

the same persons. The phrase "on that issue" and the word "they" are objectionable: the reference of the latter is not evident at once, and the former does not indicate directly what the issue is.

The sentence may be corrected thus:—A most interesting feature will be the submission to the meeting of a pledge to support prohibition candidates. The prohibitionists are determined to place a third man in the field to run in their interests, if the present candidates refuse to support a prohibition policy.

(xii.) The number of settlers who, in the future, may go in does not affect the number of non-producers now in the place, so that "are already" must be changed to a future predicate, if this is the meaning intended. But, as the sentence stands, it does not possess unity. Possibly the meaning is—If not more than 30,000 settlers go in this year there will be more than enough non-producers in the country.

(xiii.) It is not the nature, but the extent, of the change to which the writer evidently refers. Read:—

"You have no idea how much this place has changed. It is pretty nearly built over now."

(xiv.) As the balls and concerts take place during the same season, the predicate should be "has commenced." In the second sentence omit all following "popular," as the word "appears" casts a doubt on the previous statement, and the first clause includes the second, if "appears to be liked," be changed into "is liked."

(xv.) Change "whom" to "who," as the latter is the subject of "was ill." The sentence should read, "You were saying that neither you nor I am well," as the second person should precede the first, and the verb agree with the subject next it; but as there is an awkwardness in having a singular verb for a plural and a singular subject, we must read, "You were saying that neither were you well, nor was I." The pronoun "you" always takes a verb in the plural, hence the change of "you was saying" into "you were saying."

*Verb. sap., verbum sapientibus*, "A word to the wise (is sufficient)." *Infra dig., infra dignitatem*—below one's dignity. *Bizarre*—see dictionary. *Boycott*—the name of an Irish farmer with whom his neighbours refused to have any dealings. The term is now applied to a system by which people refuse to deal in any way with some other person or persons. *Solecism*—see dictionary.

4. *nôn-cha-läng, äng-wè, bron-ki-lia (kè), päng-shäng, c-kiä, de-pò.*

5. Counsel, advice, or to advise (verb and noun).

Council, a body of men met to deliberate on a matter (noun).

Practise, to do, to perform repeatedly (verb).

Practice, the frequent performance of an action (noun).

Perfume, scent (noun).

Perfume, to scent (verb)—sometimes in poetry = the noun.

Compliment, to flatter, a flattering speech (verb and noun).

Complement, a full number or quantity, completeness (noun).

6. See dictionary.

7. General rule.—"Shall" expresses "the idea of the future, depending upon what is external;" "will" expresses "the idea of the future depending upon what is internal."

The following special rules are applicable:—

1. To denote simple futurity "shall" is used for the first person, "will" for the second and third persons, in principal declaratory sentences.

2. In subordinate clauses "shall" expresses futurity in all the persons.

3. When determination on the part of the speaker is intended to be expressed, "will" is employed in the first person, "shall" in the second and third persons, in principal declaratory sentences, but not in subordinate clauses. In these "shall" is employed in all persons.

4. When determination on the part of the subject of the sentence is intended to be expressed "will" is used in all the persons in principal and subordinate sentences.

5. Whenever the action of external events comes into play, the speaker, using the first person must pass from "will" to "shall."

6. To avoid the appearance of egotism "I will" may be softened into "I shall," even in cases of determination; but "I will" may never be substituted for "I shall."

7. In interrogative sentences, "shall" or "will" is used according as "shall" or "will" is expected in the answer.

8. See dictionary.

9. See grammar.

10. (1) Incorrect punctuation.

(2) Impure English—solecisms, etc.

(3) Bad construction of sentences and paragraphs.