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[25 CENTS A YEA R.

Events of the War.

Owing to the space occupied by map of Canada we have little room in this issue for news of the war. In our next issue, however, if unfortunately the war should be in progress at that date, we shall publish a map showing the principal places mentioned in the war despatches. Up to the time of writing the chief events of the war are as follows: Greek irregulars crossed the boundary into Macedonia. The Turks claimed that these irregulars were led by many of the regular army officers of Greece, and at once declared war. The Greek minister at Constantinople was notified to leave and the Turkish diplomatic officers were recalled from Greece. The Turkish army moved against the enemy and soon had possession of the Milouna passes. The next move was against Larissa, the headquarters of the central division of the Greek army. After a stubborn resistance this stronghold also fell into the hands of the invading army, with considerable loss to the Greeks. The latter retreated a short dis-

ance south to Pharsalos, where they are now preparing to make a stand against the foe. Both countries are massing troops at this point and a heavy engagement will, in all probability, soon take place. If the Greeks should be defeated here the war will doubtless come to a speedy close. The Greeks have had successes in the east and the west which to some extent offset their disasters in the centre. In our next issue, with a map before our readers, we shall deal more minutely with the events of the war.

Districts of Canada.

Doubtless many of our readers will be pleased to see a map showing the new districts of Canada. With the creation of these districts our North-west and North-east Territories disappear. As is well known the Territories were under the direct control of the Dominion Government, and we suppose the new districts will be, for a time at least, under the same jurisdiction.



The map shown in this issue is taken from our new "Canadian History Notes." Those who have the Notes will observe that some changes have been made in the map. There was an error in the first drawing, Athabasca and Manitoba not being properly shown. This has been corrected and in subsequent issues of the Notes the cut shown in this issue will be used. The names of the newly-created districts, as shown on the map, are Yukon, Mackenzie, Ungava, and Franklin.

ANSWERS.

(1) George was placed on the throne of Greece by the great powers of Europe. England, France, and Russia contribute \$20,000 each to King George's income of \$260,000. (2) The "Dingley Bill" is the name of the new tariff measure of the United States. The bill was drawn up by Senator Dingley. (3) The most noted European city in the diamond trade is Amsterdam. (4) An *heir apparent* is one whose right of inheritance is beyond doubt, provided he outlives his ancestors. An *heir presumptive* is one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would become the inheritor, but whose right of inheritance may be disputed by some nearer heir being born. (5) The debt of Cuba is \$270,000,000; its population, 1,600,000; and its chief exports, cigars, sugar, and tobacco. (6) A republic is a form of government in which the people elect representatives who make the laws; a democracy is a form of government in which the people themselves make the laws. (7) The Duke of Leeds. (8) The debt of Turkey is \$600,000,000. Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia are the chief creditors. (9) Turkey is interested in the revenue from Crete. (10) Greater New York will include New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island cities. (11) The large export of corn is due to the wheat shortage.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where does Russia contemplate building a great canal? What will be its length and depth? (2) What South American country is likely to become a great petroleum producing country? (3) Where do the Eastern States procure their supply of coal? The Pacific States? (4) The "log" of the *Mayflower* has been presented to the United States by England. What is this "log"? (5) Why are France and England sending envoys to King Menelik of Abyssinia? (6) What may possibly cause war between England and the Transvaal? (7) Who is now the leader of the Cuban insurgents? (8) What is the most important river in the world for lumbering? (9) Lake Erie is the farthest south of the great lakes and yet it is the only one of them which sometimes freezes over. Why is this? (10) Who is Canada's finance minister? (11) What new feature marks the present Canadian tariff? (12) What is meant by the "Court of St. James"? (13) Where and for what noted are the Pribylof Islands?

Now is the time to use our history notes and examination papers. Six weeks more and the testing time will come. While we have a new notebook on Canadian history, we still intend to keep *The Entrance Canadian History Notes* in print for those who may want them.

Geography.

SOURCES OF CANADA'S WEALTH.

MINERALS.

