

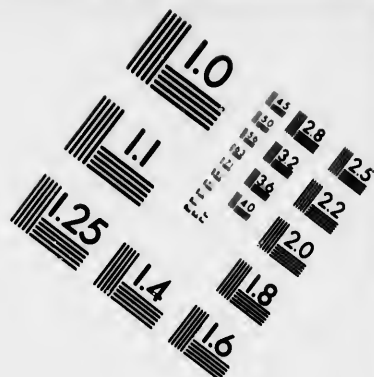
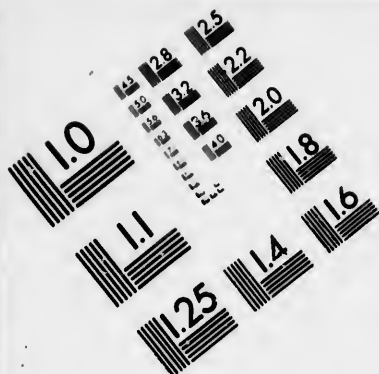
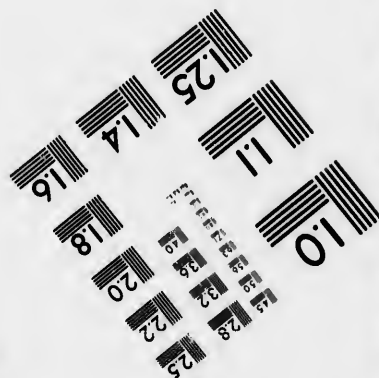
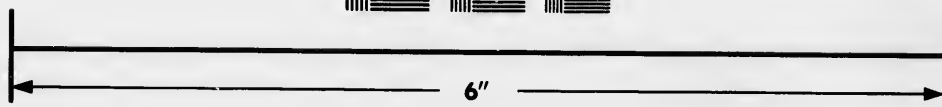
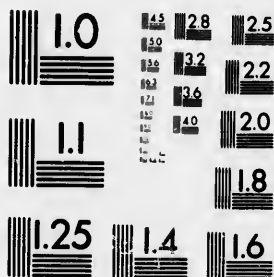


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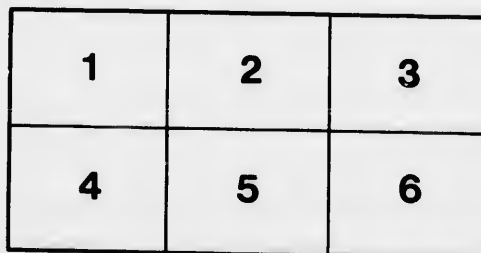
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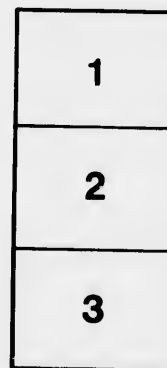
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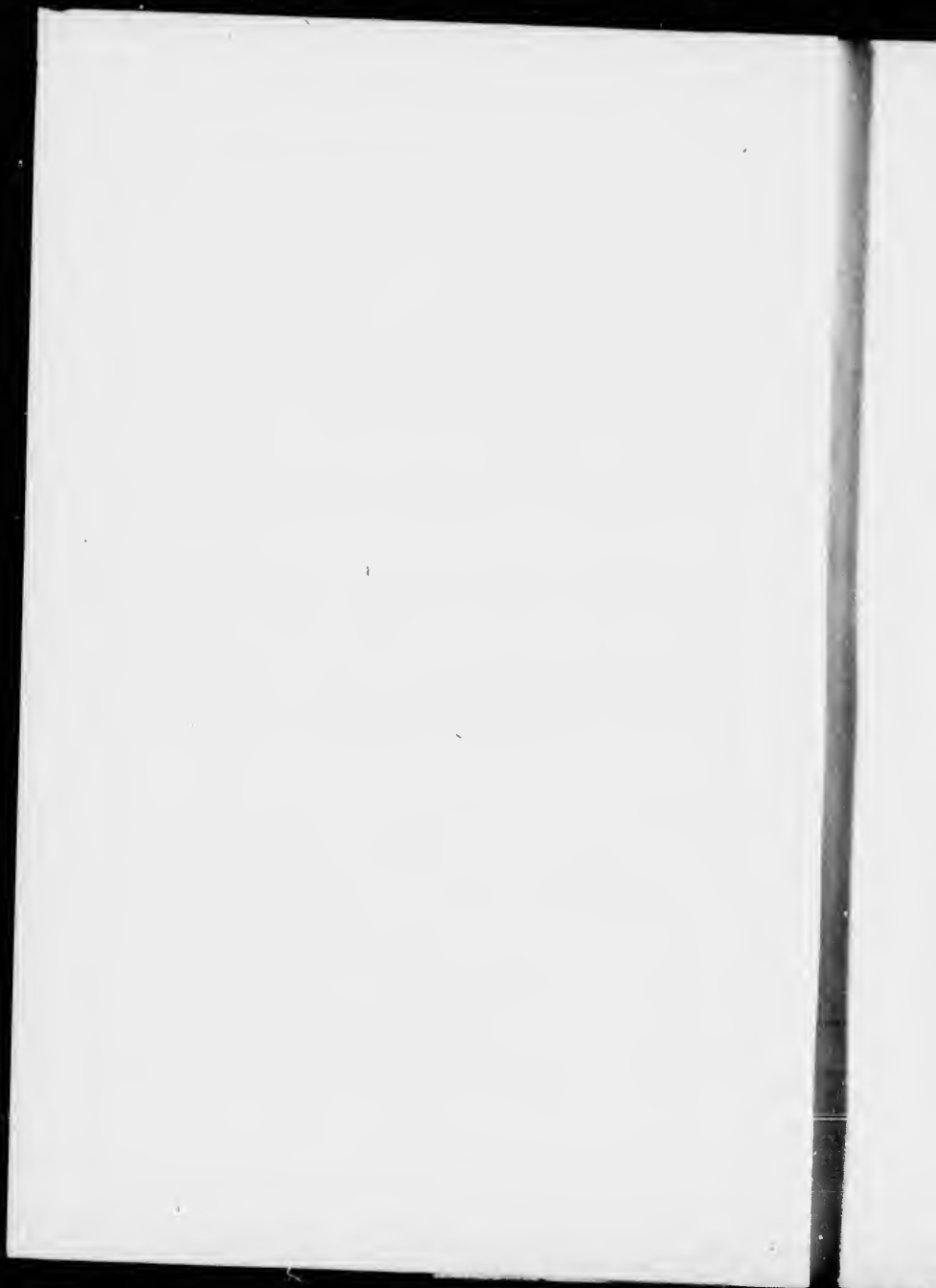
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THE
VICTORIAN SPELLER

