

'ROUND TABLE TALKS.

In asking questions of this department, subscribers should send only what they are unable to find out after study and research. If trivial questions and those capable of easy solution are sent, both space and time are wasted. The REVIEW is very willing to assist all who wish help, but it asks teachers to send only their difficulties.

Again: those asking for information should make their questions clear. What and where are the "Cataracts," the "Engadine" and "Riviera?" is asked. The first part cannot be answered without knowing what "cataracts" are meant; and to say that Engadine is a district in Switzerland, and Riviera is the name given to the coast of Liguria in Italy, would mean little. If the REVIEW answered more fully it would be taking the place of a text-book on geography or a gazetteer.

Another asks: Please give pronunciation and location of the following: Erraid, Bruhl, Thule, St. Ange, Berenger, Bregenz, Binnock, Currumpan, Pottawattamies, Tirra Lirra. The subscriber adds: "I have diligently searched every book at my command and cannot find them." And the editor thinks he might spend time in looking, for a few of them at least, and not find them. But why spend time in looking for these when there are hundreds of plain Anglo-Saxon words of every day use which your scholars do not know and which they should know.

K.—Please recommend a pocket gazetteer for school use.

A good pocket gazetteer is somewhat difficult to find. Walker's, sold by J. & A. McMillan, St John, is recommended.

STUDENT.—(1) Please analyze the eight lines of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," beginning

"The chief in silence strode before."

(2) Parse *mines*.

(1) The first two lines contain principal clauses; the next four, adjective or attributive clauses describing "torrent;" the next two, an adverbial clause of place, or, better, an attributive clause descriptive of "Bochastle."

(2) "Mines" a verb, weak, transitive, present indicative, and agrees with subject "which," understood.

J.—Please publish in the next REVIEW a rule for determining the gender of French nouns.

No single rule can of course be given; and no rules that are at all practical can teach the learner to determine in every case the gender of a noun. A few general rules will help him to decide in a majority of cases. For these consult a French grammar.

BOOKKEEPER.—What blank books are to be used in connection with the new text on bookkeeping prescribed by the N. B. Board of Education?

No blank books have been prescribed to be exclusively used in connection with McLean's Bookkeeping. The pupils may prepare their own blanks, or use the blanks so far as they are suitable of the former prescribed book in bookkeeping, or they may use the blanks of the Copp, Clark Co., Toronto.

SUBSCRIBER.—Kindly publish in the next issue of REVIEW the analysis of the following sentence and parse words underlined:

"And *such as* is the war-god,
The *author* of thy line,
And *such as* she who suckled thee,
Even *such* be thou and thine."

Principal Clause (A)—"And be thou and thine even *such*." Subj. = *thou and thine* [own family.] Pred. = *be even such*; or, if you recognize a "complement," *be* is the pred., and *even such* the complement (with its enlargement).

Adverbial Clause (1a') to "*such*,"—"as is, etc." = which the war-god, the author of thy line, is. Subj. = *the war-god*. Enlargement of subj. = *the author, etc.* Pred. = *is which* (or, Pred. = *is*, and Comp. = *which*).

Adverbial Clause (2a') to "*such*,"—"as (= which) she is." Subj. = *she*. Pred. = *is which*. (or, Pred. = *is*; Comp. = *which*).

Adjective Clause (a²) to "*she*,"—"who suckled thee." Subj. = *who*. Pred. = *suckled*. Obj. = *thee*. *Who* is also a connective.

Such = adj. of qual., qualifying "person." ("Such a person" is our idiom for "a such person.")

As = pron., simp. rel. (= which), masc., sing., 3rd, agreeing with antecedent "person," understood, and nom. case, after copulative verb "is."

Author = noun, com., masc., sing., 3rd, nom., in app. with "war-god."

She = pron., simp. pers., fem., sing., 3rd, nom, sub. of "is" (understood).

Even = adv. of deg. (or of precision), modif. "*such*."

Be = verb anomalous, intrans., act., imper., pres., sing., 2nd, agr. with "thou," and also 3rd pers. agr. with "thy family."

Thou = pron., simp. pers., masc., sing., 2nd, nom., subj. of "be."

Thine = thy = possessive (pronominal) adjective, going with "family," or some other noun understood.

H. C. C.

This is the first year I have taken the REVIEW. I find it helpful, interesting and instructive.—L. M. B.