The chief minerals of Canada, with the average value produced for the last three years, localities where found, and where exported, are as follows:

1. Coal, \$7,774,000. The coal areas of Canada cover 97,200 square miles. These are (a) the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, (b) those of the Northwest Territories, (c) those of the Rocky Mountains, (d) those of British Columbia. Nova Scotia alone is said to possess 7,000,000,000 tons. In Manitoba lignite coal is found. The best coal in Canada is found on Vancouver Island, and is exported largely to San Francisco. The following places should be studied in connection with our coal fields: Sydney, Pictou, Cumberland, Spring Hill, Joggins, Comox, Nanaimo, Wellington, Bow River, and Queen Charlotte Island. Coal is exported to United States, \$3,455,000; Newfoundland, \$177,000.
2. Gold, \$1,911,000. Gold is chiefly found in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but it is also found in Quebec, Ontario, and Northwest Territories. It is found either in the sand or gravel of river beds (called placer mines) or in the solid rock, which has then to be crushed. Great interest has lately arisen in gold mining in the County of Hastings, north of Lake Superior, and in British Columbia. The following places should be noted: Chaudière, Madoc, Rat Portage, Rossland, and Alaska. Gold is exported to United States, \$976,000.
3. Nickel, \$1,361,000. In 1883, nickel was discovered where the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in Algoma, Ontario. The operations are carried on by the Canadian Copper Co., H. H. Vivian & Co., the Dominion Mineral Co., and the Drury Nickel Co. In 1875, nickel was worth \$7 a pound, and in 1895 it had fallen to 40 cents a pound. The nickel is exported to United States, \$652,000; Great Britain, \$70,000.
4. Petroleum, \$1,202,000. Petroleum is found in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and N.W. Territories, but the chief source of supply is the County of Lambton, Ont. In Feb., 1862, the first flowing well was struck, and before October there were thirty-five flowing wells. It is estimated 5,000,000 barrels floated off down the neighboring creek. Oil Springs and Petrolia are the chief centres of the industry. The wells are from 370 to 500 feet deep. Petroleum is not exported.
5. Building stone, \$1,200,000. The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario possess exhaustless quarries of marble, granite, and freestone, equal to any in the world. Building stone is not exported.

6. Silver, \$1,159,000. Silver is produced in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. Silver ore is smelted at Pilot Bay, Trail Creek, and Nelson. This silver ore is exported to United States, \$652,000.

7. Copper, \$950,000. Native copper, that is pure copper imbedded in the rock, is found north of Lake Superior. Copper ore is found in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. The largest deposits are found at Sudbury, Ontario. It is exported to United States, \$119,000; Great Britain, \$54,000.

8. Lead, \$750,000. Lead is found in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. It is exported to the United States, \$334,000.

9. Natural gas, \$423,000. No effort was made to put natural gas to any practical use until 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ontario. The chief fields so far utilized are Essex and Welland Counties. One well near Kingsville, Ontario, yields 7,000,000 cubic feet daily, which is used in lighting the streets. Pipes for carrying the gas have been laid from the Welland County wells to the city of Buffalo, and from the Kingsville wells to the cities of Windsor and Detroit.

10. Asbestos, \$421,000. This mineral is found chiefly in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, the most important mine being a small mound, some 80 or 90 feet high, near Thetford Station. It is also found at Black Lake, Coleraine, and Danville. It is exported to United States, \$300,000; Great Britain, \$119,000.

11. Iron, \$238,000.—Iron is found in every province. We have the richest iron ores, producing the finest quality of iron. In Nova Scotia, coal, iron ore, and flux lie side by side, near the finest harbors in the world, making this one of the most favorable regions for the seat of a great iron and steel ship-building trade. The chromic iron ore of Coleraine, Quebec, is very valuable. Iron ore is exported to United States, \$43,000.

12. Gypsum, \$203,000. Gypsum is at present worked in Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Gypsum was our earliest worked mineral, being mined by the French in 1701, at St. John, New Brunswick. It is exported to the United States, \$150,700.