BEING

A GUIDE TO SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SENTENCE AND
PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE, LETTER WRITING,
AND BUSINESS FORMS.

AND CONTAINING

CHAPTERS ON DERIVATION OF WORDS, ABBREVIATIONS,
HOMONYMS, PRONUNCIATION, WITH A SERIES OF
PRACTICAL EXERCISES FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.

BY

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AND

J. C. SAUL, M.A.,
English Master Collegiate Institute, Winnipeg.



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1890

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PREFACE.

As a rule, people get credit for the thoughts they can express rather than for the thoughts they possess. In school, pupils should be taught both how to think and how to express their thoughts. All attempts at clear, forcible, and elegant expression reinforce and make more definite the thought that is being expressed. It is because form in written expression is so closely related to clearness, that it is important to give pupils some knowledge of form.

This book deals with form in general:—

1. The written form of Words (spelling; the distinction between words almost similar in form (homonyms, words differing in accent, etc.); the manner in which words have reached their present form (derivation, abbreviation, and the like).
2. The spoken form of words (pronunciation).
3. The form of sentences (capitalization, punctuation).
4. The form of whole compositions. This leads to many other things—to Letter Forms and Business Forms.

The method of treatment is not new. The book is, for the most part, a compilation rather than an original production. As such, it attempts to bring into one volume many things that all school pupils should know, but which are not given in any of the text-books now in use. The practical exercises accompanying each chapter will make it a book that can be used to advantage in the school-room.

The method to be followed in teaching need scarcely be touched upon. Some of the instruction is intended for the teacher, who should follow his own method of making the thought clear to his pupils. There are few parts of the book, however, that cannot be independently studied by intelligent pupils in the Third

and Fourth Readers. Part V. may be studied or used for reference, but most of the information should be possessed by those leaving the Public School.

In "learning spelling" pupils do not always know how to proceed. They should be shown. In so far as spelling is a matter of memory of written form, pupils should be taught *how to perceive* in order to remember. A pupil gains very little by repeating over and over again the names of the letters of words; nor will he make great advance if he follow the absurd and censurable procedure of writing out the words fifty or one hundred times. Spelling is a matter of memory, of phonic synthesis, and of reason. Because of this, there must be much observation of written forms (looking, copying, imaging), exercises in phonic combination, and a living knowledge of a few guiding rules. The words in Part IV. of this book do not include those that can be spelled by simple phonic synthesis; as, TABLE, HOUSE.

A teacher cannot depend for good results upon the spelling lesson alone; he must exercise supervision in every exercise of the school. And what is true of spelling is true of punctuation, pronunciation, paragraphing, penmanship, etc.

It is believed that the use of this book in the school-room will demonstrate the great advantage of systematic instruction over incidental teaching in such matters as are herein considered.



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THE VICTORIAN SPELLER.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

How a book is made up. You will have observed that a printed book is usually divided into *chapters*. Each chapter is divided into *paragraphs*. A paragraph contains one or more *sentences*. Each sentence is composed of one or more *words*. Each word is made up of one or more *letters*.

Words are made from letters. In writing, you must be careful to use the proper letters; that is, you must spell correctly. In such words as *cat*, *desk*, *winter*, if you pronounce them slowly, and put down the letter corresponding to each sound, you will probably arrive at the right spelling; but in such words as *enough*, *phlegm*, *myrrh*, the slow pronunciation will give you only a very rough idea of the spelling. What you must do is to get a clear picture of the word by looking at it. The spelling of English

words is somewhat irregular, and it requires some effort to become familiar with the usage of good writers. In Part IV. of this book will be found almost all the difficulties you will have to meet with.

**How words
are marked
off.**

In writing down words to form sentences, you should leave a space after every word about as wide as the letter *n*. This is a great assistance to the eye. You will observe how the words are separated in what is printed on this page.

**How groups
of words are
marked off.**

Very often, in speaking, you seem to run a number of words together, that is, your sentences appear to consist of word-groups rather than of single words. These word-groups are separated by punctuation marks. They are, like the spaces between words, an assistance to the eye. On page 17 you will find the beginning of a chapter on Punctuation.

**How sen-
tences are
marked off.**

Just as you separated your words by spaces, and your word-groups by commas, semi-colons, and the like, so you must separate your sentences from each other by appropriate marks. If you look at what is written above, you will observe that each sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period. Sometimes the terminal mark is not a period, but you will learn more about this later on. (See page 22.) Remember that it is more important to make your sentences stand out distinctly to the eye than to

put in the punctuation marks mentioned in the last paragraph or the spaces between words.

