

d'Esc. des escomptes qu'on accorde.—4. A quel côté du cte d'Int. et Esc. faut-il porter le 3e art., et pourquoi ? Au Cr ; parce qu'on crédite ce cte des intérêts qu'on reçoit.—5. A quel côté du cte d'Int. et Esc. faut-il porter le 4e art., et pourquoi ? Au Cr ; c'est un escompte qui nous a été accordé, et on crédite ce cte des escomptes qui nous sont accordés.—6. A quel côté du cte d'Int. et Esc. faut-il porter le 5e art., et pourquoi ? Au Cr ; le cte d'Int. et Esc. est crédité des intérêts que nous recevons.—7. Combien Int. et Esc. nous ont-ils rapporté ? \$273.—8. Combien ont-ils coûté ? \$77.18.—9. Que représente la différence, \$195.82, entre ce que Int. et Esc. ont rapporté et ce qu'ils ont coûté ? Un profit.—10. Pourquoi la différence entre ce que Int. et Esc. ont coûté et ce qu'ils ont rapporté est-elle un profit dans ce cas ? La différence est un profit parce que Int. et Esc. ont RAPPORTÉ PLUS qu'ils n'ont coûté.

## LANGUE ANGLAISE

*The order followed in these lessons has been : the sentence ; the complete subject ; the complete predicate ; the bare subject, a name word, noun or pronoun ; the bare predicate, a verb. The compound sentence ; the independent clause ; the dependent or subordinate clause ; the joining word, a conjunctive pronoun. Words that go with name words, adjectives ; predicate adjectives ; the verbs after which predicate adjectives are used. Predicate nouns. The copula ; verbs after which predicate nouns are used. Distinction between predicate and attributive adjectives. Modifier of predicate, the adverb. Modifier of adjectives and adverbs, the adverb. Completion of the predicate : the object. The phrase. The preposition. The adjective phrase. The adverb phrase. Different values of words.*

**NOUNS AS ADJECTIVES.**—From the knowledge we have gained about the parts of speech, we see that each one has its own work to do in the sentence, its own office to fill in enabling us to express our thoughts.

Now, when we have a thought in our mind we usually seek to express it in as few words as possible. One reason for this is, that we wish to save ourselves the trouble of using more words than are necessary ; another is that we wish the person to whom we are speaking or writing to get the thought into his mind as quickly and with as little trouble as possible. Hence, so long as our meaning is clear, the fewer words we use the better.

This desire to be brief has caused many irregularities in the language ; among others, it has led us sometimes to use one part of speech, or one sort of words, for another. For instance, if we want to tell a person that a certain star that usually shines after sunset shone brightly last night, we can say :

The star *that shines in the evening*, shone brightly last night. In this sentence the words *that shines in the evening* are used to tell to what star we refer, and in them the word *evening*, being the name of a portion of time, is a name-word or noun. But we can express the same thought in fewer words, and just as clearly, if we say :

The *evening* star shone brightly last night.

In which sentence the word *evening* modifies the noun *star* ; and therefore fills the office of an adjective.

In the same way, instead of saying : a cup *that is made of silver*, we can say : A *silver* cup. Instead of : The dew *that lies on the grass in the morning*, we can say : The *morning* dew.

Other examples of nouns used as adjectives are seen in :—A canal boat, a tooth-brush, a hair-brush, a fur coat, cloth shoes, a marble monument, a coal cart, a horse car.

We see from these examples that nouns are frequently used as adjectives. We cannot therefore, be sure that a word that looks like a noun is really one, until we have looked into it, and found out the office that it fills in the sentence.

In the following sentences say how the words in italics are used.

The *morning* stars sang together. *Adj.*—We use *steel* pens ; our grandfathers used *goose* quills. *Adjs.*—Our *pear* tree has not a single *pear* on it. 1st *adj.*, 2nd, noun.—In the *country* you must expect *country* customs. 1st noun, 2nd, *adj.*—*Horse*