thou hast trusted me in many things, therefore trust me in this one thing. I never yet failed, and now I will not faint. Be bold to speak and blush not; thy sore is not so angry but I can salve it, thy wound not so deep but I can search it, thy grief not so great but I can ease it. If it be ripe, it shall be lanced; if it be broken, it shall be tainted; be it never so desperate it shall be cured.

321. Write sentences containing the following words correctly used: anticipate; appreciate; splendid; magnificent; tremendous; awful; charming; pretty; feasible; obnoxious; apparent; ostensible; refrain.

322. Form balanced sentences containing parallel statements about: sleep and death; light and warmth; music and painting; winter and old age; time and a bird; God and love.

323. Correct the confusion seen in the following sentences: A little dog was standing before the door that had a blue ribbon about its neck. The poor man stood begging on the corner that had only one eye. The British will resist every attack on Constantinople by the Russians which is the key of the Black Sea. The grenadiers wear caps on their heads which are made of bearskin. The soldiers brought a young buffalo from the River Saskatchewan which they had trained to march at the head of the regiment. A statement has been made by the Fisheries Commission which will allay the bitter feelings of both countries. A church stands across the way from our house which has accommodation for five thousand persons. A policeman brought the boy into the presence of the judge who swore that he had been detected picking a lady's pocket.

324. Write sentences containing the following words properly used: two, couple; fewer, less; grand, great; learn, teach; purpose, intend; answer, reply; pray, beseech; remember, recollect; farewell, good-bye; announce, proclaim; fault, defect.

325. Write fifteen lines summarizing any story that you may have read.

326. Translate into phrases: Sheep-dog, sea-coast, deaf-mute, merchant-tailor, wolf-dog, pathway, forget-me-not, bedridden, shepherd, ringleader, thunder-riven, bloodshed, field-mouse, welfare, lifetime, grasshopper, mainspring, headstrong, footway, bedroom, woodwork, bakehouse, smell-feast, go-by, dead-ripe, hard-gotten, dark-eyed, sea-green, heart-rending, dare-devil, foolhardy, bell-wether, may-fly, railway, waylay, doff, cross-question, fulfill, handcuff.

327. *Compose balanced sentences about the opposites:* love and hatred; honesty and dishonesty; virtue and vice; light and darkness; government and anarchy; pleasure and pain; knowledge and ignorance; diligence and indolence; right and wrong.

328. *Improve the following:* I meant to have purchased one yesterday. Being early killed I sent a party in search of his body. They followed the advance of the courageous, step by step, through a telescope. Paid to a woman whose husband was drowned by order of the vestry under London Bridge. Erected to the memory of John Phillips accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother. I am neither an ascetic in theory or practice. It was a breach of courtesy to say the least. John and myself were present. I shall have great pleasure in accepting your invitation. It was my hope to have come sooner. This they effected by conveying their letters to her by means of a brewer that supplied the family with ale through a chink in the wall of her apartment. He predicted a snow-storm. The observance of the Sabbath should be maintained. He was the last survivor of his honored predecessors. The unprecedented arrogance of the man nearly equalled that of his employer. He persuaded him in vain. He is acting disgracefully; he demeans himself. If he lives to become their future emperor. They returned back again to the city from whence they had started.

329. *Write five paragraphs about printing, on the following points:* (1) *General remarks.* (2) *Discovery of printing.* (3) *Invention of the printing press.* (4) *History.* (5) *Results.*

330. *Change, orally, the phrases to equivalent clauses:* He came to see the city. That student is a boy of intelligence. Several boys on sleighs passed us on the road. The dog of the hunter gave a deep growl. In harnessing the horse be sure to fasten every buckle. We beseech you to follow no such course. I notified him to attend and to answer the charge. Red Cloud, a warrior of the plains, has been captured. The unfortunate husband returned just at the time of his wife's funeral. I believe the fellow to be an impostor.

