

separate part of speech:—The articles cannot, like adjectives, be used by themselves. Adjectives may be used attributively and predicatively; articles cannot be used as predicates, therefore they should be a separate part of speech. Reasons against—(1) In languages having no article, the words doing the duty of an English article are not made a separate part of speech. (2) *The* is so much like *that*, and *a*, or *an*, like *one*, that they may be placed in the same class as *that* and *one*. (3) An adjective is not necessarily a predicable word. The work of an adjective is to limit a noun. This is what the so-called articles do, therefore they should be considered adjectives.

7. *Self*. See Mason, secs. 176, 177; also Fleming, chap. v., Pronouns; sec. 2, note 5.

8. *Its*. See Fleming, chap. v. sec. 4, observation 5; also Mason, sec. 140.

9. Rules for use of the subjunctive. See Fleming, Syntax, chap. v., sec. 9, note 4; Mason, secs. 195, 196.

10. History of the alphabet. See Mason, secs. 11-20; Fleming, chap. ii., sec. 2.

11. The use of *to* before the infinitive. See Mason, secs. 191, 192.

12. Distinctions of gender. See Mason, secs. 44-46; Fleming, chap. iii., sec. 5.

FRENCH.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON FRENCH PRONOUNS.

(See page 81, C. E. M.)

1. On n'a pas besoin de vos avis.

(1) The use of *l* is determined by euphony. It is used after *et*, *où*, *si*, *qui*, *que*, *quoi*. It is omitted before words beginning with *l*; e.g., si l'on vous aide, but, si on la laisse.

(2) *L'on* is generally used to prevent the hiatus caused by two vowels coming together.

(3) *On* is derived from Latin *homo*, man; hence the employment of the article for the sake of euphony.

2. "Vous convient-elle?" "Convenir? Non, c'est mal s'exprimer. J'en suis épris."

(1) *En* from Latin *inde*.

(2) Compare the use of *dont*, from *de—unde*.

3. (1) Je veux m'acquitter de tout ce que je vous dois. La reconnaissance m'en fait un devoir.

(2) Il n'en faudrait pas davantage pour exciter des soupçons.

(3) J'ai eu raison, comme nous deux en étions convenus.

(4) Qu'on ne m'en parle plus; c'en est trop déjà.

(5) N'en rejetez pas sur moi le blâme des conséquences.

4. *y*. Derived from Latin *ibi*.

(1) Il y va de notre salut à tous.

(2) N'y perdez pas.

(3) Vous n'y pourrez rien.

(4) Il n'y a rien à vous reprocher—rien, j'en suis sûr.

5. I should never have consented, if the splendor of the honor, the only thing to which I am attached, had not seemed to me to be darkened by the shadow of a stain.

(1) *Quoi*, after a preposition, referring to the name of a thing mentioned before, has fallen into disuse. Here, however, an indeterminate expression must be used, because *aujourd'hui* might have seemed to mean *à l'honneur*.

(2) Il a de quoi. Il n'y a pas de quoi. Quoi de plus?

6. I have lost five francs, for which I am very sorry.

(1) *Dont*, from Latin *de—unde*.

(2) *Dont* is not correct. *Dont* is used only when the antecedent is expressed. In this case the antecedent is implied, as it is the loss he regrets, not the francs.

(3) Dans un entretien, dont le sujet m'enflamme encore, vous avez demandé quels biens j'offrirais à ma femme.

GERMAN.

DECLENSION OF GERMAN PROPER NOUNS.

(See page 82, C. E. M.)

Die Iliade des Homer (or Homer's Iliade).
Die Æneide des Virgil (or Virgil's Æneide).
Cowper's Werke. Ich ziehe Pitt dem Fox vor.
Marianens Lebhaftigkeit. Florens Sanftheit. Brutus Vaterlandsliebe. Das