

vincere, (b) vincere, (c) vivere, (d) velle, (e) volare, (f) parare, (g) parère, (h) paröre, (i) coalescere, (j) parcere, (k) gaudere, (l) sternere, (m) surgere, (n) tundere, (o) figere, (p) fingere.

37. Describe the plan of a Roman camp.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

JOHN SEATH, B.A., ST. CATHARINES, EDITOR.

NOTE.—The Editor of this Department will feel obliged if teachers and others send him a statement of such difficulties in English, History, or Moderns, as they may wish to see discussed. He will also be glad to receive Examination Papers in the work of the current year.

ENGLISH.

ANSWERS TO J. H. T., MONKTON.

"1. I have no reason to think other than well of you, nor do I think other, believe me."

"Other" is an adjective, not an adverb. "Otherwise" is the word to use.

"2. In this poem is a very confident and discriminating character of Spenser, whose work he had then never read."

"Character" should be "characterization;" but "character" is sometimes used in this sense. "Confident" and "discriminating" are not the proper terms to use. Read, "In this poem is a discriminative and very confidently expressed characterization of Spenser, whose work he had not then read;" or, "whose work he had never read."

"3. Let us have Dr. Lingard, to prevent his society from presenting whose work to me the sincere and pious Samuel Butler was ready to go upon his knees."

Read: "Let us have Dr. Lingard, the presentation of whose work to me the sincere and pious Samuel Butler was ready to go upon his knees to prevent." But the sentence will read more smoothly if broken up into two separate statements.

The answer to the question on Shakespeare would take up too much space. It is discussed in nearly every work on his plays.

Get a copy of Hudson's "Life, Art, and Character of Shakespeare." Every candidate for 1st A should possess this work, or Dowden's or Gervinus's.

GERMAN.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1882.

"INTERMEDIATE" GERMAN,

Answered by T. H. Redditt, B.A.

(1) "Well for him, who free from guilt and error, preserves his soul childlike pure! Him we dare not approach (with) vengeful (mien), he walketh free on life's course. Yet woe, woe to him who doth by stealth the heavy deed of murder! We, the dread race of night, follow closely his footsteps."

"And if he thinks to escape by fleeing, winged are we then, casting our gins about his flying feet, that he must fall to earth. Unwearied thus, we hunt him; no penitence can reconcile us, on and on to the shades we (chase) him, and even there leave him not free."

Thus singing, they dance in circle, and stillness, as the silence of death, lies heavy o'er the whole house, as if the gods themselves (Gottheit) were near. And solemnly, according to custom old, making the theatre's round, with measured steps and slow, they disappear into the background.

(i.) "(Es ist) wohl dem"—principal proposition.

"Der . . . seele"—subordinate proposition, adjectival clause, qualifying "dem."

(ii.) Line 1, frei adjective qualifying "der."

Line 4, frei adjective, qualifying "er," or adverb modifying "wandelt."

Singular.

(iii.) Die kindlich (e) reine-e seele.

Der " (en) " -en "

Der " (en) " -en "

Die " (e) " -e "

Kindlich to be inflected if regarded as an adjective; not so if considered as an adverb modifying reine.