331. Omit unnecessary words : It is owing to my misfortunes that the unkindness is due. The explanation of the matter is to be ascribed to his cruelty. The reason why the accident happened was on account of the carelessness of the engineer. He said the reason why he did it was because he was moved with sympathy. The reception which he received must have proved gratifying. It was want of imagination, I suppose, that failed him. To it alone, I shall confine myself. A neutral is bound to use due diligence. A man ought to have all that he is entitled to. In addition to these there was super-added a still more fatal and indelible source of discord.

332. Translate into a single word : more than human, to lead in a wrong direction, not clean, to give courage to, to pay no attention to, between nations, not proper, that cannot be cured, one who drinks greatly, a king's realm, a condition of servitude, a little girl, one who writes, the condition of a child, to make new again, the race of man, the quality of being wild, one who bears testimony, a place where fishing is done, made of lead, of the nature of a child, somewhat green, not possessing teeth, to doze often, to stray often, to spit often, to make long, to tell often, one who assists, a little cash, a little man, the condition of being equal, capable of being moved, inclined to talk, one who writes for the daily papers.

333. Change the figurative into simple language and note the effect : The morning of life ; the veil of night ; a fiery temper ; a hard lot ; his iciness of heart ; the pinnae of greatness ; the Sun of Righteousness, a siege of cold weather ; the transparency of truth ; a smooth talker ; a breezy discussion ; words laden with honey ; Pitt was the pillar of the state. Youth is the springtime of life. Politeness oils the wheels of society. The hopeful were rudely awakened from their dreams. His honest spirit yearned for rest. The ladder of ambition has many frail rungs.

334. Describe the appearance of the front of any public building you know of, or can imagine, beginning at the foundation and gradually working up to the highest parts.

335. Supply suitable predicates to: either John or James; either you or I; John or you; he, as well as you; you, and not he; more than a little; more than five; nothing but ease and comfort; not you, but Mary; John or James or their sisters; more than he; the hue and cry; fifty cents; "Thomson's Seasons"; The horse and buggy; twice two; six and five; it is I who; it is I, the king, who.

336. Correct any inappropriateness in: A good example serves as a pole star to guide us over the waters of life and to fortify us against temptation. To take up arms against a sea of troubles. It is a mortal wound to the very keystone upon which the whole arch of morality rests. This world with all its trials is the furnace through which the soul must pass and be developed before it is ripe for the next world. I write to you in a state of mind that I hardly know what I am about, but I cannot endure making no effort to clear up the gaping abyss which the events of the past fatal forenoon has raised betwixt us. I smell a rat, I see it brewing in the distance, and I shall nip it in the bud. The promise was to him a star of hope which warmed all his thoughts of life. The lady was a magnet that attracted his affection and purified his thoughts. An ocean of frenzy took possession of the minds of the people. He was a rock of strength to the ship of state. The primeminister was the lighthouse of his party who stood behind him for protection. That man is a shield behind which the helpless hide and grow strong in body and mind.

337. Write a composition containing four paragraphs on snow, using the following heads: (1) *Introductory remarks on its beauty, which compensates for the lack of the beauties of tropical vegetation;* (2) *the signs of snow;* (3) *the snow-storm;* (4) *the pleasures and benefits arising from snow.*

338. Correct by the omission of unnecessary words:—A universal panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to. It was almost intolerable to be borne. The messenger brought tidings of good news. Until we both meet face to face in heaven. Her position was by no means of an agreeable character. Do you see the old veteran? Broken faith or false calumny ruins all.

339. Expand, orally, the metaphors to similes: He was a lion in battle. The stars those bright eyes of the night—. The ship ploughs the sea. Thou art the star of my life. You must prove true in sunshine as well as in storm. Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend. All the delight of his heart has passed away. That man is a pair of spectacles behind which there is no eye.

340. Distinguish the meanings of: It is time he went. It is time he were going. It is time he should go. — I will go if he comes. I shall go if he come. I should go if he came. I should go if he were to come.—I said he would go. I said he should go. I said he might go. — I am surprised that he was there. I am surprised that he should be there.—He saw me home. He saw me at home. Full of rage, the son rushed on him. The son, full of rage, rushed on him. — Did I think so, I should speak. Were I to think so, I should speak. If I thought so, I would speak. Had I thought so, I would speak. Had I thought so, I would have spoken. — She wondered what it all meant. She wondered what it all might mean.

