

(2) *Imperito*.—Not frequent till after the Aug. period. Not in Cicero or Cæsar. Constr. acc. dat. or abs.

(3) *Præcipere*.—Const. with acc. *quicquid præcipies*; *de*; *de eloquentia*; *dat. alicui aliquid præcipere*; *inf. justitia præcipit parcere omnibus*; subj. alone, *præcipit atque interdicit omnes unum paterent Indutionarum*. (Bell. Gall., v. 58.) Acc. and inf. as usual with vbs. of saying.

(4) *Mandare*.—Const. *alicui aliquid*, with *ut ne* the simple subjunctive, or with *inf. Huic mandat uti ad se revertatur*. (B. G., 4, 21.) *mandari versibus*. (Pro Arch., ix.)

(5) *Præcibere*.—Const. as *mandare*.

(6) *Jubere*.—(a) Acc. with object. clause; *legatum portum tenere*. (B. G. iv. 22, 25, 26, 27, etc.) (b) With *ut* or *ne*, if used absol. without name of a person. (c) With subj. alone ante-class and post-Aug. (d) With *dat. pers. jussu Britannico exsurgere*. (e) With acc. pers. or thing. (f) Acc. of thing and *dat. pers. Jubere ei præmium tribui*. (Pro Arch., x.)

(7) *Hortor*.—Const. *aliquem, aliquem ad* or *in, ut, ne*, with the simple subj. *de aliqua re, aliquid* with the inf. or absol. *Hortetur ut fidem P. R. sequantur* (B. G., 4, 21); *Cohortati inter se ne*, etc. (B. G., 4, 25.) See Dict.

(8) *Moderor, temperare, aliquid*—to regulate, arrange; *moderor, temperare, mihi, ira*, etc.—to set bounds to.

(9) *Veto*.—Const. most freq. with acc. and inf.; less freq. with the simple inf.: the simple acc. with *ut, ne*, or the simple subj. or absol.: *Sed eos fugientes longius Cæsar prosequi vetuit*. (B. G., 5, 9.)

(10) *Moneo*.—Const. *aliquem de re; aliquem aliquid; aliquem alicujus rei* (only in Tacitus), with *ut, ne*, or simple subj. with an obj. or relative clause: *Monuitque ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur*. (B. G., 4, 23.)

8. The older grammarians require the indicative if *quum* denote pure time, but the subjunctive if denoting cause or reason. See, however, the discussion in Harpers' Latin Dictionary, *sub voce*, p. 491, col. 3, to be given in future Notes.

9. (a) Fabius Pictor Delphos ad oraculum missus est scisatum quibus precibus deos possent placare.

(b) Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus quæ a quoque dicebantur datæ. Primum ostendimus Cethego signum;

cognovit. Nos linum incidimus: legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum Senatui et populo sese quæ coram legatis confirmasset facturum esse.

Analysis of Marks for Latin Paper, "Intermediate," July, 1881.

Maximum, 294; minimum for pass, 120. For translation into English, 36; for translation into Latin, 18. For Etymology, 87 (approx.); for Syntax, 89 (approx.); for Prosody, 24; for Synonymes, 15; for Allusions, etc., 25.

Examined in Latin "Intermediate."

1879.....	540, of whom 339 failed.
1880.....	627, " 217 "
1881.....	715, " 355 "

—Report of Minister of Education, 1881, p. 106.

The reader may now compare the views of the Examiner as presented in his Paper, and the views of the Inspector as found in the Minister's Report, 1881, p. 95.

"Eighth Resolution [of the High School Masters, in their recent Convention]: 'Too much Latin and French for the "Intermediate." Pro Archia or its equivalent should be dropped. "I do not concur in this opinion. If any advantage is to arise from the study of Latin by the great number who are now engaged in it, it must be mainly from the acquisition of a vocabulary and a fair facility in rendering easy Latin into idiomatic English. I do not believe in the grammatical idolatry which marks some Masters. Of the thousands of pupils who are studying Latin, comparatively few go beyond the "Intermediate" work; with the passing of the "Intermediate," or before, their Latin course is finished. Why should such pupils waste time and energy over niceties of grammar or construction? If we are bound to have Latin studied by so many, let it be studied so as to have as great an educational value as may be under the circumstances."

See also Mr. Marling's Report, p. 99.