

in his "Art of Memory." For instance, they might say, *the man who attempts to learn without method, is like one who tries to empty the sea with a spoon* *vider la mer avec une cuiller*. After which it is scarcely possible that the words *mer* and *cuiller* could enter the mind without being remembered as exceptions.

2. *Pouvoir*. There are 144 words in *ou* all masculine.

3. *Frais*. 24 in *ai* all masculine.

4. *Bosquet*. 305 French nouns end in *et*: the only one feminine is *une forêt*, a forest.

5. *Hazard*. 82 in *ard* are all masculine.

6. *Marmot*. 22 ending in *and*, all masculine.

7. *Furieux*. The learner will observe that this adjective is here used as a substantive. French adjectives are very frequently made substantives. There are 50 nouns in *eux*, all masculine.

8. *Malotru*. There are 49 nouns in *u*, of which *glu*, birdlime, *tribu*, a tribe, and *vertu*, virtue, are feminine, *Bru*, a daughter-in-law, is feminine of course. Words which are masculine, or feminine *absolute*, as designating males and females, it is not necessary to except particularly, as their gender must be immediately obvious.

9. *Rien*. 78 in *en*, all masculine.

10. *Rot*. Of 24 in *ot*, *lot* and *fol*, *law* and *faith*, are the only feminines, except *paroi*, a wall, which is chiefly used in the plural.

11. *Maître*. 3 in *aitre*, masculine.

12. *Juin*. 1 in *uin*, masculine.

13. *Mat*. 17 in *at*, all masculine.

14. *Mardi*. There are 98 nouns in *i*, of which the feminines are *merci*, mercy, *fournil*, an ant, and *l'après midi*, the afternoon.

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