

- (b) The young village *maid*, when with flowers she dresses
Her dark-flowing hair *for* some festival day,
 Will think of thy fate, till, *neglecting* her tresses,
 She mournfully turns from the mirror *away*.

13. (a) Analyze the principal clause in each of the above stanzas.

(b) Parse the italicized words.

14. Give all the inflected forms of *write*, *lady*, *woman*, *happy*, *him*.

15. Give an example in each case of common errors in the use of *can*, *done*, *lay*, *like*, *seen*, *kind of*, *don't*.

16. Give examples of

(a) The different uses of the nominative case of nouns.

(b) *Compare to* and *compare with* used correctly.

(c) Adjective clauses beginning with *when* and *where*.

17. Indicate as nearly as possible the pronunciation of bouquet, decorous, epoch, genuine, heinous, horizon, inquiry, medicinal, orchestra, quoit, satiate, victuals.

18. Distinguish—

(a) I will go if he asks me. I would go if he asked me.

(b) A tailor and a clothier. A tailor and clothier.

(c) I alone can do it. I can do it alone.

19. Which is correct?

(a) If I was (were) he (him) I would (should) be glad of the chance.

(b) I might have drank (drunk) two spoonfuls. (spoonsful) of it without producing any effect (affect).

(c) Before going any farther (further) let us try and (to) settle it.

20. Correct any errors in the following, giving reasons:—

(a) We will all be very pleased to see him again.

(b) They were scholars of a very different type to Bentley.

(c) He'll find that that's easier said than done.

(d) How sadly she must have felt at parting with them.

(e) He was that faint he could hardly walk to the door.

(f) One after another came forward and put down their names.

(g) The bell began to ring directly they left the church.

(h) I would advise him neither to sneer at or condemn what he don't understand.

(i) I have more faith in him than his friends.

(j) I didn't know but what it might be some sort of a trap.

(k) How do you distinguish between a preposition and conjunction?

(l) A large part of the exports from these islands consist of spices.

(m) Not one in ten of these candidates are likely to pass.

(n) She took out a dress that had lain there for years undisturbed, and which was still fresh and uncrumpled.

CLASSICS.

G. H. ROBINSON, M.A., TORONTO, EDITOR.

THE PRINCIPAL USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN LATIN.

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(Continued from page 197.)

To return to the definition and its expansion:

The subjunctive mood expresses thoughts: whether these be (a) contingent facts, *i.e.*, mere thoughts (at present) without any corresponding realities.

Under this head come:

(1) The simple potential use of the subjunctive mood: *dicat aliquis*: some one might say; *videres*: you would have been seeing.

(2) The mildly-imperative use: *eamus*: let us go; *ne feceris*: do not, pray, do so.

(3) The optative use: *occupet extremum scabies*: plague take the hindmost.

(4) The dubitative-interrogative: *quid faciam?* what am I to do? *quid facerem?*