341. Write in the form of a letter the account of a storm of wind, using the following as subjects of paragraphs: Suddenness of storm; progress and duration; results; lessons suggested.

342. Change, orally, the clauses to phrases or words: As a quorum was not present no meeting could be held. When the soldiers arrived no trace of the spy could be found. While we were absent the house was robbed. No person, whose heart is true and warm, will be a useless member of society. In the great lakes which lie between Canada and the United States there is said to be one-third of the fresh water on the globe. The man was possessed of a spirit that would not be daunted. The school has two or three boys who are beyond the power of correction. When the sun rose all was gloom in that sweet valley. The road was impassable because it had rained all night. Is that a dog that swims towards us?

343. Write the autobiography of a dewdrop, first drawing up an analysis and submitting it to your teacher for approval.

344. Form sentences to show the proper prepositions to be used after: absolute; abhorrence; accord; acquit; accuse; affinity; agree; adapted; attend; bestow; boast; call; change; confer; confide; conform; comply; consonant; convenient; conversant; correspond; dependent; derogatory; derogate; differ; different; disappointed; desert; exemption; free; glad; independent; insist; involve; lay hold; martyr; need; prevail; profit; recreant; reconcile; resolve; take hold; taste; think; thirst.

345. Arrange with regard to the proper distribution of emphasis: The mystery of space is greater; the mystery of time is greater. I must go. He shall do it. I loudly and heartily cry "peccavi." Behold the accepted time is now. I look far away into the past. This opening of a prose hymn by a lady then very celebrated still lingers in my ears from the days of infancy. I shall not go if he persists in his accusation. Their bare sabres are flashed. The merciful are blessed. I declare this upon my honor. He was everywhere and always incapable of satire as distinguished from sarcasm. This fact considerably modifies the result. He will surely come to disaster if he takes this course. We laid him down slowly and sadly. True worth is recognized in no country more than in our own.

346. Convert orally into complex sentences: Sitting by the roadside he thought of the whole proceeding. It is not easy to conceal my plans. To save money is to get rich. It is not a position to be envied. To be prosperous means to have friends. Neglecting his work he lost his situation. He is a man to love. To be chary of one's words is a sign of wisdom. To fear the Lord is to begin wisdom. What cause withholds you then to mourn for him.

347. Change to the form of questions and decide whether there is any gain in force: No man would think of such a thing. No one is here so base that he would not be a Roman. He that sheds his brother's blood shall die. This is an age of corruption: it is seen in our banks, amongst our aldermen, and sometimes in our church courts. A man cannot put his hand in the fire and not be burned. I told you of your danger; you ran into it advisedly: the fault is your own. The Sovereign of mankind cannot be cruel. A God of love cannot delight in the sufferings of his children.

348. *Change orally from the oblique narration to the direct, and note the effect:* The man said to me that he had been in the Crimean wars and that he had crossed bayonets with the Sepoys in India. The man related that one evening in the midst of winter he had approached the castle and that he was refused shelter for the night. He told us that those who were with him at the time having lost their footing and fallen over the precipice had each been dashed to pieces, and that he himself had escaped only by remembering what the guide had told him. The king asked where his son was and why he did not bring the sword of the knight that had just been slain.

349. *Divide into shorter sentences as may seem advisable:*

He is supposed to have fallen by his father's death into the hand of his uncle, a vintner near Charing Cross, who sent him for some time to Dr. Bresby at Westminster, but not intending to give any education beyond that of the school, took him when he was well advanced in literature to his own house, where the Earl of Dorset, celebrated for patronage of genius, found him by chance, as Burnet relates, reading Horace, and was so well pleased with his proficiency, that he undertook the care and cost of his academical education.—*Johnson.*

350. *Substitute equivalent words, phrases or clauses for the words italicized in:* Wilful disobedience caused his father much pain. To augment his chances of success he had elevated a lofty pole. The friendship of the two generals was cemented by the marriage of their two children. To alleviate his distress he determined to take opium though his mother besought him to await the arrival of the doctor. Permanent institutions are not numerous. Mechanics and artisans often have themselves to blame for the sufferings and destitution of their families. His conversation being spiced with wit won for him the respect of the nobility who did not fail to support his claim for assistance.