13. Cement, \$181,000. This is produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec. It is not exported.

14. Salt, \$180,000. Salt is produced almost entirely in Ontario. It was first discovered in 1865, at Goderich, when boring for oil. The salt area comprises the counties of Lambton, Huron, Essex, and parts of Bruce, Middlesex, and Kent. Wells have been sunk at Goderich, Clinton, Seaford, Brussels, Blyth, Wingham, Kincardine, Port Franks, Exeter, Courtright, Parkhill, and Windsor. The wells are from 900 to 1,600 feet deep, and the salt is in thin beds aggregating 1000 feet in thickness, and is of the finest quality. It is exported to the United States, \$1,000.

15. Mineral Waters, \$111,000. They are produced chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. They are bottled and sold for medicinal purposes. The chief centres are St. Leon Springs, Quebec, and Preston Springs, Ontario. They are not exported.

16. Mica, \$65,000. Mica is produced in Quebec and Ontario. It is not exported.

17. Grindstones, \$32,000. These are produced from New Brunswick. They are not exported.

18. Phosphate, \$10,000. Phosphate is chiefly derived from Ontario and Quebec, and is exported to Great Britain as a fertilizer.

DICTATION DRAWING.

1. Draw to represent a circle 2" in diameter. Draw the vertical diameter; divide each semi-circumference into 8 equal parts. From each of the points of division draw a line to the lower end of the vertical diameter. Extend the vertical diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ " below the circle; double the line and strengthen the lower curve of the circle. Name the object which the resulting figure suggests.

2. Draw a circle 2" in diameter; place within it an equilateral triangle, the apex of which shall be upon the vertical diameter of the circle, and all angles of which shall touch the circumference. Draw within the circle a second equilateral triangle inverted the same measure as the other, the apex of which touches the lowest point of the circle. Line in the figure and half tint the background. Name the figure.

3. Draw a square of 1" side and on each side construct a semicircle the diameter of which shall be the side of the square. Give the name of the resulting figure. For what purpose may this figure be used?

NOTE.—The length of our Geography article precludes the publishing of the drawings in answer to last issue. They will be given in our next issue.

ANOTHER PAGE ADDED.

We stated in our last issue that THE ENTRANCE for next year would contain sixteen pages, *twelve or more* being devoted to reading matter. Since then owing to a suggestion made by a prominent teacher we are adding another page. We are now enabled to say that beginning with September 1st of this year both the fourth and fifth class editions of THE ENTRANCE will contain sixteen pages, of which *thirteen or more* will be devoted to reading matter. This will enable us to add some interesting features as well as to restore one or two departments which we were forced to drop when we began publishing the two editions of THE ENTRANCE. One of these is the editorial page. We have often felt the loss of our page for "chats." We are still open for suggestions as to the make up of our papers for the coming year. Let us hear from either teachers or pupils on the subject.

PRICES.—Entrance British History Notes, 15 cents; Entrance Canadian History Notes 12 cents; Canadian History Notes (new) 15 cents; Entrance Examination Papers for the past five years, pamphlet form, 10 cents, or in clubs of two or more, 7 cents; same for Public School Leaving Papers. Binders for CANADIAN TEACHER or THE ENTRANCE, 15 cents, or in clubs of four or more, 12 cents. All postpaid.

P. S. Leaving Literature.

THE REVENGE.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Continued from our issue of May 1st.

STANZA IX.

Notice the first line of this stanza and the first line of stanza 8, this is *morning*, "the sun smiled out," that is *evening*, "the stars came out." What an artistic way of showing us the fight had lasted all night? See introductory note; the fight did last from "three in the afternoon, to the break of day next morning."

All in a ring.—All is here an adverb, modifying "lay." All is an adverb:

1. When it means, wholly; entirely; quite; as all over the house, *all* the better, *all* too dear to last.

"Perhaps 'tis pretty to force together Thoughts so *all* unlike each other."
2. When it means at the exact time or place; just; even; as, *all* as the day began to break.

