

3. Exemplify the use of *en* in rendering the following passages into French:—

(1) I wish to perform all that is due you from me. Gratitude makes that a duty.

(2) Nothing more would be necessary to excite suspicion.

(3) I was right, as we both agreed.

(4) Don't blame me for the consequences.

(5) Let no more be said to me about it. There is too much already.

4. Give derivation of this word, and show its use in the following sentences:—

(1) The safety of us all is at stake.

(2) Do not think of it.

(3) You will be able to do nothing in this.

(4) There is nothing to reproach you for—nothing, I am sure.

5. Translate:—

Jamais je n'eusse consenti, si l'éclat de l'honneur, à quoi seul je m'attache, m'eût paru s'obscurcir de l'ombre d'une tache.

(1) Explain the use of *quoi*.

(2) Translate into French: (a) He is well off. (b) It is of little consequence. (c) What more?

6. Translate:—

J'ai perdu cinq francs, dont j'ai bien des regrets.

(1) Give derivation of *dont*.

(2) Is *dont* correctly used here? Explain.

(3) Translate into French:—

In a conversation, the subject of which still vexes me, you asked what property I would offer my wife.

GERMAN.

DECLENSION OF GERMAN PROPER NOUNS.

By T. H. Redditt, B.A.

The rules generally observed in the declension of proper nouns are fairly stated in Aue's German Grammar, secs. 154-165. However, the Germans themselves do not agree on all points. Thus, we find both "Leopold Joseph's von Bulow Deukmal," and "Leopold Joseph von Bulow's Deukmal," the latter being the favourite mode. So, too, we have: die Goethe, die Goethens, and die Goethes; die Bacons and die Bacone, die Sapphos and die Sapphon. Heyse, in his German Grammar, adds *e* to foreign

proper nouns in *on*, in the plural, and makes the plural the same as singular in German proper nouns in *e*. It may be laid down that, as far as practicable, proper nouns follow the same rules as common nouns in the formation of the plural. Thus, (1) feminines take *n* in the plural; (2) masculines in *el*, *en* and *er* remain unchanged; (3) masculines in *e* and *st* (of more than one syllable) take *n* in the plural. It must not, however, be forgotten that many proper names form their plural by adding *s* to the singular, especially when the adoption of the above rules would give rise to any harshness or uncouthness in pronunciation. As an exercise on the above troublesome subject, the following examples, to be rendered into German, are subjoined:—

The Iliad of Homer. Virgil's *Æneid*. Cowper's Works. I prefer Pitt to Fox. Mariana's vivacity. Flora's gentleness. The patriotism of Brutus. The life of the poet Klopstock. Emperor Napoleon's campaigns. Admiral Nelson's battles. A. W. von Schlegel's writings. The portrait of Lewis Godfrey de Golz. The reign of George the First, King of England. The heroes of Greece. Fifty years before the birth of Christ. The Homers, the Newtons, the Schillers, the Schlegels, the Minervas, the Corinnas, the Heynes. We have seen Dr. Henry Feder. I have bought Mr. Leiser's works. Have you told it to Carlyle? Kant's house. Diana's Temple. Moritz's Travels. St. Catharines Collegiate Institute. Will you give this book to Flora? The Schneiders have come. No one praised Cato.

SCIENCE.

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CHEMISTRY.

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Answered by M. Dippel, Hamilton Collegiate Institute.

I. "It can be demonstrated that the flame of a Bunsen gas lamp becomes non-lumi-