

to the development of it; thus exemplifying the law of "due proportion." Enumerate the advantages of death, under the second head. By what name would you designate the order in which the particulars are arranged?

It will be observed that the relation of the sentences to one another is what is technically called "cumulative."

What phrase indicates what advantage Socrates held to be most important, and by what technical term is it designated? Of course, the phrase is "above all," and the designation is "explicit reference."

How is the phrase, "professors of justice in this world," to be understood, literally or figuratively? If figuratively, mention the figure.

Note the stroke of concreteness in "Minos and Rhadamanthus and Æacus and Triptolemus," and state its effect.

What effect has the repetition of the conjunction "and?"

Note that energy of expression is gained by the interrogations (*eroteses*), and the state of mind they indicate.

Note, again, the repetition of "and" (*polysyndeton*).

"And finds the true judges who are said to give judgment there, Minos and Rhadamanthus, and Æacus and Triptolemus," etc., is not accurately punctuated. The passage should read thus: "And finds the true judges, who are said to give judgment there,—Minos and Rhadamanthus," etc. The dash is mainly a rhetorical pause-mark, and should be employed here to give expression to the rhetorical *echo*. By the way, I may here take occasion to remark that the "High School Reader" and the other readers used in our schools are punctuated in a slovenly manner,—another indication of the low estate of scholarship when it has degenerated into the hands of our rabble of ecialists.

Resuming, it may be observed that "converse" is repeated too often, and is an offence against the elegancies.

The distribution of emphasis in the last sentence could be improved, thus: "For, besides being happier in that world than in this, they will, if what is said is true, be immortal." "Immortality is the thing," and so should be made to occupy a position of dignity suitable to its greatness.

CHAPTER 23.

Nactus. In what situation do we find this verb used? Distinguish it from *invenio* and *reperio*.

When does *idoneus* take *ad* with the accusative?

What is the position of *ferē*?

A *quibus cum paulo tardius*. With what meanings does *cum* (*quum*) take the subjunctive mood?

In temporal clauses what is the rule?

See for *quum*, an excellent study by Prof. G. W. Hale, now professor in Chicago University, in Cornell Classical Studies.

Give the force of *tardius*.

Cujus loci hæc erat natura. *Cujus*. Note the same usage as in chapter 14.

Hæc. Explain. Why not *hoc*?

Conspexit. What verbs are conjugated like *facio*?

Aque ita montibus angustis mare continebatur. Translate this idiomatically. Try to account for this peculiar use of *angustis*.

What is the exact translation of *ex locis superioribus*?

Note, again, the usage with *idoneum*,—*idoneum ad egrediendum*.

Eo *convenirent*. Discriminate between *eo* and *ibi*.

Give the syntax of *dum* in clauses like *expectavit dum naves eo convenirent*.

Explain the subjunctives in *cognosset, vellet, postulerent, haberent, administrarentur*.

Et ventum et æstum—*nactus*