"*All* in our garden grew a bonnie flower."
Perilous plight.—Notice the alliteration. Dangerous situation.

Maimed for life.—Injured for life.
Stark and cold.—Stiff and cold in death.
Masts and rigging were lying over the side.—The masts, spars, and sails shot away were hanging over the side of the vessel.

You will notice the strength of this stanza, secured by the display of strong emotion by Sir Richard, and by the climax.

STANZA X.

And the gunner said, "ay, ay."—I, I. The gunner agrees to sink the ship.

And the lion lay there dying and they yielded to the foe.—Notice the fine antithesis in this line between "lion lay" and "they yielded." Notice also the use of "they" instead of "we," as though the sailor who is supposed to be relating the story were a man of Sir Richard's temper.

STANZA XI.

Stately Spanish men.—The chivalrous courtesy of the Spaniards is well expressed in these last two stanzas.

Old Sir Richard caught at last.—Not said in derision, but with a sense of awe and respect.

Queen and faith.—Elizabeth and Protestantism.

STANZA XII.

Holden the power and glory of Spain so cheap.—Set such a low value on the ability of the Spanish fleet.

Sank his body down.—Burial at sea, the body wrapped in a sheet loaded with cannon balls is lowered into the deep.

Swarthier alien crew.—Swarthier, darker; alien, foreigner. A crew of Spaniards.

And away she sailed with her loss and longed for her own.—What a beautiful line! The Revenge is made grieve for her loss as a person would. Personal metaphor.

A wind from the lands they had ruined.—Raleigh says the wind blew from the west and north-west. The "lands they had ruined" must be the Spanish colonies in America. There is a fine poetic justice in representing the "shot shattered navy of Spain" as being destroyed by a wind from "the lands they had ruined" by their cruel misrule.

Awoke from sleep.—Another striking personal metaphor.

Weather to moan.—Ever the wind is made to sympathize with the Revenge.

By the island crags.—Raleigh says the Revenge was lost upon the island of St. Michaels, one of the Azores.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN OUR LAST ISSUE.

I. This summary of the lesson was written by a pupil in one of the Toronto Public Schools:

THE REVENGE.

PLAN.

(a) Sighting the Spanish ships, and the departure of Lord Howard.

(b) Sir Richard's words of encouragement to his frightened sailors.

(c) The Spanish fleet.

(d) The fight.

(e) After the battle.

(f) The death of brave Sir Richard.

(g) The loss of the "Revenge."

Six British ships lay at Flores, in the Azores, when a pinnacle with its tiny sails fluttering in the breeze bore the tidings that fifty-three Spanish ships had been sighted. On hearing this news Lord Howard declared that as the ships needed repair and many of his men were sick he must flee; for, though he was no coward, six could not fight with fifty-three. So Lord Howard sailed away with his five ships, which soon faded on the horizon, leaving the little "Revenge" to her fate.

The sick men that Sir Richard had so tenderly brought from the shore blessed him for his kindness. But as the great Spanish ships advanced the hearts of the seamen failed them. Their true courage, however, was soon roused by their leader's words, which rang out loud and clear:

"We be all good Englishmen,
Let us bang these dogs of Seville, the children of
the devil,
For I never turned my back upon Don or devil
yet."

Nearer and yet nearer came the huge Spanish ships. They drew up in two lines between which the fearless little "Revenge" proudly sailed to her fate. The Spanish seamen looked down scornfully upon the mad little craft. But it stopped not until delayed by the great towering "San Philip," which like some angry monster over shadowed it, thus taking the wind from its sails.

Now the awful fight began. Four Spanish galleons drew up and the "battle-thunder" roared out across the sea. But the "San Philip" soon

withdrew, and then the Spaniards came on board and fought hand to hand.

"The sun went down, and the stars came out far over the summer sea,

But never a moment ceased the fight of the one and the fifty-three.

Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came,

Ship after ship, the whole night long, with their battle-thunder and flame.

Ship after ship, the whole night long, drew back with her dead and her shame;

For some were sunk and many were shattered, and so could fight us no more—

God of battles, was ever a battle like this in the world before?"

