

11. Analyse and parse the italicized words:—*During* the reign of the Roman Emperor *Justinian*, two *monks*, *returning* from China, *brought* with them some silk-worms' *eggs*, *carefully concealed* in a piece of hollow cane.

12. Criticize and correct the following:—

(a) Most of them were as large, if not larger than these.

(b) I never remember of seeing it before.

(c) The main conclusions to which he arrives are as follows.

(d) A legal monopoly is where competition is prohibited by law.

(e) I expect that he had forgot to tell her about it.

(f) I long for the time when I will be able to visit it.

(g) It only made them fight fiercer than ever.

(h) We must apply the axe to the source of the evil.

(i) I have no doubt but what he felt kind of disappointed.

(j) When he went for to pick it up it was gone.

(k) Not only Mr. A., but even your brother were inclined to believe it.

(l) It couldn't have been she that you seen, I don't think.

(m) I wish that boy wasn't in my class.

(n) Each of these pieces were then cut into ten others.

bine these manifold uses, or whether we consider the dense fog which envelopes this mood for the beginner, and the desperate parroting of (to him) mystical catch words (such as "dependent sentence," or "reported speech,") in which he entrenches his bewildered faculties against examination, the importance of the subject cannot be over-rated. To understand it thoroughly would be a feat not unlike, in character and in difficulty, the mastery of high problems of mathematics or metaphysics. No other language shows in this respect the same logical consistency or affords the same discipline. In English the subjunctive mood is fast disappearing; in French and German it survives only in a much attenuated shape; in classical Greek, though more prominent, its appearance is very haphazard and a question largely of taste: it is eligible under certain conditions, but it is not always necessarily elected.

The simplest and widest rule may (at the outset) be stated as follows:—The indicative mood expresses a fact as such; *i.e.*, a fact regarded as independent both of all other facts and also of all subjective qualifications, such as the particular opinions or assertions of any particular person. The subjunctive mood expresses thoughts; whether these be (a) contingent facts, *i.e.*, mere thoughts (at present) without any corresponding realities; or (b) existing facts looked at in relation to (1) the words or opinions of some particular person; the facts *i.e.*, are given as "reported" by, or as influencing the mind of, some one; or to (2) some other fact outside themselves; either to a previous fact, to which they stand as consequences to cause; or to a subsequent fact, to which they stand as causes to consequences; or, shortly, the indicative expresses existing things; the subjunctive, thoughts of things; both of things existing and things contingent.

If this is not very clear or intelligible at first sight, illustrations may do something to disperse the darkness.

To return to the definition and expand: the fact expressed by the indicative mood is conceived as independent; is stated nakedly as a simple fact; stands on its own base; is

CLASSICS.

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THE PRINCIPAL USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN LATIN.

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It is unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the significance of the subjunctive mood in Latin, or the multiplicity of its uses. Whether we look to the accurate habits of thought and the subtlety of analysis which are developed by the effort to comprehend this significance, and to distinguish or com-