351. *Write a paragraph starting from the sentence, "On this occasion Washington acted with his usual intrepidity."*

352. *Develop into a paragraph: "It is sometimes difficult to distinguish independence from obstinacy."*

353. *Develop into a paragraph: "The trouble with the Anarchists is not an unmixed evil."*

354. Break up into a series of short simple sentences :

We were not alone in our expedition, for already seated in the dingy were four or five gentlemen who, unlike ourselves, had not been to the cathedral, and from whom I learned that our ultimate destination was the Botanical Gardens, where we were to have a lunch on the grass; "the same," my informant continued, "as everybody in Calcutta does."

355. Change to simple sentences : I will show you that I appreciate your difficulties. The man broke down under a burden that was so heavy. He expected that he should obtain an assistant that would be of use to him. It would detain you too long if I were to mention all that were present on that occasion. An animal that has not these characteristics has not yet been discovered.

356. Draw up an analysis of a comparison of: "Perseverance" with "Brilliancy of Intellect."

357. Amplify into a paragraph : "Numerous were the difficulties that beset the Puritan fathers upon their landing in America."

358. Change the loose sentences into periodic noting the effect: He went away from the house in the morning, before it was light, through the rain and slush. The snow blocked up the road which was entirely drifted over owing to the board fence on the western side. We warn every person to remain in his house in the evening after the bell rings the hour for retiring. Friends brought him many gifts out of a personal regard, and a respect for his public services. He lived in many cities without envying the wealth of the wealthy or despising the poor for their poverty. Many men are prosperous owing to the chance that places them in a position to avail themselves of the influence of friends who have won fame by hard work for many years, and by strict honesty.

359. Arrange in sentences of proper length :

In front of these insignia of pomp march with steady tread twelve chosen esquires.

These esquires are attendants on the Knight Grand Commander.

It is his banner which is seen in the distance.

That banner, too, is worthily borne.

It is carried by no less a warrior than General Probyr.

To General Probyn's name attaches all that is dear to a soldier.
 Close behind comes the Prince of Wales.
 He is under the gold umbrella.
 He is clad in a general's scarlet uniform.
 He has the blue cloak of the Star of India over his shoulder.
 He has the gold chain of this Order about his neck.
 He has the gold chain of the Order of the Garter beside this chain.

360. *Expand the metaphors into similes:* Adversity's cold frosts will soon be over; It heralds brighter days: the joyous Spring is cradled on the Winter's icy breast, And yet comes flushed in beauty.—Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace. — Disguise it not, ye blush for what ye hate, And Enmity is sister unto Shame; Look on your mind—it is the book of fate—Ah! it is dark with many a blazoned name Of misery — all are mirrors of the same; But the dark fiend who with his iron pen, Dipped in scorn's fiery poison, makes his fame Enduring there, would o'er the heads of men Pass harmless, if they scorned to make their hearts his den.

361. *Rewrite in order to preserve the unity of thought:* I occupied a tug from which I could see the effect of the battle on both sides, within range of the enemy's guns; but a small tug without ornament was not calculated to attract the fire of batteries while they were being assailed themselves.

362. *Change into exclamatory expressions and note the effect as to energy:* Our hearts were beating with excitement as we regarded the approaching brigade. The poor child looked sad. The wind blows bitterly and the sleet stings the face. A fall was there my countrymen. The hour of prayer is a balm for the weary. God's love is boundless, his mercy is infinite. The fire-engine rushed rapidly along the street. Man is noble in his understanding, marvellous in his nature, and divine in his possibilities. The love of our fellows enriches our hearts. It is difficult to follow duty when it costs us the love of friends. We often forfeit joys because we are unwilling to sacrifice our pleasures.

