

gard to the limiting members—or phrases and dependent sentences—of a period, the very nature of language provides for them appropriate forms, which clearly point out their true position, and consequent office, by means of the several connectives. These, as *prefaces*, as clearly indicate the relations of their several clauses, as the relation of words are indicated by their changes in form.

The original idea of the connective is probably to be found in the Hebrew word or, rather, *letter* (*Vauve*), meaning a *hook*,—thus, to *hook on*, or connect, a succeeding expression to a preceding, without any reference to the precise relation existing between them. But this original idea of connection has been, by modern invention, so “enlarged and improved,” that, in our language, the unit connective has grown into some *tens*, with their distinct uses, clearly distinct uses, clearly indicating not only the existence of different relations, but also their precise nature; e. g. “He will learn.” *if* he studies,” or “*If* he studies, he will learn.” Place the dependent member where you will, its connective, *if*, shows it must grammatically follow the independent sentence, because it limits it (conditionally). Again: “He chops *with* an ax,” or “*With* an ax he chops.” Place the phrase (“with an ax”) before or after the sentence expressing the action which it limits, and its true grammatical position is clearly indicated by its form, as introduced by the instrumental connective “with”; and so of every other dependent member of a period, whether sentence or phrase.

Even a very long and complicated periodic structure may be readily analyzed on this principle, by the aid of a simple inference drawn from it; viz. That each dependent connective claims (or connects back) the first of the succeeding verbs to which no other connective of its own). For example of a complicated period:

“This position is incontrovertible. *AND, IF, WHEN* this body, which is now so active, *SHALL* lie cold in death, the immortal spirit within, which now gives it all its activity, *will* cease to exist, *BECAUSE* it will have ceased its connection with the mortal body, then surely, *IF* we practice upon the Epicurean maxim (‘Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die’) we shall at least exhibit a sort of consistency. *BUT, IF AFTER* the body dies, the immortal still *lives*, *AND* can never cease to live, then let us, ever impressed with this important truth, constantly so *act, think, AND feel*, that the records of each successive day may stand in the right column of heaven’s book of chancery.”

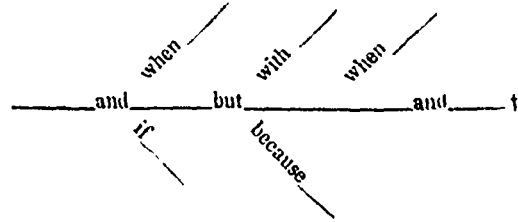
Of these three periods, the first is a simple independent sentence, introduced merely for the sake of exhibiting co-ordinate connections. The second is introduced by its co-ordinate connective (“and”) followed by the three *subordinate* connectives (“if,” “when,” “which”), each introducing its own limiting, dependent sense, viz. the last (“which”), the sentence represented by the verb “is,” and connecting this verb to its own antecedent “body”; the next preceding connective, “where,” connecting the next following verb, “shall lie,” back to the verb of the preceding connective (“if”)—namely, the verb “will cease”; which is connected by “if” to the verb “shall exhibit”; which again is connected by the co-ordinate “and” (the first connective in the series), to the verb “is,” in the preceding period, which is another co-ordinate sentence—“each connective thus claiming the first of the verbs following which has no connective of its own.” The following period is constructed in nearly the same way, and is introduced by the co-ordinate “but,” which connects its independent sentence, “Let us so act,” &c., to the co-ordinate independent sentence of the preceding period. Now, the grammatical position of each sentential member being thus determined by its form, as indicated by the connective, the grammatical arrangement of the whole becomes easy, as to show the several offices of the several members, and consequently the correct thought designed to be expressed—the independent sentence, as already remarked, always taking the lead; thus—

“And we shall exhibit a sort of consistency, *if* the immortal spirit within shall cease, &c., *when* this body (*which*, &c.) shall lie cold,” &c.

It is easy to see that the co-ordinates, “and,” “but,” and the like, must always connect the *independent* sentences in each period—making the whole thus connected, into a paragraph; each connective adding (*and-ing*) a new proposition to the one preceding.

Each paragraph has also its own form of connection, indicating its commencement, and the corresponding turn in the thought, or additional argument. These indices of paragraphs are, “indeed,” “now,” “besides,” “moreover,” “furthermore,” &c., a co-ordinate connective being, of course, implied. Indeed, there is a direct

series of independent sentences, as antecedent and subsequent, running, as in a straight line, through every production, each period supplying at least one; to trace which line by the co-ordinate connectives, is a very interesting, as well as instructive, process, for those in a linguistic course. This series may be illustrated to the eye by a direct line—horizontal or perpendicular—the limiting sentences and phrases being connected to it by oblique lines on either side; thus:



From the foregoing principles and remarks it may be readily inferred that the capability of Rhetorical Transposition is confined to the limiting phrases and sentences; the independent sentences being fixed in a series which can not be broken without altering or perverting the argument.—(*Michigan Journal of Education*.)

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.



### ERECTION, SEPARATION AND ANNEXATION OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was, on the 11th July instant, pleased to—

Erect the township of Stratford, in the county of Wolfe, into a School Municipality, under the name of St. Gabriel of Stratford, to be bounded as follows: towards the south-east by the river Felton, towards that north-east by the line separating it from the township of Winslow, and towards the east by the one separating it from the township of Aylmer.

Separate the dissidents of Ste. Foye, county of Quebec, from those of St. Columban, same county.

Erect into a separate School Municipality, the new parish of St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, in the county of Megantic, with the following limits, to wit: this municipality will comprise an extent of territory of about eleven miles in front by a depth of about seven miles, and bounded as follows, to wit: towards the north-west partly by the line which separates the lot fourteen from the lot fifteen, in the second, third and fourth ranges of the township of Halifax, and partly by the line, which separates the sixteenth lot from the seventeenth lot of the other lots of the said township, starting from the fifth inclusively to the township of Inverness, towards the south-east first by the line which separates the said township of Halifax from that of Ireland, extending itself from the said township of Inverness as far as the line which separates the third range from the fourth range of the said township of Ireland. then by the line which separates the first lot from the second lot of the said third range of Ireland, by the one which separates that part of the fifth lot belonging to Sieur Simeon Larochelle, in the second range of the said township from the one belonging to the Church of England Congregation, of the same township, and by the line which separates the sixth lot from the seventh lot of the first range, also of the same township, lastly by the line which separates the fifth lot from the sixth in the first, second and third ranges of the township of Wolfstown; towards the south-west first by the line which separates the said third range from the fourth range of the said township of Wolfstown, extending itself from the said sixth lot to the township of Halifax aforesaid, then by the line which separates the said township of Halifax from that of Chester, extending itself from the said township of Wolfstown to the line which separates the eleventh lot from the twelfth lot of the first range of the said township of Halifax lastly by the line which separates the twelfth range of the same township from that part of the first range of that township which has been annexed to the parish of St. Norbert of Arthabaska, by a canonical decree, dated the

\*Some grammarians consider those with, “then” “therefore,” &c., real connectives. But, evidently, no word is a connective which can be associated with “and” in the same sentence. “Then” is the antecedent; “when” is the relative, and therefore a connective.

† This might be termed, not inappropriately, “the thread of discourse.”