

CLASSICS.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE seventh edition of Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon has passed through the press in England, and copies are daily expected in this country. By an arrangement with the syndics of the University Presses, duplicate plates are to be sent over to Harper & Bros., who will issue the work for this market. The new edition is much enlarged and improved, many of the articles having been entirely re-written. The coöperation of several American scholars (Drisler of New York, Gildersleeve of Baltimore, and Goodwin of Cambridge) has been obtained, and the volume will represent the best scholarship of the day on both sides of the water.—*The Literary World*.

Latin and Greek Epigraphy is to be dropped from Toronto University Curriculum. Apropos of the change, attention may be directed to the highly eulogistic notice of the late President, Dr. McCaul's learned labours in Epigraphy, in Smith and Cheetam's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, Vol. I., *sub voce* *Inscriptions*, pp. 846, 847. The late Professor's students will not be ungrateful for the reference to the article if they have not already seen it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C.—The *var. lect. CÆSAR Bell-Gall.* for Cenimagni is *Ieni, Cagni*.

P. R.—There are two well-known versions of Campbell's *Hohenlinden*, one by Francis Mahoney, the other by Francis Newman. They are totally unlike. Perhaps the C. E. M. may reproduce them some day.

P. B.—Write to the Registrar of Toronto University, who will send you an *Arts* Curriculum, giving full information as to the Classical Course.

F. B.—Have you seen Peile's Primer of *Philology*? It is a most useful introduction to the subject.

PAPERS ON CÆSAR: BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

By E. L. Curry, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Head Master Grimsby High School.

1. Translate :

Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britannix, qui post proelium factum ad ea, quæ jusserat Cæsar, facienda convenerant, inter se colloquuti, quum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intelligerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quæ hoc erant etiam angustiora, quod sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellione facta, frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere, quod iis superatis aut reditu interclusis neminem postea belli inferendi causa in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque, rursus conjuratione facta, paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt.

2. What is the difference in the construction of *jubeo* and other verbs of commanding?

3. Define a supine. For what combination do Latin writers make use of the supine in "u"? By what other construction or constructions may the same meaning be expressed?

4. Give two meanings of *quum* with the present subjunctive. With what tenses does *quum* (when) take the subjunctive mood?

5. Distinguish between a gerund and a gerundive, and render into Latin. (a) You must be obeyed. (b) I must use my sword. (c) Virtue should be followed.

6. Translate :

His rebus cognitis, Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet; ipse ad naves revertitur; eadem fere, quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, sic ut, amissis circiter quadraginta navibus, reliquæ tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros delegit, et ex continenti alios arcescisi jubet; Labieno scribit, ut quam plurimas posset iis legionibus quæ sunt apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multæ