363. Write sentences containing metaphors or similes of which one term is: Perseverance; Washington; A ship; Honesty; War; Flowers; Dandelions; Books; The moon; The thistle; A brook; An icicle; A dewdrop; A blade of grass; The printing-press; The appetite for strong drink; Love of country.

364. Express by a compound each of the phrases: — as high as one's breast, a tree the fruit of which is the fig, a man who acts as servant, a woman who begs, a shaking of the ground, one who kills a man, a fish that lives in the sea, one who goes to church, one who deals in oils, the office where objects are insured against fire, a high estimation of one's self, a place where one may have something to eat, as dark as coal, looking like death tearing the heart, crowned with snow, that can keep out water, surrounded by the sea.

365. Change orally to simple sentences: He confessed with tears that he had failed. A man ought to know that it is wrong to suspect a friend. The hope that he would return before night, was removed by the news of an accident that had happened on the railway. The thought that he had overcome the temptation that continually beset him, brought joy to a heart that had previously been filled with grief. Any teacher that is unconscious of so important a law of mental growth should be compelled to leave the profession.

366. Distinguish the meaning of: He has a dollar more than I. He has a dollar, more than I. — He is a better orator than logician. He is a better orator than a logician. — Such an action is wrong. To act so is wrong. That one should act so is wrong. — He spoke to his son who was there. He spoke to his son, who was there. — How odd that it is true! How odd that it should be true! — James and John were not there. Neither James nor John was there. — Cato, the wise, was present. The wise Cato was present. — The British Cabinet disagree. The British Cabinet disagrees. — My morning work. My morning's work. — He thought little about it. He thought a little about it. — What fool is there? What a fool is there!

367. *Correct the mistakes in the use of participles in: —* Not having seen them for some years his arrival occasioned considerable excitement. His career was cut short in the youth of his popularity, having been killed in a duel by Aaron Burr. Being one of the principal churches in Sydney it was not unnatural to look for some degree of intelligence in the preaching department. Amazed at the alteration in his manner, every sentence that he uttered increased her astonishment. Preaching on one occasion in a village chapel, a pious old woman said to him. Complaining of a prickling sensation in his head, Matthew entreated him to abandon the use of liquor. Looking back the happiness of my young life is associated with her.

368. *Substitute particulars for generals (concrete for abstract), and note the effect: Two officers were wounded. Literature is mightier than war. He deserted his work as a blacksmith for the profession of preaching. He had the swiftness of a bird, and the silent secrecy of a snake. He perished for want of food. I shall never cease to fight for my country. Wisdom has more influence than wealth. They destroyed the opposing gunners and rendered the cannon unserviceable. Napoleon surrendered. The Indian was possessed of the eagerness of a bird of prey, and the cruelty of a beast of the jungles of his native land. Which do more good preachers or journalists?*

369. *Paraphrase: "Those words which were formerly current are now become obsolete. Alas! this is not all; fame tarnishes in time too, and men grow out of fashion as well as language. Those celebrated names of Camillus, Caeso, Volesus, and Leonnatus are antiquated. Those of Scipio, Cato, and Augustus will soon have the same fortune, and those of Hadrian and Antoninus must follow. All these things are transitory, and quickly become as a tale that is told, and are swallowed up in oblivion. I speak this of those who have been the wonder of their age and who shone with unusual lustre. But as for the rest, they are no sooner dead than forgotten. And after all, what does fame everlasting mean? Mere vanity. What then is it that is worth one's while to be concerned for? Why nothing but this: to bear an honest mind, to act for the good of society, to deceive nobody, to welcome everything that happens as necessary and familiar, and flowing from a like source." — Marcus Aurelius.*

370. (a) Select the four words that form the subject of the paragraph in 369.

(b) By what steps is the subject exemplified and proved?

(c) Whether is it proved inductively or deductively?

(d) What sentence contains the inference or lesson that the writer draws from the fact he has endeavored to prove?

