

libus monumenta composuit. Nam ut senem illum natura, cæcum facere fortuna potuit, ita neutra interpellare valuit, ne non animo et videret et vigeret.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Decline, both in the singular and in the plural, *sons perennis, juvenis dement, tota domus*; also, in the singular only, *Aeneas, requies, rete, tibicen, as, pras*.

2. Mark the gender of *scriba, sal, alnus, lac, guttur, jubar, ordo, fascis*.

3. Parse *sedili, aucupem, gruem, propetibus, incuntum, pertimueris, illexeritis, orsurum*.

4. Write down the perfect indicative (first person singular only) and the future participle (nominative masculine singular only) corresponding to *compingo, implico, insero, restinguo, avello, arcesso, redimo, percello*.

5. Give the names for the different fractions of the *as*.

6. Write down the parts of *inquam* in use; also the imperfect subjunctive of *scio* and *potior*, and the imperative of *fero*.

7. Give the perfect indicative (first person singular only), the supine (where it exists),

and infinitive present, corresponding to *flecto, dirimo, indulgeo, emico, succulo, parco, sapio, viso*.

8. State the main principles which determine the sequence of tenses.

9. What constructions usually follow on *pudet, persuadere, mutare, impedire, convincere, cupidus, interdicere, eripere*?

10. Translation into Latin.

[N.B.—Particular importance is attached to the correct rendering of these sentences.]

(a) The consul was condemned on a capital charge.

(b) We have need of masters to teach us the best accomplishments.

(c) I wish to hear from you whether you are going to tell the truth or not.

(d) It is well known that Strabo was on the point of being killed when his son came to his assistance.

(e) It is evident that for many years Gallus studied Greek literature more earnestly than any one of his contemporaries.

(f) The centurion could not be prevented from declaring that the city would have been captured within ten days had the consul been fit to command.

SCHOOL WORK.

DAVID BOYLE, TORONTO, EDITOR.*

GEOGRAPHY FOR SENIOR CLASS.

Why is a mountain range sometimes spoken of as the "backbone" of a country?

What constitutes a sierra?

Where are mountain ranges called cordilleras?

Distinguish a summit from a peak.

* The change which has occurred in the management of this department of the MONTHLY is occasioned by the increasing duties, long and efficiently performed by Mr. McAllister, of the Treasurership of the CANADA EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY COMPANY. The exacting character of these duties, and the pressure of other work on Mr. McAllister's hands, have compelled him to seek relief from the task of editing "School Work," and Mr. Boyle, well and favourably known to many in the profession, has at our request kindly stepped in to fill the breach. We owe much to Mr. McAllister for his friendly interest and kind co-operation in the management of the MONTHLY.—ED. C. E. M.

Define snow-line, and account for it either increasing or diminishing in height (as the case may be) the nearer we approach the equator.

What economical purposes do mountains serve?

Recent discoveries point to Mt. Hercules reaching the greatest elevation above the sea. Where is this mountain situated?

Taking the continents, as sometimes given, to be Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia, name those that form islands.

What constitute Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia?

Define atoll, bore, and crevasse.

Level tracts of land are known as plains,