

such seas came down on them at short intervals, tossing them in the same manner, and finally leaving them within a stone's throw of the bank. They had been anchored near the middle of the stream before the waves struck them, and the stream at this place is several miles wide." Mr. Branner then goes on to say: "But no description of this disturbance of the water can impress one so vividly as the signs of devastation seen upon the land. The silent story of the uprooted trees that lie matted and tangled and twisted together upon the shore, sometimes half buried in the sand, as if they had been nothing more than so many strings or bits of paper, is deeply impressive. Forests so dense that I do not know how to convey an adequate idea of their density and gloom are uprooted, torn, and swept away like chaff; and after the full force of the waves is broken, they sweep on inland, leaving the *debris* with which they are loaded heaped and strewn through the forests. The most powerful roots of the largest trees cannot withstand the *pororoca*, for the ground itself is torn up to great depths in many places, and carried away by the flood to make bars, add to old islands, or build up new ones. Before seeing these evidences of its devastation, I had heard what I considered very extravagant stories of the destructive power of the *pororoca*; but, after seeing them, doubt was no longer possible. The explanation of this phenomenon, as given by Condamine, appears to be the correct one; that is, that it is due to the incoming tides meeting resistance in the form of immense sand-bars in some places and narrow channels in others." The rapidity of the changes produced in the conformation of the region is little short of miraculous. Old islands are swept away and new ones formed in an incredibly short space of time. A case is mentioned of an island ten miles long and three miles wide which was not only formed but covered with a dense forest in less than six years! Mr. Branner is impressed with the conviction that the geological agencies at work in this region are well worth study and consideration.

CLASSICS.

G. H. ROBINSON, M.A., TORONTO, EDITOR.

ANTIBARBARUS.—(Meissner.)

(Continued.)

Day, before day, daybreak = ante lucem, not diem; at daybreak = prima luce. Day is breaking, *lucescit*; *illucescit* (dies), not lux fit.

Dear. Carus, or possessive pronoun, not amatus or delectus.

Debts, aes alienum, only used in sing.

Declamation (oratorical delivery). Pronuntiatio, not declamatio, which = an oratorical exercise for practice. So to declaim. Pronuntiare, not declamare, means to practice oratory.

Declaration of war. Belli denuntiatio, or through bellum indicere, denuntiare, not belli indictio.

Declare. Dicere, not declarare, which means make clear or evident by act. Declare war. Bellum indicere, not bellum declarare.

Deem worthy, dignum habere, ducere, judicare aliquem aliqua re, not dignari (which, by Cicero, is used only passively—e.g., *toli honore dignati sunt*).

Deep, figuratively, magnus, summus, et al. e.g., deep peace, summa pax; deep night, multa nox; deep (profound) learning, subtilis, exquisita doctrina, not profundus, which is used only of space.

Defunct, mortuus, not defunctus, as defungi in classical prose is not used absolutely for mori, but defungi vita means to end a life which has been full of trouble.

Deify, referre in numerum deorum, not in numero.

Depart to the war, proficisci ad bellum, not in bellum.

Depend on. Pendere ex, not ab; also not dependere (post-class., and unusual, only once in Livy).

Desire (greediness for). Cupiditas, not cupido, which is not used by Cicero.

Discontented. Sorte sua non contentum esse, also fortunae suae paenitere, not incontentum esse, which is not Latin,