371. (a) Examine the functions of the italicized words in 369 as to paragraph construction.

(b) Change the exclamatory and interrogative expressions to simple declarations and note the effect.

372. Rewrite, removing the monotony: — "Centuries ago, before printed books and newspapers were known, there was an age of intellectual darkness and confusion. Between ancient and modern civilizations, and separating the one from the other, this period of darkness extends. In a world where justice and liberty could not be found, quarrelling and fighting were almost the sole occupation. Physical strength and the possession of lands determined a man's power. From the poor peasant to the king no person was secure in his position. In addition to the internal disorder the barbarians were making frequent incursions and devastating the country.

372. Rewrite, removing the monotony:— Centuries ago,

Those who were sent to bind me wept, and felt

Their minds outsoar the bonds which clasped them round,

Even as a waxen shape may waste and melt

In the white furnace; and a visioned swound,

A pause of hope and awe, the city bound,

Which—like the silence of a tempest's birth,

When in its awful shadow it has wound

The wind, the ocean, and the earth—

Hung terrible ere yet the lightnings have leapt forth.—*Shelley.*

374. Change the figurative language to plain and note the effect:

Like clouds inwoven in the silent sky

By winds from distant regions meeting there,

In the high name of truth and liberty

Around the city millions gathered were

By hopes which sprang from many a hidden lair;

Words which the lore of truth in hues of grace

Arrayed; thine own wild songs which in the air

Like homeless odors floated; and the name

Of thee, and many a tongue which thou hast dipped in flame.—*Shelley.*

375. Paraphrase: "This [vulgarity] was one of those horribly vague accusations, the victim of which has no defense. An umbrella is of no avail against a Scotch mist. It envelops you, it penetrates at every pore, it wets you through without seeming to wet you at all. Vulgarity is an eighth deadly sin, added to the list in these latter days, and worse than all the others put together, since it perils your salvation in *this* world, far the more important of the two in the minds of most men. It profits nothing to draw nice distinctions between essential and conventional, for the convention in this case *is* the essence, and you may break every command in the decalogue with perfect good breeding, nay, if you are not adroit, without losing caste. We [the Americans] indeed, had it not to lose, for we had never gained it. 'How am I vulgar?' asks the culprit, shudderingly. Because thou art not like unto Us,' answers Lucifer, Son of the Morning, and there is no more to be said. The god of this world may be a fallen angel but he has us *there*. We were as clean, so far as my observation goes, I think we were cleaner, morally and physically, than the English, and therefore of course, than anybody else. But we did not pronounce the diphthong *ou* as they did, and we said *ecther* and not *cyther*, following herein the custom of our ancestors, who unhappily could bring over no better English than Shakespeare's; and we did not stammer as they had learned to do from the courtiers who in this way flattered the Hanoverian king, a foreigner among the people he had come to reign over. . . ."—*Lowell*.

376. Examine the paragraph above with respect to (1) length of sentences, (2) position of phrases and clauses, (3) continuity of thought, (4) liveliness.

377. Look carefully into the meaning of the following words in 375: vague; accusations; avail; envelops; penetrates; vulgarity; list; perils; nice; adroit; caste; vulgar; culprit; angel; physically; unhappily; stammer; foreigner. *What would be the effect if for these words the following were respectively substituted:* indefinite; charges; use; surrounds; pierces; ill-breeding; catalogue; endangers; fine; astute; position; common; offender; spirit; naturally; unfortunately; stutter; stranger?

