

ARTICLE.

According to existing practice, the article is used before certain Italian surnames: *Le Tasse*, *Le Corrége*, and sometimes wrongly before Christian names: (*Le*) *Dante*, (*Le*) *Guide*. Ignorance of this usage will not be considered important. In dictations the pupils should be informed whether the article forms a part of the names, as in *Lafayette*, or is separated from it as in *La Fontaine*.

ARTICLE SUPPRESSED.—When two adjectives connected by *et* refer to the same noun, but in such a way as really to denote two different things, the article may be suppressed before the second adjective: *L'histoire ancienne et moderne*, or *L'histoire ancienne et la moderne*.

PARTITIVE ARTICLE.—*Du*, *de la*, *des*, may be used before an adjective qualifying an noun: *De* or *du bon pain*, *de bonne viande*, or *de la bonne viande*, *de* or *des bons fruits*.

ARTICLE BEFORE PLUS, MOINS, &C.—It is unnecessary to discuss the subtleties of the adverbial superlative in elementary teaching; either *le plus* or *les plus*, &c., may be used: *On a abattu les arbres le plus* (or *les plus*) *exposés à la tempête*.

ADJECTIVES.

CONCORD OF THE ADJECTIVE.—In the expression *se faire fort de*, *fort* may always agree with the subject: *Se faire fort, forte, forts, fortes*.

ADJECTIVES USED WITH SEVERAL NOUNS.—If one adjective qualifies several nouns of different genders, it may always be made plural and masculine, whatever the gender of the last noun may be: *Appartements et chambres meublés*.

NU, DEMI FEU, may agree with the nouns they precede: *Nus pieds demie heure* (without hyphen), *feue la reine*.

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES may be written in one word (without hyphen), and follow the usual rule: *Nouveauté, nouveautés, courtvêtu, courtvêtue*, &c.

Adjectives denoting colours remain invariable: *Des robes bleu clair*.

PAST PARTICIPLES INVARIABLE.—*Approuvé, attendu, ci-inclus, ci-joint, excepté, non compris, y compris, été, passé, supposé, vu*, may agree with their nouns in whatever position they stand: *Ci jointes, les pièces demandées* (without hyphen). *Je vous envoie ci jointe copie de la pièce*.

FRANC DE PORT may similarly agree or remain unchanged: *Franche de port une lettre*.

AVOIR L'AIR.—The adjective may agree with the subject or with *air*, and subtle distinction of sense is to be insisted on: *Elle a l'air douce* or *douce, spirituelle* or *spirituelle*.

NUMERALS. VINGT, CENT.—An *s* may be added to these numerals when multiplied by another number, even though no number follows: *Quatre vingts dix hommes, quatre cents trente hommes*.

No hyphen is necessary: *Dix sept*.

IN DATES, *mille* may take the place of *mil*: *L'an mille huit cents quatre vingts dix*.

PRONOUNS.

CE.—*Ce ci* and *ce là* may each be written in one word; no distinction may be drawn between *Qu'est ce ci*, *qu'est ce là*, and *qu'est ceci*, *qu'est celd*? No hyphen need be employed.

MÊME may always agree with the noun or pronoun in the plural which it follows: no hyphen need be used: *Les dieux mêmes, nous mêmes*.

TOUT may always agree with the name of a town which it qualifies, without distinction of meaning: *Toute Rome*.

When a woman is represented as speaking, one may say, indifferently, *Je suis toute à vous*, or *Je suis tout à vous*.