

hour, instead of *lying* ; we perpetually read such phrases as " I *laid* down on the sofa " instead of " I *lay*, &c." The expression has become so universal as applied to ships, as to be almost sanctioned by authority ; but certainly in other cases it is inexcusable.

" Different to " instead of " different from " is constantly used but is undoubtedly incorrect. The verb " differ " takes " from " and not " to " after it, a thing differs *from* another, not *to* another.

Very many other instances might be adduced, but they would occupy more space than can be afforded in a work of this nature.

ANALYSIS AND PARSING OF PECULIAR EXPRESSIONS.

" I started early inasmuch as I wished to arrive in time." " Inasmuch " is always written as one word and is an adverb modifying " started " ; but it is really three words, namely, " in as much," where " as " is used for " so " and modifies " much," and the second proposition " as I wished to arrive in time " completes " as " (so).

" I lived so as to save money." Here are two propositions, the first ends at " so " ; the second " as to save money " evidently explains " so," and with the omitted words supplied is, " as I should live to save money," where " save " governed by " to " is a verbal noun telling the purpose of " should live."

" It is worth a shilling." Some consider " worth " to be an adjective (worthy) qualifying " it," and " shilling " governed by " of " understood. Properly, " worth " is a noun meaning " value " (a very common meaning) and " shilling " is governed by " for " understood, the whole sentence being " It is value for a shilling."

" They are more numerous than he wished for." Here the word " more " obviously indicates that the speaker is making a comparison as to number, between " they " and some other things for which he wished ; hence the whole sentence evidently is " They are more numerous than those things are for which he wished." The parsing is easy.

" This house is twice as high." " Twice " is evidently an