When the darkness had faded and "the sun smiled out far over the summer sea," what a dreadful scene prevailed! The shattered Spanish fleet lay around the brave little ship which was now in a sad condition; for, most of her sailors were dead, and some wounded; her commander was nigh unto death from the wounds he received in the fight; and she herself was shattered and spent, all her powder being gone, all her pikes broken and bent, and her rigging hanging helplessly over her side.

"But Sir Richard cried, 'We have fought such a fight for a day and a night as may never be fought again!'

We have won great glory, my men!

And a day less or more

On sea or shore

We die—does it matter when?"

But the sailors yielded to the foe, for life was dear to them. They had children and wives, and they hoped to fight with the Spaniards again.

Silently Sir Richard was borne to the Spanish flag-ship and laid at the foot of its mast. But when the Spaniards praised him, he boldly made reply:

"I have fought for queen and faith like a valiant man and true;

I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do,"

and with these words the brave commander died. With wonder the enemy gazed on the dead who had dared so much, and with honor they committed the body to the deep.

The "Revenge" was then manned with aliens, and sadly she plunged through the rising wave as though mourning for her own brave English crew, whose fate she was soon to share, for e'er long a great storm raged, and she sank by the island crags with all her sad memories of that awful fight.

II. The person supposed to give utterance to the lines, is one of Sir Richard's surviving sailors. See stanza 5, line 1. "And *we* roared a hurrah."

III. The ballad style is shown by such archaic expressions as,—

(a) "Past away." Stanza 3, line 1.

(b) "We be all." Stanza 4, line 8.

(c) "She bethought herself and went." Stanza 8, line 1.

IV. The poet has given strength or force to the poem by,—

(a) When we see a display of heroism in others, we are filled with a sense of elation of spirit. See stanza 9. "We have fought—hands of Spain."

(b) *By the use of climax.* When thoughts are so presented to us that they come with regular increase of meaning, they affect us with the greatest intensity. See stanzas 8 and 9.

(c) *By the use of contrast.* The quick succession of opposites affects us forcibly. See stanza 10, line 6.

(d) *By the use of amplification.* The repetition or extension of important thoughts gives an increase of force. See "thousands," stanza 5; "ship after ship," stanza 8; "a dozen times," stanza 7.

The poet has given beauty to the poem by,—

(a) *Its melody.* A succession of words of agreeable sounds. See line 2, stanza 3; also line 1, stanza 9.

(b) *Its harmony.* An attuning of the sound of the words to the sense. See line 3, stanza 1; also line 9, stanza 9.

(c) *Its rhyme.* Notice the middle rhyme in stanza 1, "sea, three"; "Howard, coward"; "here, gear."

(d) *Its alliteration.* Notice lines 2, 3, and 7, stanza 1; also "summer sea," "perilous plight," and "shot-shattered navy."

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

The theme of this poem was suggested to Hood on seeing the body of a young woman, who had committed suicide, recovered from the Thames. This fact will account for the intensely vivid character of the description.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Bridge of Sighs. Waterloo Bridge, over the Thames, London, is supposed to be meant. The reference, of course is to the Bridge of Sighs, Venice; see "Childe Harold," Byron, canto four.

"I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand."

One more unfortunate. How suggestive of sadness this is? "One more" victim of human misery added to the many gone before.

Rashly impudent. Too impatient to await her turn, she rashly forced an entrance through death's portals.

Fashioned. Formed.

Look at her garments. This figure is called *vision*. It describes a past or future event as present, as actually taking place before the eyes. The imagination here sweeps aside all distinctions of time, and thus adds animation and vividness to description.

Cerements. Cerecloths, cloths dipped in melted wax; with which dead bodies are covered when about to be embalmed. How vividly this suggests her water-soaked garments.

Wave. Notice the *metonymy*. "Wave" for water.

Not of the stains of her. There are no doubt moral stains.