How paragraphs are marked off. And even as you mark off sentences from each other by marks agreed upon by good writers, so you must mark off paragraphs. You will observe how this is done in what has been written. How many paragraphs have been written? How are they marked off? Fuller information on the form of the paragraph will be found on page 11.

How chapters are marked off. But this is not all. Words are marked off clearly. How? Groups of words are marked off. How? Sentences. How? Paragraphs. How? There yet remain chapters. These should be separated from one another by definite spacing, and, if possible, should have headings. The headings should be in larger type than the body of the book. In your Readers, each lesson may be considered a chapter. Observe the size of the type in the headings. Observe also the blank space between the end of one lesson and the beginning of the next. Examine other text-books, or books in your library, and note the same thing.

How the eye is aided by other means. The general rule for sizes of type is this:—The more emphatic the idea, the larger the type to be used. See the outline on page 11. Examine the title page of your reader and observe the sizes of type. Is the rule just given followed? If you are writing, and wish to emphasize a word, you draw a line under it; if

you wish to emphasize it still more you draw two lines under it; if still more three lines. These lines correspond to *italics*, SMALL CAPITALS, and LARGE CAPITALS, in printing. Write out the title-page of your Reader, using lines to represent sizes of letters used.

HOW A PAGE SHOULD LOOK.

In writing a composition or letter it is important to arrange the matter on each page so that the effect will be pleasing to the eye. For example, if you are writing only a few words, they should be placed not at the top of the page but as near the centre as possible. Before writing anything, it is a good plan to imagine how the page will look when the composition or letter is all written. Also, in addressing an envelope, it is important to arrange the items, so that the general effect will be pleasing to the eye.

Exercises.

- (1) Copy the address, page 44.
- (2) Address letters to four of your friends. Be sure to place the items so that the general effect will be pleasing to the eye.
- (3) Copy the letter, page 38.
- (4) Write letters to four of your friends. Be sure to arrange the matter in pleasing form.

- (5) Copy the title page of your reader.
- (6) Of all your text-books, which title page has the best appearance ?
- (7) Copy the table of headings and sub-headings below.
(THE GOPHER.)
- (8) Make outlines with headings and sub-headings for compositions on the following :—Description of a Game of Ball ; The Story of Dick Whittington ; Description of a Fire.

THE GOPHER.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION	{	Size.
	{	Color.
	{	Form.
PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION	{	Head.
	{	Body.
	{	Limbs.
	{	Tail.
HABITS	{	Home.
	{	Food.
	{	Movements.
RELATIONS TO MAN	{	On unbroken prairie.
	{	In grain-field.

THE FORM OF THE PARAGRAPH.

1. Turn to any prose selection in your readers. Note how the lesson is divided into paragraphs. Where does the first word of every paragraph begin ? Copy one of the lessons. Be sure to have a proper margin and do not neglect to indent the first line

of each paragraph. (See the letter, page 44). In English books the first word of the first paragraph of every chapter is brought out to the margin.

2. Write a short composition on "The Gopher," from the outline on page 11. How many paragraphs will you have? Be sure to begin each paragraph at the proper point.

3. Similarly write compositions from other outlines mentioned in Exercise (8), page 11. Be sure to have a proper margin, and a proper indentation of first lines.

THE FORM OF THE SENTENCE.

1. Note that each sentence begins with a capital letter, and ends with an appropriate mark such as the period (.), the interrogation mark (?), or the mark of exclamation (!). Examine the sentences in some prose selection in your Readers, to see if this is true. Copy the selection. Be sure to put in all the capitals and terminal marks.

2. Make three independent statements about a horse. Each is a sentence. Write these sentences. How does each begin? How does it end?

3. Ask three separate questions about a horse. Each is a sentence. Write these sentences. How does each begin? With what mark does each end?

4. Write three sentences that are exclamations. How does each begin? How does it end?

THE USE OF CAPITALS.

1. The first word of every separate sentence should begin with a capital; as, The horse belongs to my father.

(i.) Copy the first prose lesson in your Reader. Be sure to put every capital letter in its place.

(ii.) Write three statements about your school-house. Be sure to begin each with a capital letter.

2. The first word of every direct quotation formally introduced should begin with a capital; as, Tennyson begins a poem with these words, "The splendor falls on castle walls."

(i.) Find examples in your Readers corresponding to this rule.

(ii.) Make three sentences to illustrate the rule.

3. The first word of every line of poetry should begin with a capital.

(i.) Copy the first poem in your readers. Be sure to put capitals at the beginning of the lines.

(ii.) Write out any stanza that you have committed to memory.

4. Words designating the Deity should begin with capitals; as, God, the Almighty.

(i.) Find selections in your Readers where this rule is illustrated.

(ii.) Write out a Psalm or Hymn that illustrates the rule.

5. Names of persons and places, and adjectives derived from them, should begin with capitals; as, Canada, Canadians, James.

- (i.) Write out the names of six school-mates.
- (ii.) Write out the names of six countries.
- (iii.) Write out the names of six cities.
- (iv.) Find six names in your Reader.
- (v.) Write six proper adjectives.

6. Names of things personified generally begin with capitals; as, Let Liberty be our guide as she has been in the past.

- (i.) Find examples in your Reader where the capital is used, and examples where it is not used.

7. The chief words in the title of a book, article, or chapter-heading should begin with capitals; as, The Death of the Flowers, Story of a Drop of Water.

- (i.) Write out the titles of six of the lessons in your Readers.

8. Titles should begin with capitals; as, Governor-General, His Royal Highness, Duke of Edinburgh, B.A., LL.D.

- (i.) Write the names of the members of the Provincial Government with their offices.
- (ii.) Write the names of any persons in the community who have titles.

