

be expressed in Latin in that way, but by the usual construction with *post*, *ab*, *ex*, etc., nor do they mean *when* the R. had been; etc., nor *while*, *because*, *if*, *although*. Moreover, the phrase is an essential part of the sentence, *i. e.* the sense would be incomplete without it. It is as necessary to the full and incomplete meaning of the predicate verb in its own sentence as is "*Latio regnantem*" in v. 265 to *viderit*. For these reasons construe as a Dative, which gives an easy and logical connection. See above Notes on Translation (13). The whole subject of the Ablative Absolute will be discussed in future notes.

(6) *Cythera*, an adjective form of a surname of Aphrodite or Venus (*Cytheria*, *Cythereia*, *Cytherias*), derived from the town of Cythera in Crete, or from the island of Cythera [*Cerigo*], where the goddess is first said to have landed, and where she had a celebrated temple. *Lavinium*, the city which Æneas was destined to found in Italy, and call after the name of his wife, Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus. The Lavinium of history was a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, six Roman miles distant from Laurentum, and now Pratica. *Æneas*,

son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as *Jupiter Indiges*. *Rutulii*, a people of Latium, along the coast below the mouth of the Tiber; capital, Ardea; their king in the time of Æneas, Turnus, the rival of Æneas for the hand of Lavinia.

(7) Ōscŭlă | libă- | vit || nă- | tăe; d'hinc | tăllă | fătăr.

Părcă mē- | tă Cythē- | răă; || măn- | ănt ăm- | mōtă tŭ- | ōrăm.

Măgnănt- | m' Ænē- | ăn; || năqŭe | mē sēn- | tōntă | vĕrtit.

Note the *feminine* Caesura in second verse.

(8) In words of more than one syllable, final syllables in *c* are long; in *d, l, m, n, r, t*, short. Exceptions: 1. *Dŏnēc* and *liēn*. 2. *m* final with the preceding vowel is generally elided before a vowel (ecthipsis). 3. In Greek words—(1) *en* is long; often also *an, in, on, yn*. (2) *er* is long in *aēr, aethēr, crăter*, and a few other words long in original. 4. This rule does not apply to syllables long by the ordinary rules.

SCHOOL WORK.

SAMUEL McALLISTER, TORONTO, EDITOR.

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(Continued from page 89.)

HISTORY.

Sixth Grade.

I. Tell what events happened in 1492, 1497, 1840, 1867.

II. When and by whom was America discovered, and from what country did he sail?

III. When and by whom was Canada discovered? From what town did he sail?

IV. When and by whom was the St. Lawrence explored?

V. Into how many provinces was Canada divided in 1792? Name them, and tell when united again.

VI. When was the Dominion formed? Name the provinces which then composed it.

Seventh Grade.

I. Who was Cartier? What country did he discover, and when?

II. When were Quebec, Montreal and Hamilton founded?

III. When and by whom was Canada taken from the French?

IV. Who were at war in 1812? Why did they fight? Name the battles of the war of 1812?

V. Give events for the following dates: 1492, 1497, 1759, 1867.

VI. Give derivation of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Canada.