

5. The use of adjectives for adverbs, and adverbs for adjectives, especially "bad," "friendly," "disorderly," "real," "different," "like," "suitable," "beautifully," "sweetly," "strangely;" as, "He behaved so *bad* (badly) that I had to suspend him." "He acted as *friendly* (in as friendly a manner) as if there had never been any quarrel between them." "Any person found smoking or acting *disorderly* (in a disorderly manner) will be turned off the premises." "I think it was *real* (really) mean of him not to let me go too." "Just as *like* (likely) as not you did it yourself." "He ought to dress more *suitable* (suitably) to his station in life." "I defy the gentleman to show that I ever spoke or voted *different* (differently)." "How *beautifully* (beautiful) your garden looks this summer!" "How *sweetly* (sweet) these flowers smell!" "It sounded *strangely* (strange) to hear him expressing such views."

6. The coupling together of dissimilar or inharmonious constructions; thus, "*To do* without these things is better than *going* into debt for them."

"Ere you mark another's sin  
Bid thy own conscience look within."

"I always *have* (maintained) and always *will* maintain that you were wrong that time." "Canada *can* (produce) and not only *can* (produce) but *has produced* as good specimens as any other country in the world." "Your committee *is* of opinion that there is no time to be lost, and *have* therefore drafted a by-law." "The undersigned *has* received instructions from the Government Inspector, who *has* just visited my office, to enforce the regulations." "The subscriber *has* just opened out an entirely new stock of dry goods, etc., at *his* store on B— street, where *I* shall be happy to see, etc." "Persons *that* have been blind from their youth, but *who* have

had opportunities for instruction, can be taught, etc." "Here is the book *that* you lent me but *which* I forgot to give you yesterday." "A rhombus is a four-sided figure *whose* sides are equal, but *its* angles are not right angles." "In many of the Muskoka schools the junior classes are *as* well if not *better* taught *than* in some of the older sections of Ontario." "I claim that this machine will do *as much* if not *more* work in a given time *than* any other machine in the market." "I dare say she is *older* or at least *as* old *as* you." "He was a *better* scholar but not *so* agreeable a companion *as* his friend."

(11). *Government.*—Under this head we may class such errors as :

1. The use of the nominative form of pronouns for the objective after transitive verbs and prepositions, chiefly confined to the use of *I*, *he*, and *she* after *let*, and of *I* after such prepositions as *between*, *for*, *to*, *with*, etc., also of *who* for *whom* in interrogative sentences; as, "Let you and *I* go for it." "Let you and *she* divide the amount equally." "Between you and *I* it looks like a failure." "He left word for John and *I* to call on our way home." "*Who* were you talking to when I passed you?" "*Who* does he generally stay with when he comes to town?"

2. The use of the objective for the possessive before the gerund or verbal noun in *ing*, as "There is no use in *me* trying the examination." "I never thought of *him* doing such a thing." "Is there any likelihood of the *Council* passing the by-law?"

3. The use of the wrong preposition after certain adjectives, verbs, etc. The following examples show what I have found to be the commonest errors of this nature: "Things are very different now *to* (from) what they were then." "Your method seems quite simple compared *to* (with) his." "Unfortunately he let it drop