All that remains of her now is pure womanly. Her soul with its moral stains has departed, and

all that is left is the "divine human form," perfectly free from guilt, and therefore "pure womanly," and deserving of our sympathy, not our scorn.

Deep scrutiny. Close investigation, having for its purpose the fastening of guilt upon her.

Mutiny rash and undutiful. Rebellion, against the authority of God, who forbids the destruction of one's own life.

Death has left on her only the beautiful. A further allusion to the perfect innocence of the statue like form of the dead girl, divine in its gracefulness, beauty and purity.

One of Eve's family. A woman with failings, as Eve was, and therefore our sister, demanding our sympathy.

A dearer one still. A lover.

Karity of Christian charity. Scarcity of human sympathy.

A whole city full. How pathetic; among a city full of homes she had no home.

Love, by harsh evidence, throw from it eminence. An allusion to a false lover, who had betrayed her affections. The cruel proof of his unfaithfulness is the "harsh evidence" which drove all love from her heart, till even Providence, itself, seemed to have forsaken her.

Stood with amangement. In a frenzy of grief.

Bleak wind. Cold, wintry wind.

Dark arch. The arch of the bridge.

Mad from life's history. Thrown into an agony of despair by the cruel wrong of her life.

Glad to death's mystery swift to be hurled. She welcomed death, mysterious though it was, as a relief from her present miseries.

Dissolute man. Not the unfaithful lover mentioned before, but all dissolute men, from whose vicious indulgence and degrading sensuality others are made to suffer.

Lave in it, drink of it. That is, take pleasure in sensuality if you can after seeing its terrible effects.

Muddy impurity. The filth of the river clinging to the body.

Staring with the daring last look. The fixed look with which the poor victim tried to pierce the veil of futurity.

Contumely. kōn'tū-mē-lī, scornful insolence.

Cross her hands. As in the attitude of prayer to Him who has compassion on all unfortunates.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN OUR NEXT.

1. In a single phrase or short sentence give the subject of the poem.
2. Into what natural divisions may the poem be separated. Give the subject of each, showing what part each division plays in developing the subject.
3. What is the leading quality of style exemplified in the poem. Explain fully.
4. Fully describe the meter of the poem, and show how far it is adapted to the author's thoughts and feeling.

Robert Williams, Principal Public School, Fort Qu Appelle, N.W.T., says: "Send us 12 copies of your "Entrance British History Notes" and your "Entrance Canadian History Notes." I have no hesitation in saying they are the best I have seen.

Grammar.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,

First pledge of blithesome May,
Which children pluck, and full of pride uphold,
High-hearted buccaneers, o'erjoyed that they
An Eldorado in the grass have found,
Which not the rich earth's ample round

May match in wealth, thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer-blooms may be.

—James Russell Lowell.

1. Write the subordinate clauses in full, and give their kind and connection.
2. Give five modifiers of *flower* (line 1).
3. Select five phrases, and classify them as adjective or adverbial.
4. Select and classify as parts of speech five different words which connect clauses.
5. Select an example of a verb (a) in the indicative mood; (b) in the present perfect tense; (c) a participle.
6. Give the syntax of (a) *flower* (line 1); (b) *pledge* (line 3); (c) *Eldorado* (line 6).
7. Give an example of an infinitive used as (a) object of a transitive verb; (b) attribute (predicate noun); (c) an adjective.
8. Classify the following verbs as transitive or intransitive, and (b) give the tense of each: *was struck, are, had written, has been sent, shall have gone*.
9. Give an example of a clause used as (a) subject of a verb; (b) object of a preposition.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN OUR LAST ISSUE.

"When here with Carthage Rome to conflict came,
An earthquake, mingling with the battle's shock,
Checked *not* its rage; *unfelt* the ground did rock,
Sword dropped not, javelin kept its deadly aim,
Now all is sunbright peace. Of that day's shame,
Or glory, not a vestige seems to *endure*,
Save in the Rill, that took from blood the name
Which yet it bears, *Sweet Stream!* as crystal pure.

