

quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, sic ut, amissis circiter quadraginta navibus, reliquæ tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex leginibus fabros delegit et ex continenti alios arcessiri jubet; Labieno scribit, ut quam plurimas posset iis legionibus quæ sint apud eum. naves instituat (Cæsar, Bk. v., chap. 8, 9, 11.)

2. Construction of (a) navigiis, labore, navibus, tempore. (b) legiones, itinere, negotio, legionibus. 3. *vectoriis*—What is Cæsar's usual name of these vessels? 4. *Accessum est*—How used? Give an alternative construction. 5. *Meridiano tempore*—Why not simply *meridie*? 6. *Ingredi*—What is the usual construction after verbs of hindering? Give an example. 7. *Testudine*—Explain what is meant here. Give other meanings of the word. 8. *Prohibebant, ceperunt*—Account for the difference in the tenses. 9. *His rebus cognitis*—Give the corresponding singular form. Give an alternative expression of the same meaning. Give as many good English translations of the phrase as you can. 10. *Legiones*—Give the usual divisions of a legion. 11. *Itinere*—Account for the double increment of this word. 12. *Revertitur*—What peculiarity in the use of this verb? 13. *Literis*—What other meanings may this plural have? 14. *Refici*—What compounds of *facio* make the infinitive *facere, ficere* and *ficare* respectively? 15. *Arcessiri*—What peculiarity in form? 16. *Jubet*—What change in construction would it make to substitute *imperat*? 17. *Labieno*—What other construction might be used? 18. *Sint, instituat*—Account for the mood of each. 19. *Posset*—Note and account for anything peculiar in the use of this tense. 20. Point out any difference in use between *eques* and *equitatus*. 21. Mark the penult of *admodum, labore, tempore, ingredi, ceperunt, revoco, desistere*, and distinguish reliqui from reliquii.

Translate into Latin the following sentences, based on chaps. 9-11:

1. Leaving one legion to be a guard to the camp he set out for the post with the rest of the infantry and all the cavalry.
2. The workmen whom we have selected

rom these two cohorts will soon repair the ships that have been damaged by the storm. 3. On his return to the camp he learned from the messenger whom the lieutenant had sent that the Britons had been repulsed by our men and had fled across the river. 4. Fearing the Britons might attack the camp he wrote to the lieutenant to come as quickly as possible with all the soldiers he had with him. 5. Having collected about two hundred boats from the nearest ports he determined to carry the whole army across to Britain. 6. Learning that the Britons were collecting all their forces he sent forward two horsemen to select a place suitable for a camp. 7. The scouts whom he had sent to follow the enemy and learn in what direction they had marched brought back word that they had encamped in a strongly fortified place. 8. From him we learned that the Britons, alarmed by the approach of the Roman legions, had put this chief in command of all their forces.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Editors { H.I. STRANG, B.A., Goderich.
W. H. FRASER, B.A., Toronto.

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH.

1. Criticise and improve the following sentences:

(a) Worms drag leaves and other pieces of plants in their burrows for the sake of plugging them up and eating them.

(b) The plough which was invented by man before it came into use the ground was ploughed by worms.

(c) The whole bed of vegetable matter passes through their bodies at the end of a few years.

(d) They drag leaves into the burrows as food, and after tearing them into very fine threads and partially digested are mixed up with the earth.

(e) The worm has no sense organ, yet they show great skill in lining their burrows.

(f) Long before the plough was invented the land was and is ploughed by worms.

(g) Sometimes worms undermine pavements unequally and thus are broken.