9. Names of religious denominations, political parties, societies, important events, etc., should

begin with capitals; as, Presbyterian, Methodist, Liberal, Good Templar, Reformation, French Revolution.

(i.) Write the names of all the religious denominations you know.

(ii.) Write the names of any societies of which you have heard.

10. Names of days of the week and months of the year should begin with capitals; as, Sunday, July.

(i.) Write the names of the days of the week.

(ii.) Write the names of the months of the year.

(iii.) Write the names of the special holidays.

11. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* should always be written as capitals.

12. The first word in a series of numbered clauses in the form of a table should begin with a capital; as, I shall describe:—

1. How the fire began.

2. How it spread.

3. How it was extinguished.

(i.) Copy the outline on page 11.

(ii.) Copy the next chapter of this book.

13. The title of address in a letter and the closing greetings should begin with capitals; as, Dear Sir, Yours very truly.

(i.) Copy the addresses, page 43.

RULES FOR SYLLABICATION.

It is often necessary in writing a word, to place part of it in one line and part on the next line. In such case the word must be divided at the end of a syllable. The following rules for dividing words into syllables will be easily understood :

1. Do not divide a monosyllable; as man, cart, dog.
2. Every separated part of a word must have a vowel in it; as man-tel, cur-rant.
3. Do not divide a combination of letters that stand for a single sound; as *th* in fa-ther.
4. Do not separate a consonant from the vowel whose sound it modifies; as *r* in par-ent, syr-up.
5. Do not divide such endings as *tion*, *sion*, *ture*, etc.
6. Do not begin a syllable with a combination of letters not found at the beginning of some English word; *e.g.*, write max-im, not ma-xim.
7. The division between two syllables follows a long vowel immediately; as fa-vor, si-lence, so-ber.
8. Consonants between two short vowels are joined to that which has the stronger accent; as pres-i-dent, proph-et.
9. Double consonants are separated; as bal-lot.
10. Preserve the identity of compound words; as head-ache, like-ness, pro-ceed.
11. Always join the preceeding consonant to the terminations—*le* and *re*; as wrig-gle, knue-kle, spec-tre.

Exercises.

1. Divide into syllables the following words :
Division, syllable, reduction, merrily, verily, erasure, inflexion, daylight, favorite, barrel, roughness, measure, parliament, indicate, mamma, cuckle, brimming.
2. Divide into syllables all words that are not monosyllables in the first lesson in your Reader.
3. Find in your Reader words that are divided into syllables by a hyphen at the end of a line.

PUNCTUATION.

The purpose
of punctua-
tion.

The following words from Barrett Wendell's work on *English Composition* will give some idea of the purpose of punctuation:—

"In spoken discourse, vocal emphasis and pauses indicate where we wish the hearers' attention to centre. In written discourse, addressed solely to the eye, such emphasis is impossible. Some substitute is necessary; otherwise, no one word, no one part of a composition, appears any more significant than another. The crude substitutes—italics, capitals, and the like—prove in practice *too* crude. Good use, then, has fallen back on punctuation, whose function, very generally stated, is to do for the eye what emphasis does for the ear—to group separately those words and thoughts which for the purpose in hand should be separately grouped; and so far as the good use which governs the order of words will permit, to arrest the eye for an instant on those words on which it is desirable to arrest the attention.

"Putting aside interrogations and exclamations, the period is the strongest mark of punctuation; it marks the limits of sentences. The next strongest mark is the colon; weaker, but still stronger than the comma, is the semi-colon; weakest and most frequent of all is the comma. In a given place, as we shall see later, we may often with perfect propriety use any of these four marks; the question in such cases, the question in general, is what we wish to group together, what to emphasize, and how strong to make our emphasis."

THE MARKS USED.

The four leading marks.

The four leading characters used in Punctuation are: The Period (.), meaning a circuit or round, used after a complete circuit of words, that is, after an expressed thought; the Colon (:), meaning a member, used to denote a break less than that of a period, and indicating that another member is to follow; the Semi-colon (;), meaning half-member, used to denote a smaller break than that indicated by a colon; the Comma (,), meaning that which is struck off, denoting the least degree of separation that requires a mark.

Two important terminal marks.

In addition to these four characters, the Interrogation point (?) and the Exclamation point (!) are used after sentences, members, and clauses, with the grammatical force of any of the four points mentioned above, but with an additional rhetorical significance of their own. The Exclamation point indicates emotion, the Interrogation point a question.

Three minor characters. The three minor characters still remain to be mentioned. The Dash (—), implies a break in the sense; the Brackets [] and marks of Parenthesis () enclose extraneous matter.

General principles. Good usage differs in the use of Punctuation marks, but there are a few principles that serve as a general guide, though much latitude is permitted in their application. The modern tendency is to use just as few marks as possible.

I. Marks Separating Sentences.

1. *A period is placed at the end of every declarative and imperative sentence.* Fear God; honor the King. The doctor examined the wound.
2. *An exclamation point is placed after an exclamatory sentence.* O, for the days of long ago!
3. *An interrogation point is used after a sentence which directly asks a question.* Who killed Coek Robin?
4. *The colon, followed by a dash, ends a declarative sentence which precedes a quotation formally made in a separate paragraph.*

Every one should know the old nursery rhyme:—

Sing a song of six-pence, a pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty black birds, baked in a pie.

