

exempli causa, which is to be used only in a complete sentence with verbs like ponere, afferre, et al. To give Socrates as example of virtue = a Socrate exemplum virtutis petere, *not* Socratem exemplum virtutis offerre. To use as an example = ut hoc utar, offeram, *not* ut exemplo utar.

Exceed moderation (or temperance), modum transire, excedere.

Exception, all, without exception, omnes ad unum, *not* sine exceptione, which = without limitation, unconditioned.

Execution, when it = completion, confectio or by a circumlocution, *not* executio (post-class.).

Exert one's self, operam dare, *without* sibi; to exert one's self greatly, studiose, enixe operam dare, *not* magnam operam dare. Without exertion, sine negotio, labore; without any exertion, nullo negotio, sine ullo labore; with light exertion, facile, *not* facili negotio.

Exert one's self to secure an office. Petere magistratum, *not* ambire, which is used only with the accusative of the person (aliquem).

Exist, esse, *not* existere, which = step forth, arise.

Experience, usus, *not* experientia, which in classic prose = test, trial.

Expose one's life to danger, vitam suam (salutem) in discrimen offerre, *not* exponere.

Express, by words, dicere, *not* exprimere, which = express clearly and plainly (in technical terminology of art—e. g., images exprimere).

Eyes, all eyes were turned toward — = omnium oculi conversi erant, *not* omnes oculi —. Place before your eyes = ante oculos vestros proponite, *not* vobis ante oculos pr.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR.

I. Substitute phrases for the italicized words:—

- (a) It is *useless* to try.
- (b) His conduct was *laudable*.

(c) He came *here recently*.

(d) The supply is *apparently unlimited*.

(e) He spoke *pleasantly* to the bystanders.

(f) They rejected *his* proposal.

2. Substitute words for the italicized phrases:—

(a) He stated his objections *in a few words*.

(b) Such an act would be *contrary to law*.

(c) The accident was caused by his *want of care*.

(d) He went very *much* against his will.

(e) One of the *persons looking on* offered to hold it.

(f) *From this time forward* the rule will be enforced *in a strict manner*.

3. Expand the following simple sentences into complex ones:—

(a) He was anxious for us to go.

(b) He admitted having taken the money.

(c) The pillars supporting the roof gave way.

(d) A gentleman of my acquaintance informed me.

(e) *Not* hearing from him they became uneasy.

(f) Without his help you would not have succeeded.

4. Contract the following complex sentences to simple ones:—

(a) Is there any proof that he took it?

(b) I feel that it is a great honour.

(c) No one will be admitted unless he has a ticket.

(d) I blamed her because she did not tell me sooner.

(e) It is impossible that such a result should happen.

(f) As he was an entire stranger he did not know where he ought to go for it.

5. Change from direct to indirect narrative:—

(a) "I will let you go off this time," said the doctor, "but I give you fair warning that, hereafter, if you break the rules you must bear the consequences."

(b) "Follow me, soldiers," said the captain, "and I will lead you to the camp which you are seeking."

(c) "Why do you hesitate, Titus?" asked