

ing nouns and adjectives, respectively, from verbs.

7. Translate into Latin.

(a) The king had two sons, of whom the one was killed and the other captured in that battle.

(b) The Roman soldiers, making a sudden sally from all the gates of the camp, put the Britons to flight, and following them for nearly 15 miles, captured a great number of them.

(c) He asked why, after sending ambassadors to him to beg for peace, they had attacked the Roman camp the previous day.

(d) On reaching the city he learned that the chiefs of this state, disheartened by these losses, had promised to give hostages to the Roman people.

(e) From them he learned that two of the ships which had set out with him from Gaul had not been able to reach the same port as the rest.

(f) We shall have to repair the vessels which have been damaged by the storm.

(g) On the following day, about the ninth hour, word was brought to Cæsar that a great storm had arisen the previous night, and that several ships had been driven on the shore.

(h) Fearing they might attack us on the march, we set out a little before midnight by another route through the woods, and all reached the nearest winter quarters in safety.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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EXERCISES IN ENGLISH.

1. Contract into simple sentences :

(a) He advanced to the Baron, and expressed his desire to play no more.

(b) He said nothing to any one, but at once left the room.

(c) He declared that he was ready to make the attempt whenever they wished.

(d) He was convinced that the scheme was practicable, and urged that they should adopt it.

(e) It is said that it is very doubtful whether he will recover or not.

2. Change from compound to complex and *vice versa*.

(a) This excited his suspicions, and he determined to watch more closely.

(b) The Duke, though sick at heart, would not leave the room.

(c) Neville, who entered with other officers, added his remonstrances.

(d) He sent them notice, but they paid no attention to it.

(e) I think it very improbable that we shall meet again.

3. Substitute equivalent words or expressions for those italicized :

(a) In 1783 the *Loyalists* found themselves *exiled* and *impoverished*.

(b) The country had *no redeeming feature* except *abundance of game*.

(c) Britain showed *her appreciation* of their services by *compensating* them for the losses they had *incurred in maintaining their fidelity*.

(d) He had no sooner *intermitted his singular occupation* than the Nubian *intimated by gestures*, as firm as they were respectful, *his determination* not to *permit the monarch to renew it*.

4. Break up into short simple sentences :

(a) He shrank from pressing on the conscience of boys rules of action which he felt they were not able to bear, and from enforcing actions which, though right in themselves, could be performed by boys from wrong motives.

(b) The mute, stepping towards the coat of mail which hung upon the pillar of the tent, handled it with a skill which showed that he understood the business of the armor-bearer.

5. Combine the following groups into a simple, a compound, a complex, and a compound complex sentence respectively :

(a) His plan failed. He was discouraged by this. The attack might be renewed. He feared this. He resolved to evacuate the fort.

(b) The leaves are dragged into the burrows. They are torn into the finest shreds. They are partly digested. They are mingled with the earth.

(c) General C. was taken prisoner. A hussar seized him. The general had a valu-