378. Point out the allusions in 375, and discuss their effect.

379. Paraphrase: "May 28-9. I staid to-night a long time by the bedside of a new patient, a young Baltimorean, aged about 19 years, W. S. P. (2d Maryland, southern,) very feeble, right leg amputated, can't sleep hardly at all—has taken a great deal of morphine, which, as usual, is costing more than it comes to. Evidently

very intelligent and well bred — very affectionate — held on to my hand, and put it by his face, not willing to let me leave. As I was lingering, soothing him in his pain, he says to me suddenly, "I hardly think you know who I am—I don't wish to impose upon you—I am a rebel soldier." I said I did not know that, but it made no difference. Visiting him daily for about two weeks after that, while he lived (death had marked him, and he was quite alone,) I loved him much, always kissed him, and he did me. In an adjoining ward I found his brother, an officer of rank, a Union soldier, a brave and religious man (Col. Clifton K. Prentiss, sixth Maryland infantry, Sixth Corps, wounded in one of the engagements at Petersburg, April 2 — lingered, suffered much, died in Brooklyn, Aug. 20, '65.) It was in the same battle both were hit. One was a strong Unionist, the other Secesh; both fought on their respective sides, both badly wounded, and both brought here after a separation of four years. Each died for his cause."—*Walt Whitman.*

380. Expand the paragraph in 379 into a story containing five paragraphs.

381. Write a letter to a friend stating what are the grounds upon which a person's worth should be judged.

382. Build paragraphs with the following thoughts: uncertainty of life; value of a true friend; choice of companions.

383. Write sentences containing personifications of: a ship; the wind; mountains; the sea; love; winter; sleep; necessity; consistency; evening; madness; a lion.

384. Convert, if possible, the personifications, in the answer to 383 to apostrophes.*

385. Examine us to arrangement of phrases and clauses:

"Already by the 1st of September I had seen two or three small maples turned scarlet across the pond, beneath where the stems of three aspens diverged, at the point of a promontory, next the water. Ah, many a tale their color told! And gradually from week to week the character of each tree came out, and it admired itself reflected in the smooth mirror of the lake. Each morning the manager of this gallery substituted some new picture, distinguished by more brilliant or harmonious coloring, for the old upon the walls.

The wasps came by thousands to my lodge in October, as to winter quarters, and settled on my windows within and on the walls over-

* In an apostrophe something is addressed.

head, sometimes deterring visitors from entering. Each morning, when they were numbed with cold, I swept some of them out, but I did not trouble myself much to get rid of them; I even felt complimented by their regarding my house as a desirable shelter. They never molested me seriously, though they bedded with me; and they gradually disappeared, into what crevices I do not know, avoiding winter and unspeakable cold."—*Thoreau*.

386. State the subject of each paragraph in 385, showing why two paragraphs are necessary.

387. Write a paraphrase of the extract in 385.

388. Construct a framework for each of the themes: "A visit to some manufacturing establishment." "The telephone." "Should schools be free?" "New York City."

389. Expand: "The golden tints of Autumn now brightened the shrubbery around this melancholy house; and took away some thing of its gloom. The four poplar-trees seemed all ablaze, and flickered in the wind like huge torches. The little border of box filled the air with fragrance, and seemed to welcome the return of Alice, as she ascended the steps and entered the house with a lighter heart than usual. The brisk autumnal air had quickened her pulse and given a glow to her cheek."—*H. W. Lougellow*.

390. Form complex sentences, orally, by the addition of both an adjectival and an adverbial clause: This is the rat. I saw only one boy. The ship sailed away with a large crew. There are hundreds of men here. We were looking at the little girl. We were delighted with the scene. No man can be happy. The apples were quite sour. We recalled the happy days. The murder of the judge was regretted by all.

391. Rewrite in plain language and note the effect:

"I pant for the music which is divine;
My heart in its thirst is a dying flower.
Pour forth the sound like enchanted wine;
Loosen the notes in a silver shower.
Like a herbless plain for the gentle rain,
I gasp, I faint, till they wake again

Let me drink of the spirit of that sweet sound
More, oh more!—I am thirsting yet!
It loosens the serpent which care has bound
Upon my heart, to stifle it;
The dissolving strain, through every vein,
Passes into my heart and brain.

As the scent of a violet withered up,
 Which grew by the brink of a silver lake,
 When the hot noon had drained its dewy cup,
 And mist there was none its thirst to slake—
 And the violet lay dead while the odor flew
 On the wings of the wind o'er the waters blue."—*Shelley*.

