

*Si id acciderit, simus armati.*

If that should happen we shall be armed.

*Pro patria quis bonus dubitat mortem oppetere, si ei sit profuturus?*

What good man would hesitate to die for his country, if (thereby) he were to benefit it?

*Si gladius quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, redde peccatum sit.*

If any one had while in a sound mind deposited with you a sword, and claimed it back while insane, to give it back would be a wrong act.

*Si scieris aspidem occulte latere, utrum impio feceris, nisi monueris alterum ne assideat.*

If you had found out that an asp is lying concealed somewhere, you would be acting wrongly if you did not warn another man not to sit there.

NOTE.—It may happen that, although the protasis puts a condition as only possible, the conclusion is nevertheless regarded as a fact, or a reality, and in this case the verb in the apodosis is in the indicative, as: *aliter si faciant, nullam habent auctoritatem*, if they act otherwise, they have no authority: *si possim, castra intrare volo*, if I can, I wish to enter the camp; *amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi acque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus*, we cannot maintain friendship unless we love our friends equally as ourselves. This is always the case with *non possum* in the apodosis, if the protasis also is negative.

§ 215. If a supposition is put in such a manner as to intimate that it is not, or was not true, and that, therefore, the conclusion also does not, or did not take place, the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis, as:

*Si id crederes, errares.*

If you believed this you would be mistaken.

*Si id credidisses, errasses.*

If you had believed this, you would have been mistaken.

*Si provincia loqui posset, hac voce uteretur.*

If the province could speak, it would use these words.

*Pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret,*

I should write to you in more words, if the affair required words.

*Si ibi te esse scissem, ad te ipse venissem.*

If I had known you to be there I should myself have come to you.

*Si bis lina quod essent didicisset, certe haec non diceret.*

If he had learned how much twice two is, he would certainly not say this.

NOTE 1.—It is obvious that in these examples the imperfect subjunctive has the meaning of a present, and refers to present time, and that the