llowing, and parse thether Transitive Tense; (v) Sub-

e I not convinced of a better place for of it, and I hope should be separshould part for a every step in the and never do anyang of sorrow for

have :— Verb, Obj. "Opinion."

ollowing:—
gain, the king of
chasing a deer,
counded the old
tore the briars
he had cleared
naiden, clothed
d silent, gazing
Who are you?
It she made no

y, is called a

its broadest

e, painting, Nouns. Proper and Common Nouns.

A Proper Noun is a name applied to anything to distinguish it from other things of the same class; while a Common Noun is a name given to each of the things that can be included in a certain definition:—

Thus, "man" is Common; "John," "Victoria," "Jones," etc., are Proper.

"house" is Common; "Tudor Lodge," "The Grange," etc., are Proper,

"town" and "country" are Common; "London," "England," "Canada," "Annapolis," are Proper.

Note.—A Proper Noun should begin with a capital letter.

Ex. XIII.—Pick out and classify the Nouns in Ex. VI.

## Pronoun.

18. A word that stands for a Noun is called a Pronoun, ‡ e. g:—

Instead of saying

John saw Mary and Mary saw John,

we may say

John saw Mary and she saw him.

Instead of

John, is this book John's?

we say

John, is this book yours?

When a person tells you a piece of news, you say

I know that.

instead of repeating the story:

And instead of

I bought a horse: the horse is dead,

you say

The horse that I bought is dead.