392. Write a composition about music, using, as the central thought of your first paragraph, the third and fourth verses of the second stanza of the poetical extract in 391.

393. Paraphrase: "Such is oftenest the young man's introduction to the forest, and the most original part of himself. He goes thither at first as a hunter and fisher, until at last if he has the seeds of a better life in him, he distinguishes his proper objects, as a poet or naturalist it may be, and leaves the gun and fish-pole behind. The mass of men are still and always young in this respect. In some countries a hunting parson is no uncommon sight. Such a one might make a good shepherd's dog, but is far from being the Good Shepherd. I have been surprised to consider that the only obvious employment, except wood-chopping, ice-cutting, or the like business, which ever to my knowledge detained at Walden Pond for a whole half day any of my fellow-citizens, whether fathers or children of the town, with just one exception, was fishing. Commonly they did not think that they were lucky, or well paid for their time, unless they got a long string of fish, though they had the opportunity of seeing the pond all the while. They might go there a thousand times before the sediment of fishing would sink to the bottom and leave their purpose pure, but no doubt the clarifying process would be going on all the while. The governor and his council faintly remember the pond for they went a-fishing there when they were boys; but now they are too old and dignified to go a-fishing, and so they know it no more forever. Yet even they expect to go to heaven at last. If the legislature regards it, it is chiefly to regulate the number of hooks to be used there; but they know nothing about the hook of hooks with which to angle for the pond itself, impaling the legislature as a bait. Thus, even in civilized communities embryo man passes through the hunter stage of development."—*Thoreau*.

394. What is the subject of the paragraph in 393?

395. In case of the expansion of the paragraph in 393 where would you divide it?

396. (a) Notice in 393 the inversions of the natural order of words and decide the object of the inversion.

(b) Change the clauses and phrases in which the natural order is observed to the rhetorical order, and decide whether there is an increase or a loss of liveliness and of appropriateness of emphasis.

397 (a) What are intended to be the emphatic words in sentences 2, 3, 5, 7 in question 393?

(b) What function in the development of the paragraph is performed by sentences 2, 10, 12?

398. Summarize orally: "I wonder if I could ever convey to another, to you, for instance, dear reader, the tender and terrible realities of such cases (many, many happen'd) as the one I am now going to mention. Stewart C. Glover, Company E, 5th Wisconsin—was wounded May 5, in one of those fierce tussles of the Wilderness—died May 21—aged about 20. He was a small and beardless young man—a splendid soldier—in fact an almost ideal American of his age. He had served nearly three years, and would have been entitled to his discharge in a few days. He was in Hancock's corps. The fighting had about ceased for the day, and the general commanding the brigade rode by and called for volunteers to bring in the wounded. Glover responded among the first—went out gaily—but while in the act of bearing in a wounded sergeant to our lines, was shot in the knee by a rebel sharpshooter; consequence, amputation and death. He had resided with his father, John Glover, an aged and feeble man, in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., but was at school in Wisconsin, after the war broke out, and there enlisted; soon took to soldier-life, liked it, was very manly, was belov'd by officers and comrades. He kept a little diary like so many of the soldiers. On the day of his death he wrote the following in it: *To-day the doctor says I must die—all is over with me,—ah, so young to die.* On another blank leaf he pencill'd to his brother, *Dear brother Thomas, I have been brave but wicked—pray for me.*"—Whitman.

399. (a) Expand the extract in 398 by dividing into paragraphs, and adding any imagined details concerning the early life, the wounding, the funeral, and the character of the young man.

(b) Write an imaginary conversation between Walt Whitman and the wounded soldier, bringing out as vividly as possible the facts recorded in the paragraph quoted in 398.

400. *Examine the arrangement of words, phrases and clauses, with a view to improvement, leaving out of consideration the metre :*

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
His listless length, at noontide, would he stretch,
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
Muttering his wayward fancies, would he rove;
Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
Or crazed with care, or cross'd in hopeless love.

One morn I miss'd him on the 'custom'd hill,
Along the heath and near his favorite tree;
Another came,—nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood, was he.—*Gray.*

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