

Le matamore (26) de l'arère (27) descendit,
 Et demanda ce que l'ours avait dit ;
 Car du haut dit-il j'ai observé
 Que de près il semblait te parler.
 Qui ! il m'a averti lui dit-il,
 Que celui qui déserte son ami,
 Dans le temps (28) de péril (29)
 N'est digne que de mépris.

NOTES TO THE SECOND MASCULINE FABLE.

1. *Fils*. There are 6 nouns in *ils*, all masculine.
2. *Mars*. 7 in *ars*, all masculine.
3. *Départ*. Of 24 in *art*, *hart*, a *halter*, *part*, a *part*, and its compounds *quotepart* and *plupart*, are the only feminines.
4. *Marché*. The learner must take particular notice that nouns ending in *é* with the acute accent are to be divided into *two classes*: viz. 1st, those which end in *té*, as *honté*, *beauté*, &c. and 2d, those where the final *é* is preceded by some other letter than *t*, as *marché*, *curé*, *abbé*, *café*, &c. It is only with the latter class we have to do in this place, as *té* is a feminine ending, and is noticed in Note 20 of the First Feminine Fable, at the word *beauté*. — Remember, therefore, that every one of the 347 words ending in *é* with the acute accent, not immediately preceded by *t*, is *masculine*, except these 4 feminines: *pitié*, pity, *moitié*, moiety, *amitié*, friendship, and *inimitié*, hatred; which may be fixed in this sentence, C'est grand *pitié* quand un homme change l'*amitié* qu'il avait pour sa *moitié* en *inimitié*.