

of which the following are feminine: rage, rage, image; an image, page, a page of a book, cage, a cage, nage, the act of sailing, ambages, doubtful expressions; and passeraige and saxifrage, the names of plants. The two last are seldom used.

37. *Grain*. Of 66 in *ain*, la main, the hand, is feminine: it takes its gender from the Latin manus.

38. *Viandis*. Of 127 in *is*, souris, a mouse, vis, a screw, brebis, a sheep, and fleur de lis, are feminine; as are Iris and Themis, of course, as females.

39. *Fiel*. 45 in *el*, all masculine.

40. *Eclair*. 17 in *air*, all masculine, except la chair, the flesh, which is derived from and follows the Latin caro, carnis.

41. *Feu*. 30 in *eu*, all masculine.

42. *Chasseur*. As words of this ending occur very frequently, the learner must be quite perfect in this note. There are 1234 words in *eur*, all masculine but 67; but though the exceptions are so numerous, they may be learned in two minutes. Remember that, *except six*, all the masculine nouns in *eur* designate men in their actions or trade, and are derived from verbs, or Latin nouns in *or*, as parleur, jaseur, acteur, lecteur, &c. The six masculines in *eur*, which do not designate men, are heur, luck, and its compounds bonheur, malheur, with honneur, deshonneur, and pleurs, tears. Therefore, except the above *six*, whenever the learner meets with a word in *eur* which expresses a living creature, he must remember it is masculine: and if it does not, it is feminine. The 67 feminines in

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