II. Marks Within a Sentence.

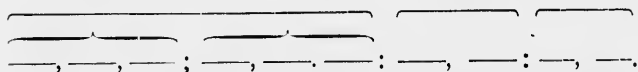
The points used in dividing sentences into parts are called the Colon, the Semi-colon, the Comma, and the Dash. The principles governing their use are:—

1. *With a rise in the importance of sentence parts, or in the degrees of separation between the parts, there is a rise in point values.*

For example, if a sentence is made up of two main members, each divided into two or more parts, which parts are again sub-divided into substantives, clauses and phrases of various kinds, then the main members are divided by a colon, their parts by semi-colons, and the clauses, phrases, etc., making up these parts, by commas. The following sentence illustrates the above rule:—

“He carried his umbrella, which was made from cotton and whalebone, under his left arm ; in his right hand, he held a basket, painted a deep red, and about as large as a good-sized pumpkin : he was about as homely as his uncle, and as awkward in his movements as his father : his clothes reminded one of a north-end pawn-shop, and his features and expression bespoke cruelty and greed.”

Expressed by means of a diagram, the sentence would appear thus :



If, in the judgment of the writer, the elements of a sentence, such as the foregoing, are so closely related that they require no separation by a comma, then the commas may take the place of the semi-colons, and semi-colons the place of colons. In short, the punctuator inquires into the closeness of the connection, the length of the parts joined, and the character of the points used in these parts.

2. *When words and clauses are introduced so as to break direct grammatical connection, or to interrupt harmonious sentence flow, such words and clauses are clearly marked off by punctuation marks.*

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He is, indeed, a wise man.

The English people, generally speaking, are very reserved.

The old mastiff, whose usefulness was gone, was ordered to be shot.

Common cases of parenthetical insertion are words, phrases and clauses in apposition and words repeated for emphasis.

3. *When there is a break in the sense, or unexpected transition, the Dash is used.*

Four years ago—or was it five—I really do not remember which—I was in Toronto.

If we fail—but there's no such word as fail.

It will be observed from the three principles just given that the punctuation of sentences may be, for the most part, a logical procedure. An effort to punctuate according to these principles will result in precise thinking and accurate expression.

The following rules for the use of punctuation marks are generally agreed upon. Nearly all of them can be referred to the principles just stated. In some cases, however, the rule for use is quite arbitrary, but as it sets forth the usage of good writers, it should be known.

THE PERIOD.

1. A period should be placed at the end of a sentence when it is declarative or imperative.

He is a kind man. His name is John.

2. A period should be placed after the title of an essay, a person's signature, an address, etc.

John Brown, Winnipeg.
The Last Leaf.

3. A period should be used after every abbreviation.

Jas. L. Campbell.
Mr. J. G. Wood.
Jno. R. Green, B.A.

4. A period should be placed after every number written in Roman numerals, except in paging.

XIV. XXII. XLV.

Exercises.

1. Copy the third prose lesson in your Reader, putting in all the periods.
2. Write out the titles of twelve lessons in your Reader.
3. Give the names of six books you have read.
4. Copy the following addresses, putting in periods where necessary :

Jas G Wareham	Geo B Baxter M A
Rev J G Hamilton	Dr J Beach LL D
Mrs J Gray	Mr J Brown Ayr Ont

INTERROGATION MARK.

1. A direct question must be followed by an interrogation point.

When did you arrive ? Was it this morning ?

2. An interrogation mark enclosed within paren-

thesis is sometimes used after a declaration of statement to imply doubt, as :

It was in March 1818 (?) that he met Napoleon.

Exercises.

1. Write out six direct questions.
2. Find six interrogative sentences in your Reader and copy them.

EXCLAMATION POINT.

1. The exclamation point is used after expressions denoting strong emotion.

Jump, or I fire !

What impertinence ! What nonsense !

2. All interjections, except *O*, may be followed by an exclamation point.

Alas ! Woe, woe ! Ugh !

3. Vocative words and expressions may be followed by an exclamation point.

O death ! where is thy victory ? O grave ! where is thy sting ?

The general rule for the placing of the exclamation point in a sentence consisting of an interjection followed by a vocative expression is this:—If the interjection and the expression following unite to express one feeling, then the mark should come at the end, but if two distinct feelings are expressed, there should be two marks, one after the interjection and one at the end.

Goodness ! What a clever man you are ! Alas, poor man !

Exercises.

1. Write out six sentences expressing strong emotion.
2. Find six exclamation marks in your Reader, and explain why they are used.
3. Write out a list of interjections.

THE SEMI-COLON.

1. The semicolon is used to separate independent clauses.

He was prepared to leave the city alone ; this, however, proved to be unnecessary.

2. The semi-colon is used to separate a series of short co-ordinate statements.

Before going away he sold his horse ; he paid his servants ; he settled his accounts ; and, finally, said good-bye to all his friends.

3. The semi-colon is used after a rule which precedes an enumeration of particulars.

Names of persons begin with capitals ; as, John, Mary, Ida.

Exercises.

1. Find six semi-colons in your Reader, and explain why they are used.
2. Punctuate the following sentences :
 - (a) A noun is a name as John Toronto dog
 - (b) His nephew who was tall and handsome led the way with a maiden aunt his niece who was short and plump followed leaning on the arm of a soldier of the guards a man six feet three inches tall.

THE COLON.

1. When the clauses of a compound sentence are separated from each other by semi-colons, the two main members of the sentence should be separated by a colon.

A man over ninety is a great comfort to all his elderly neighbors : he is a picket-guard at the extreme outpost ; and the young folks of sixty and seventy feel that the enemy must get by him before he can come near the camp.

2. Short sentences connected but slightly in sense may be separated by colons.

(1) God's in the heaven :

All's right with the world.

(2) Progress is the law of life : man is not man as yet.

3. A colon should precede the enumeration of particulars formally expressed—often introduced by the words—*Thus, as follows*, etc.