So may all trace and sign of deed *aloof*
From the true guidance of humanity,
Through *time* and nature's influence, purify
Their spirit: or *unless* they for reproof
Or warning serve, thus *let* them all, on ground
That gave them *being*, vanish to a sword."

ANALYSIS.

1. Clause—"When here with Carthage, Rome to conflict came."
Kind and relation—Adverb of time modifying "checked."
2. Clause—"That took from blood the name which yet it bears."
Kind and relation—Adjective, descriptive describing "Rill."
3. Clause—"Which yet it bears."
Kind and relation—Adjective, descriptive describing "name."

4. Clause—"As crystal is pure."
Kind and relation—Adverb of degree modifying "pure."
5. Clause—"That gave them being."
Kind and relation—Adjective, restrictive modifying "ground."
6. Clause—"Unless they for reproof or warning serve."
Kind and relation—Adverb of condition modifying "let vanish."

RELATION AND FUNCTION.

1. *Not.* Relation—"checked not."
Function—A negative adverb, used to modify "checked."
2. *Unfelt.* Relation—"did rock unfelt."
Function—An adverb of manner, used to modify "did rock."
3. *Now.* Relation—"is peace now."
Function—An adverb of time, used to modify "is peace."
4. *To endure.* Relation—"seems to endure."
Function—A gerundial infinitive, used predicatively helping to make the assertion "seems to endure" and at the same time modifying "vestige."
5. *Save.* Relation—"seems to endure save."
Function—Adverb, used to modify the predicate "seems to endure."
6. *Which.* Relation—"bears which."
Function—Used objectively, the object of "bears."
7. *Yet.* Relation—"bears yet."
Function—Used as an adverb of time, to modify "bears."
8. *Sweet stream.* Relation—None.
Function—Used as nominative of address.
9. *As.* Relation—(art) pure as (is pure).
Function—An adverbial conjunction, joining the clauses of which the verbs are (art) and (is pure) understood.
10. *Crystal.* Relation—crystal (is pure).
Function—A noun used subjectively, subject of (is pure).
11. *Aloof.* Relation—"deed aloof."
Function—An adjective used appositively, modifying "deed."
12. *Time.* Relation—"Time's influence."
Function—A noun used attributively, possessing "influence."
13. *Unless.* Relation—"let vanish unless serve."
Function—A subordinating conjunction, joining the clauses of which the verbs are "let vanish" and "serve."
14. *Let.* Relation—"let vanish."
Function—Used as an auxiliary of imperative mood.
15. *Being.* Relation—"gave being."
Function—A gerund used objectively, the direct object of "gave."

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SYNTAX.

- Correct the following, giving reasons :
- Verse and prose run into one another like light and shade.
 - The teacher says we will be fined if we do not attend more regularly.
 - I went over the sum twice, and the second time seen where it was wrong.
 - Neither of the boys were able to pass the examination.
 - The farmers could hardly get alogg without machines.
 - There is, in fact, no houses whatever on one side of the street.
 - I expect my brother has gone to Boston.
 - We are always happy when money is plenty.
 - If it rains to-morrow I shall remain at home
 - If you please to look into the matter you would see the miserab'le condition that sum of us are in.
 - In this lies both its merit and defect.
 - The tenth and the eleventh boys in the class will remain.
 - Two dead languages are too much to impose on the generality of students.

Bookkeeping.

DAY BOOK.

EXERCISE VI.—APPENDIX.

Toronto, April 15th, 1896.

