

friend, who had been taken prisoner by the enemy—a rescue which caused us as much satisfaction as did the victory itself. In the presence of all he told the story of his escape from death. When the party in charge of him observed that the army was in full flight, they dragged him away—ironed as he was—from the field, and had not paused in their flight until intercepted by our cavalry. His life had been spared in the first instance by the kindness of fortune. Three times had his captors cost lots to determine whether he should be burned at the stake (*igni necari*) or granted a reprieve; and three times had he found deliverance by the favour of the lot.

C.

Translate into Latin :

At a given signal, therefore, our whole front line advanced at a run to attack the enemy's left—the point at which he showed the least strength. But such was the suddenness and rapidity of his advance that there was no possibility of our using the pilum. It was simply a hand to hand engagement and contested with the utmost desperation on both sides. The enemy's left was beaten and completely routed; but his right—owing to its numerical superiority—pressed us hard; and it was not till the third line was advanced to our relief that he gave way. The rout then became general and the flight was uninterrupted until the river was reached. This a small number swam; a few more crossed in boats. All the remainder were cut down by the swords of our cavalry.

D.

Translate into Latin :

At about equal distances from the two camps there was a level plain of considerable length, in the midst of which stood a rising knoll of ground. This was the scene of the meeting between the Roman and German leaders. A body of ten picked horsemen was in attendance upon each general, and two larger bodies of horse were stationed at a distance of two hundred yards. The interview was held on horseback and the matters in debate between the two nations were discussed at length. But while the conference was in progress, word was brought

that the German horse was approaching the knoll, and using their lances upon the Romans. The Roman leader had perfect confidence in his men because, in fear of treachery, he had mounted certain private soldiers of the tenth legion and knew that an engagement might be hazarded without risk. Still he gave the order to retreat, for fear that—in case of the enemy's defeat—he might be charged with having betrayed them. So the conference ended.

CLASS-ROOM.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1892.

High School Entrance.

DICTATION.

Examiners: Isaac Day, Ph.B.; John Seath, B.A.

NOTE.—The presiding examiner shall read the passage three times; the first time, to enable the candidate to collect the sense; the second, slowly, to enable the candidate to write the words; and the third, for review.

A maximum of five marks may be allowed for neatness.

He now observed before him, at a certain height in the wall, a crevice, which from the point where he stood, appeared inaccessible. Near the moulded arch he saw low dark grottoes within the cavern. The entrance to the nearest was out of the water, and easily approachable. Nearer still than this recess, he noticed, above the level of the water and within reach of his hand a horizontal fissure. It seemed to him probable that the crab had taken refuge there, and he plunged his hand in as far as he was able, and groped about in that dusky aperture.

Meanwhile Wolfe's army had reloaded. He seized the opportunity of the hesitation in the hostile ranks, and ordered the whole British line to advance. At first they moved forward with majestic regularity, receiving and paying back with deadly interest the volleys of the French. But soon the ardour