

his mind" (he will pardon the expression) whether his mind is his body, or his body his mind, or whether his body and his mind are two sides of some mysterious third entity. In any case, religion finds no place in his treatise on Education." They manage these things better over there our readers will see. The very next mail from England brought the news that the Department had wisely paid attention to the representations of the authorities of the Training Colleges, and others, and that the reading of these works was no longer compulsory. We have more than once called attention to similar mistakes in the selection of literature for the schools of Ontario. But it remains to this day.

THE IDEAL.

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

Something I may not win attracts me ever,
 Something elusive, yet supremely fair,
 Thrills me with gladness, yet contents me
 never,
 Fills me with sadness, yet forbids despair.

It blossoms just beyond the paths I follow,
 It shines beyond the farthest stars I see,
 It echoes from the ocean caverns hollow,
 And from the land of dreams it beckons
 me.

It calls, and all my best, with joyful feeling,
 Essays to reach it as I make reply;
 I feel its sweetness o'er my spirit stealing
 Yet know e'er I attain it I must die.

—The Atlantic Monthly.

SCHOOL WORK.

CLASSICS.

J. FLETCHER, B.A., Toronto, M.A., Oxon., Editor

QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR, BOOK I.

BY H. I. STRANG, B.A.

1. Translate into good, idiomatic English chap. 14: "*His Cæsar . . . concedere.*"

(a) Parse *difficile*, *deceptum*, *quos*.(b) Construction of *dubitatio*, *injuriarum*, *victoria*.(c) Compare *gravius*, *veteris*, *insolenter*.(d) *Injurie conscius*. What adjectives are followed by the genitive?(e) Conjugate *cavere*, *oblivisci*, *consuescere*.(f) Change to *Oratio recta*, "*Eo sibi . . . teneret*," and "*Quod si . . . posse*."(g) Give all the case forms of *vim* and *deus* respectively.2. Translate chap. 27: *Eo postquam . . . contenderunt*.(a) Account for the mood of *perfuissent*, also of *existimarent*.(b) What peculiarity in the syntax of *tu* and *inducti* respectively?(c) *Pervenit*. Is the penult long or short? Why?(d) *Contenderunt*. Mention and exemplify any other meanings of this verb.(e) Conjugate the compounds of *do* with *re* and *circum*, and of *facio* with *ex*, *pateo*, *signum* and *satis*.(f) *Armis traditis*. Give an equivalent Latin clause.

3. Translate chap. 38:

(a) *Nunciatum est ei*. Why not *nunciatus est*?(b) *Ad occupandum Vesontionem*. Give as many equivalent ways of expressing this in Latin as you can.(c) Construction of *sibi*, *spatium*, *pedum*, *altitudine*.(d) *Quod est oppidum*. Is there anything peculiar about the syntax of *quod*? If so, explain it.(e) *Radices ripae*. Which is subject and which object of *contingant*?