We hold the following to be self-evident truths : That all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights ; and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

4. Long quotations should be separated from what precedes by a colon, or *by a colon and a dash*.

5. A colon should precede a reference to several authorities.

You will find this referred to in : *Century*, Vol. XXV.; *Harper's*, Vol. XXII.; *Scribner's*, Vol. XVII., page 20.

THE COMMA.

1. Words or phrases of the same construction, not connected by a conjunction, should be separated by commas.

A still, small voice. (Adjectives).

A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch. (Adjectives).

Gentlemen of England, subjects of the Queen, lovers of justice, we appeal to your honor. (Nouns).

2. A word repeated for emphasis usually has a comma placed before and after it.

Verily, verily, I say unto you.

3. Transposed words, phrases, and clauses, are usually set off by commas.

Integrity is, no doubt, the first requisite.

Whom ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you.

4. When one of two words or phrases, connected by a conjunction, has a qualifier that does not belong to the other, but might perhaps be supposed to belong to it, a comma should be placed before the conjunction.

The soldiers, and the prisoners of the enemy, lay down.

His mind was profoundly thoughtful, and vigorous.

5. Words in pairs should have a comma between the pairs.

Men and women, boys and girls, dogs and horses, were crowded together.

Sink or swim, live or die, I give my vote for the measure.

6. Contrasted expressions should be separated by a comma.

Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull.
One man was a giant, the other was a dwarf.

7. Words in apposition are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas, except when two nouns without modifiers are in apposition and are considered as a single phrase.

Cicero, who was the greatest of the Roman orators, was born near Arpinum.

When death, the great reconciler, has come.

He himself did it.

John the Baptist was in prison.

8. Vocative expressions are separated from the rest of a sentence by commas.

Charge, Chester, charge ! On, Stanley, on !

Mary, run across the street.

9. Adverbial, participial, adjectival, or absolute expressions are separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma or commas. So are many adverbs and conjunctions when they modify a clause or a sentence, or connect it with another sentence, or stand independently. (Under this heading are words such as : *therefore, perhaps, finally, moreover, firstly, as it were, in a word.*)

He is, indeed, a worthy soldier.

In the midst of their streets, I was alone.

Were I shirking exertion I should lose heart, under a sense of general contempt, and so die like a poisoned rat in a hole.

Speaking of rats, did you ever hear of the Pied Piper ?

Spring returning, the swallows appear.

With a new name, too, he introduced himself into society.

10. A comma is required to indicate an ellipsis.

Tickets, twenty-five cents.

Main Street, Winnipeg.

War is the law of violence ; peace, the law of love.

11. Two clauses, one of which depends on the other, are separated by a comma.

Before man made us citizens, great nature made us men.

Although we seldom followed advice, we were all ready enough to ask it.

12. Independent clauses, whether connected by conjunctions or not, should be separated by commas.

Take short views, hope for the best, and trust in God.

13. *Short* quotations should be separated from what precedes by a comma. When the quotation is divided, a comma is placed before and after the dividing words.

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

He used to say, "Other men make cents, I make dollars."

"Women," he said, "make the best teachers."

14. Arabic numerals should be separated by commas into periods of three figures each, beginning at the right.

12,348,156.

3,004,024.

General Rule for the Comma.

15. A comma should always be used when it aids in bringing out the meaning of the writer, or in avoiding ambiguity.

Exercises.

1. Refer as many of these rules as you can to principles 1 and 2, page 20.
2. Account for the commas on pages 6 and 7 of your Readers.
3. Punctuate the following :

A sharp-nosed cross-eyed snub-nosed rogue.
 Again again and again they advanced to the charge.
 Worthy to be honored is the Duke of Portland.
 He is a man and a soldier of the Queen.
 Old and young rich and poor met at that fair.
 The Spartans valued strength the Athenians wisdom.
 Peter the Hermit preached the Crusades.
 It is related of Petrarch the Italian poet that when-
 ever a day passed in which he had not done some
 worthy deed he wrote in his diary the notable con-
 fession I have lost a day.
 Mary Mary where have you placed your bonnet.
 In the days of King Henry when every man was as
 good as his neighbor they all lived on venison.
 In the first place he is a good man in the second place
 he is a learned man.
 Winnipeg May 17 1899.
 London is the capital of England Paris of France.
 I shall certainly make an effort to come as I am anxi-
 ous to see the stranger
 Man eats to live he does not live to eat.
 I said that not but
 That that is is that that is not is not.
 Be good be brave be loyal and God bless your work.
 He said No but his sister said Yes.
4. Write out four examples for each rule given; and refer each example to principles 1 and 2, page 20.

THE DASH.

1. The dash is used where the construction or the sense is suddenly changed or broken off.

He will talk—good gods! how he will talk!

I'll tell you how it happened—do you remember when the circus was here?

2. In rapid discourse a dash is used between short sentences.

About—fire—slay—kill—let us destroy them all.

3. A dash is placed between the title and the subject matter.

READING—This subject is not well taught.

4. A dash is used to indicate the omission of some letters from a word, or the omission of some figures in a series.

G—r—ge W—sh—g—t—n.

I. Cor. v. 2—9.

5. A dash is used to separate a reference or quotation from its authority.

"Whatever is, is right."—POPE.

Exercises.

1. Find cases where the dash is used in your Readers, and explain why.

2. Punctuate the following:

(a) He is a scholar I mean he has the degree of B A

(b) We were walking along quietly when do you know what a lion's roar is like well we heard a noise just like that

- (e) Can I skate Well a little that is I can stand if
some one holds me up
- (d) The Town pump this was written by Irving
- (e) Genesis v 8 12
- (f) Here is a policeman run hide quick hurry
- (g) To be or not to be *Shakespeare*
3. Are all the rules for the Dash explained in principle 3,
page 21 ?

