

to make the following observations: "It wasn't for nothing that we were turned loose on Parnassus. No doubt the fact is the world is tired of the Muses, and it wants us to sing to it here."

II.

"Look out now," cries one of them; "no nervousness! I will lead off, and mind you don't lag behind. Timidity becomes us not, my friends. Surely we shall render our race illustrious, forming our own choir, and lifting up our voice in louder music than the nine sisters ever produced. And in order that no injury may be done to our confraternity, we will establish among ourselves the following regulation: That no individual shall be admitted on Parnassus whose voice is deficient in the true asinine charm."

—*Kriloſ.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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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.

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH.

Answered by D. C. Hetherington, St. Catharines.

- I. (a) For this and that way swings
The flux of mortal things,
[(*m'*) Though moving inly to one far-off goal.]

Principal declaratory sentence containing an adverbial clause. Subject, "flux." Attributive adjuncts of subject, 1st "The;" 2nd "of mortal things." Simple predicate, "swings." Adverbial adjuncts of predicate, 1st, "this and that way;" 2nd, Adverbial clause [*m'*] Though . . . goal.] Con. El. "for," = Latin "Etenim;" hence introducing a prin. clause.

Analysis of m'.—Kind, subordinate adverbial clause of concession. Subject, "(it)." Simple predicate, "(is) moving." Adverbial adjuncts of predicate, 1st "inly;" 2nd "to one far-off goal." Con. El., "Though."

NOTE.—The form "though moving" is really a confusion of two constructions. See Abbott's *How to Parse*, pp. 406 and 407.

"What had our Arthur gain'd to stop and see,

After light's term, a term of cecity,
A church once large and then grown strait in soul?"

Principal interrogative sentence. Subject, "Arthur." Attributive adjunct of subject, "our." Simple predicate, "had gain'd." Object, "what." Predicate adverbial adjunct of condition, "to stop and see . . . soul."

(b) For, though the current of human events is constantly flowing in one direction, it sometimes appears to deviate from its course. Had Arthur lived he would have seen nothing but a term of light, followed by one of darkness; liberality followed by illiberality of religious opinion and feeling.

(c) *To die*, an infinitive, subject nominative to "is good," which must be supplied after "to die," thus: "what better can he crave than to die is good?" *Underground*, adverb, simple, of place, in adverbial relation to "sleeping." *Break*, an infinitive, forming with "should," the periphrastic form of the subjunctive mood. *This and that way*, adverbial phrase, in adverbial relation to "swings." *To stop*, an infinitive gerundial, in adverbial relation to *had gain'd*.

(d) For etymology see dictionary. *Inly*, inwardly. "Moving . . . goal," = moving with an inward and unseen impulse towards one far-off object. *Light's term*, a period of liberality of thought and feeling.

2. (i.) The age of Queen Anne stretches over a longer period of time than the life or "time" of Defoe, so that the expression conveys a wrong idea. If, however, as sometimes happens, "time" is used in the sense of "age," then the word should not be changed, as the change suggests an intended difference. In "his descendants" we have an error of fact, as neither King William nor Queen Anne left issue. The author probably means "successors." Besides, it is usual to speak of this age as the age of Queen Anne, or the Augustan age of English Literature. (It ended with George I.) Correct as fol-