Stock,				
By Bank	Cr.	1000		
" Goods		600		
" Office furniture		40		
" Rent		16		1656
Bank,	Dr.			
To Stock				1000
Stock,	Dr.			
To C. H. Laidlaw				25
C. H. Laidlaw,	Cr.			
By Bal. on acct.				25
Bank,	Cr.			
By goods as per Inv.				160 25
Bank,	Cr.			
By goods (freight)				10
C. H. Laidlaw,	Dr.			
To 15 yds. Can. tweed at \$1.20		18		
" 5 yds. velvet at \$1.70		8 50		26 50
Bank,	Dr.			
To cash (deposit)				20

THE ENTRANCE

		18		
M. Langham,	Dr.			
To 100 yds. sheeting at 30c.		30		
" 25 yds. farmers' satin at 50c.		12 50	42 50	
	Cr.			
By order on O. H. Wilson			42 50	
O. H. Wilson,	Dr.			
To above order			42 50	
	Cr.			
Bank,	Dr.			
To cash (deposit)			25	
	Cr.			
K. L. Gibson,	Dr.			
To cash			15	
	Cr.			
Stock,	Dr.			
To Bank			7 50	
Gave General Hospital cheque				
	Cr.			
Bank,	Cr.			
By above cheque			7 50	
	Cr.			
Bank,	Cr.			
By Mdse. (freight)			2 30	
	Cr.			
O. H. Wilson,	Cr.			
By note in full			42 50	
	Dr.			
S. W. Perry,	Dr.			
To 120 yds. Eng. tweed at \$1.40			168	
	Cr.			
By cash			100	
	Dr.			
Bank,	Dr.			
To cash (deposit)			30	
	Cr.			
Bank,	Cr.			
By clerk's salary			30	
Inventories :				
Goods	\$367.85			
Office furniture	38.50			
	\$406.35			

1896		CASH BOOK.		Dr.	Cr.
		Cash.			
April	16	To Mdse sales	42 30		
"	17	By Bank deposit		20 00	
"	17	" Stationery		2 10	
"	17	To Mdse sales	38 75		
"	18	" " "	19 90		
"	21	By Bank deposit		25 00	
"	21	" Coal oil		1 20	
"	21	To Mdse sales	25 65		
"	22	By K.L. Gibson, lent to him		15 00	
"	22	To Mdse sales	32 90		
"	24	" " "	25 00		
"	25	" " "	42 60		
"	27	" S. W. Perry	100 00		
"	27	" Mdse sales	19 75		
"	29	By Bank deposit		30 00	
"	29	" Delivering goods		1 20	
"	29	To Mdse sales	27 85		
"		By balance		280 20	
			374 70	374 70	

LEDGER.					
Dr.		Stock.		Cr.	
Apr. 15	To C. H. Laidlaw	25	Apr. 15	By sundries	1656
" 22	To bank	7 50			
" 30	" loss	25			
" 30	" n't w'th	1598 50			
		1656 00			1656
Dr.		Bank.		Cr.	
Apr. 15	To stock	1000	Apr. 16	By goods	160 25
" 17	" cash	20	" 16	" freight	10
" 21	" "	25	" 21	" cheque	7 50
" 29	" "	30	" 24	" freight	2 30
			" 30	" clk. sal.	30
			" 30	" bal.	864 95
		1075			1075
Dr.		C. H. Laidlaw.		Cr.	
Apr. 17	To goods	26 50	Apr. 15	By stock	25
			" 30	" balance	1 50
		26 50			
					26 50
Dr.		K. L. Gibson.		Cr.	
Apr. 22	To Cash	15	Apr. 30	By Balance	15
		15			
Dr.		M. Langham.		Cr.	
Apr. 18	To goods	42 50	Apr. 18	By Order	42 50
		42 50			
Dr.		S. W. Perry.		Cr.	
Apr. 27	To goods	168	Apr. 27	By Cash	100
			" 30	" Balance	68
		168			168
Dr.		O. H. Wilson.		Cr.	
Apr. 18	To Order	42 50	Apr. 25	By Note	42 50
		42 50			
					42 50

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

	Dr.	Cr.
Cash on hand	280 20	
Bank	864 95	
C. H. Laidlaw	1 50	
K. L. Gibson	15	
S. W. Perry	68	
Bills receivable	42 50	
Bills payable		80
Goods on hand	367 85	
Office furniture	38 50	
Present net worth		1598 50

STATEMENT OF LOSS AND GAIN.

Net investment	\$1631 00
Withdrawals	7 50
Present net worth	1598 50
Net loss	\$ 25 00