THE HYPHEN.

1. The hyphen is used to connect the parts of a compound word.

Hot-headed school-boys.

Hide-bound partisans.

2. The hyphen is used when, in writing or printing, a word has to be divided and a part written at the end of one line, and the remaining part at the beginning of the next line. The division should always be made at the end of a syllable. (See page 16.)

Exercise.

1. Find twelve hyphens in your Readers separating the parts of compound words.
2. Find words that are divided at the end of a line.
3. Read the Chapter on Syllabication, page 16.

MARKS OF PARENTHESIS.

1. These marks are used when a clause is thrown in by way of explanation.

If I were a rich man (I mean, if I had a million dollars),
I should build a home for blind children.

2. These marks are used to enclose numbers or letters which denote sub-headings.

I. General Appearance.

(1) Size.

(2) Shape.

(3) Color.

3. These marks enclose brief references.

In the Manual (Chap. VII.) you will find this rule.

NOTE.—The dash is now used by many writers instead of the Marks of Parenthesis.

BRACKETS.

1. When an editor introduces into an author's text, or a translation of the text, some words of explanation, these are put in brackets.

Not, it is reported of him [Geo. B. Gough], that he never gave a cent to the poor.

THE APOSTROPHE.

1. The apostrophe is used to denote elision of a letter or letters, or a figure or figures.

'Twas midnight.

What time o' day is it?

2. The apostrophe is used to denote the possessive case of nouns.

A boy's song.

Chalmers' sermons.

3. The apostrophe is used to form some plurals.

Cross your t's.

Dot your i's.

Exercises.

1. Write out the following list:—

I'm for I am; He's for he is; 'tis for it is; I'll for I will; let's for let us; can't for cannot; you're for you are; they're for they are; ne'er for never; you'll for you will; don't for do not; wouldn't for would not; o'er for over; e'er for ever; she's for she is.

2. Copy the words that contain an apostrophe in the first six pages of your Reader.

QUOTATION MARKS.

1. When the exact words of another are quoted they should be put in quotation marks.

He said to me "I am tired of that music."

"Who has meddled with my soup?" asked the old bear.

2. A quotation within a quotation has single marks.

"Who," asked the lawyer, "ever used this expression, 'I am sure he stole the cheese?' I am certain my client did not."

Exercises.

1. Copy the first lesson in your Reader in which there is conversation. Account for the use of the quotation marks.
2. Punctuate :
 - (a) The boy replied I cannot go
 - (b) I am old said the sailor but I am strong
 - (c) Come here said the duke here is a dollar
 - (d) Yes said the doctor that reminds me of the old soldier who habitually used the expression never too late to mend

GENERAL EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.

Punctuate the following passages :—

1. mr jamieson kindly send me 200 bbls flour at once
2. if you don't you'll die if you do you may live
3. A minister of some experience remarks i have heard more than one sufferer say I am thankful god is good to me and when I heard that i said is it not good to be afflicted
4. Some one I think it was lord chesterfield said whatever is worth doing is worth doing well
5. Large was his bounty and his soul sincere heaven did a recompense as largely send he gave to misery all he had a tear he gained from heaven twas all he wished a friend
6. Punctuate the following passages :

HOW I TURNED THE GRINDSTONE.

One cold winter morning when I was a little boy I met on my way to school a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder
My pretty boy said he has your father a grindstone
Yes sir said I

You are a fine little fellow said the man will you let me grind my axe on it

It pleased me very much to be called a fine little fellow so I said o yes sir it is down in the shop

And will you my little man said he patting me on the head get a little hot water

Now how could I refuse he was such a smiling pleasant man as fast as I could I ran into the house and brought him a whole kettleful

How old are you and whats your name he asked but before I could answer he went on you are one of the finest lads I ever saw will you just turn a few minutes for me

Tickled with his praise like a little fool I went to work it was a new axe and I toiled and tugged and turned till I was tired enough to drop

The school bell rang but I could not get away it rang again and there I was still turning away at the grindstone My hands were blistered and my shoulders ached

At last the axe was ground What a sharp keen edge it had I remember how it shone in the winter sun

Then I looked up expecting thanks but the man suddenly turned toward me with a frown and said you little rascal you have played truant be off now send away to school or youll catch it

It was hard enough to turn a heavy grindstone so long and on such a cold day but to be called a little rascal for doing it was too much these harsh words sank deep into my boyish mind and often have I thought of them since

Boys and girls whenever you meet a flatterer beware of him you may be pretty sure that he has an axe to grind and wants you to turn the grindstone

LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER.

A chieftain to the highlands bound
Cries boatman do not tarry
And Ill give thee a silver pound
To row us oer the ferry

Now who be ye would cross Lochgyle
This dark and stormy water
Oh Im the chief of ulvas isle
And this lord ullins daughter

THE ISLE OF LONG AGO.

Oh wonderful stream is the river of time and it runs
through the realm of tears with a faultless rhythm and a
musical rhyme and a boundless sweep and a surge sublime
as it blends with the ocean of years.

HOME SWEET HOME.

Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam be it ever
so humble theres no place like home a charm from the skies
seems to hallow us there which seek through the world is
neer met with elsewhere home home sweet sweet home be it
ever so humble, theres no place like home.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands
The smith a mighty man is he
With large and sinewy hands
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

THE RAINY DAY.

The day is cold and dark and dreary it rains and the wind
is never weary the vine still clings to the mouldering wall and
at every gust the dead leaves fall and the day is dark and
dreary.

