

24. Distinguish *simulare* and *dis-simulare*; in *eos* (*eorum*) *fines* (*suos*); *occido* and *occido*; *consisto* and *constituo*; *rebellio* and *defectio*.

25. Form adjectives from *bellum*, *eques*, *inare*, *onus*, *fides*, *miles*, *tantus*, *quotidie*.

26. Form nouns from *multus*, *adeo*, *occupo*, *vir*, *volo*, *legatus*.

27. Form verbs from *venio*, *armo*, *navis*, *affligo*, *equus*.

28. Give, with examples, rules for the use of the supines.

29. Name five of the commonest uses of the Latin subjunctive, and give an example of each.

30. Mention, with illustrations, three of the chief differences between Latin and English in the use of (*a*) infinitives (*b*) participles

31. Give idiomatic Latin phrases for the following:

To join battle, to fight a battle, to make war on the Roman people, to advance, to retreat, to form circle, to embark, to disembark, to cast anchor, to weigh anchor, to ride at anchor, to give them leave to do this, to come in sight, to induce them to do this, to be the height of folly, to be in keeping with my dignity or that of the state, to be of service for repairing the vessels, to show them what he wanted done, to inspire fear in this tribe, to live mostly on milk and eggs, to set fire to all their villages, to be not more than three miles from the river, to inform Cæsar, to reach the same port as the rest, to send word in all directions.

ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

BY PETER McEACHREN, B.A.

THE EVENING CLOUD. p. 45.

The figures in the margin refer to the lines.

1. *Cradled*, may refer to the swaying or rocking of the cloud, it aids in personifying cloud by raising in the

mind the idea of a child rocked in a cradle.

2. *Gleam of crimson*, the color produced by the sun.

Braided snow, helps on the vague comparison of the cloud to a child dressed in white.

3. *Glory*, an abstract word for the white cloud tinged with crimson, preparing the mind for the reader for what is said in lines 9-14.

4. *Radiance*, brilliant brightness, lustre, splendor.

5. *Its*, antecedent-cloud. *Slow*, adjectival for adverbial form.

6. *In motum there was rest*, a quaint and apparently contradictory expression. note the rare use of *very* as an adjective.

7. *Traveller*, the cloud, *West*, treated as a proper name—the destination of the cloud, both words tend to put the reader in the right mood and receive the thought in lines 9-14.

9. *Emblem*, the cloud with all its circumstances is an emblem of the departed soul.

10. *White robe and gleam of bliss* suggest *braided snow* and *gleam of Crimson* in line 2.

11. *By the breath of mercy made to roll* refers back to *moving on*, line 3, *floated slow* line 5, and to all of lines 7 and 8.

12. This line refers to line 8, *West* and *Heaven* being the destination in each case.

13. *It*, antecedent-departed soul of line 9.

13 and 14. "Where to the eye of faith it peaceful lies, and tells to man his glorious destinies," is somewhat misty, like the cloud. It is easy to conceive that the eye of faith may see the cloud or the soul lying peacefully; it is harder to understand how the eye can hear either of these *telling* "to man his glorious destinies" *tells* must be understood to mean *indicates* or *signifies*.