POLITENESS.

It is said the people in Dresden are very polite the following story is told to illustrate this point a gentleman was crossing the Elbe and wishing to know the way to St Marks church asked a citizen of the town if he could direct him the citizen removed his hat and bowing low said my dear sir I should be so glad to tell you if I could but really it grieves me very much to say I do not know the stranger passed over the bridge wondering at this unaccountable politeness and just as he reached the far side was aware of footsteps behind him looking back he saw the citizen who had so lately been so polite hastening towards him no sooner did he come within speaking distance than he began my dear sir a few moments ago you asked me the way to St Marks church I replied I am sorry to say I do not know since then I have met my brother and he wishes me to convey to you his regards and say for him that he also is exceedingly sorry to say that he does not know.

PART II.

LETTER-WRITING.

1. MATERIALS.

The paper to be used depends upon the purpose for which it is intended. Letter-paper is mainly used in business correspondence. Nine-tenths of the social letters written now-a-days are on note-paper. A private note should not be written on foolscap. A half-sheet letter should not be used except in business correspondence. Less than a half sheet should never be sent. Good usage prefers white or cream paper to any other color. The envelope should be suited in size and color to the paper. A letter should not be written with red ink. The ink should be black or blue-black.

2. THE HEADING.

Look at the letter on page 44. What information is given in the heading? (Place and date). How far from the top of the page is the heading placed? (Read page 44). Note that the word Winnipeg begins about the middle of the line. In the following headings, observe that it sometimes looks better to use two or three lines than one line.

I.

Brandon, Man., May 8, 1899.

II.

*McMaster University,
Toronto, Ont.,
June 25, 1899.*

III.

*125 Sherbrook Ave., Winnipeg.
Jan 27, 1899.*

Sometimes the street address is written at the end of the letter. (See page 42).

3. THE INTRODUCTION.

Look at the letter, page 44. Of what two parts does the introduction consist? (Address and salutation). In private correspondence the address is often given at the close of the letter. (See page 42). The address should give name, title, and residence of the person to whom the letter is written. The name should be written plainly and in full. Politeness demands that some such title as Mr., Mrs., Esq., Messrs., Miss, be used. Two titles should not be used with the same name unless in the case of a titled person whose surname is alone known, as Rev. Mr. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Williams.

The form of the salutation depends upon circumstances, and the relation of the writer to his correspondent. Some forms are: Sir, Dear Sir, My

dear Sir, Honored Sir, Madam, Dear Madam, Gentlemen, My dear Father. The mark of punctuation after the salutation may be a comma, a comma and dash, a colon, or a colon and dash.

The address should begin at the marginal line, and on the line below the date (See page 44). It may occupy one, two or three lines. That form should be selected which sets forth the facts most clearly and is most pleasing to the eye.

I.

*Messrs. Graves & Co.,
211 James St.,
Toronto.
Gentlemen,—Your favor, &c.*

II.

*James Brown, Esq.,
Hamilton, Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have the honor, &c.*

III.

*Miss Helen Brown.
Dear Madam,
Accept my thanks, &c.*

4. THE BODY OF THE LETTER.

This should begin under the end of the salutation, or, when the address is long, on the same line as the salutation. A margin should always be left at the

left hand side of each page. The width of the margin depends on the width of the page and the size of the penmanship. The margin should be even. The substance of the letter should be divided into paragraphs. Toward this end, a letter should be thought out, and a general order decided upon, before anything is written. All paragraphs, except the first, should begin at the same distance from the ordinary margin. All writing should be plain. Flourishes should be avoided. A letter should never be crossed. Another sheet should be used instead. Corrections should be carefully made. A good letter writer will re-write a whole page rather than send it in dirty-looking form. Postscripts should be avoided. Contractions, such as & for *and*, should not be employed. Neither should figures such as 78 be used for words as *seventy-eight*, excepting in the case of a date.

5. THE CONCLUSION.

This consists of the complimentary close, the signature and, if not in the heading, the address.

The complimentary close consists of such expressions as: Your friend, Your sincere friend, Yours sincerely, Faithfully yours, Yours affectionately, Your obedient servant, &c. The complimentary close should harmonize with the salutation. It is written on the line next below the end of the letter. It may occupy one or two lines. The signature should be in full. It should be plainly written. The punctuation should be observed. The following illustrations are given.

I.—SOCIAL.

Your loving daughter,
Emma C. Irving.

II.—OFFICIAL.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
James W. Dawson.

III.—WITH ADDRESS.

Yours Sincerely,
James Baxter.

Dr. Arthur Green,
Austin, Texas.

IV.—WITH DATE.

Very truly yours,
Mary Egan.

The Balsams, Ilo, N.B.
June 20, 1899.

6. SUPERScription.

This consists of the name and title of the person for whom the letter is intended, and his residence or post-office address. The punctuation should be attended to, namely: A period after every abbreviation and after the last word; a comma after each item except the last. The stamp should always be placed as indicated.

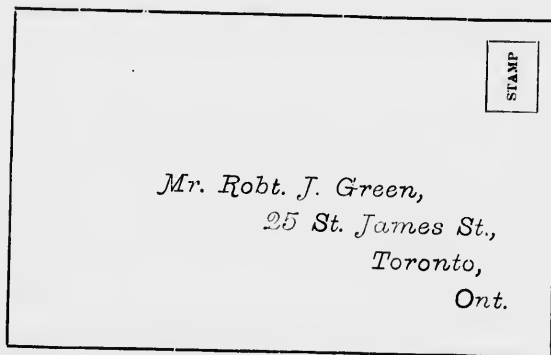
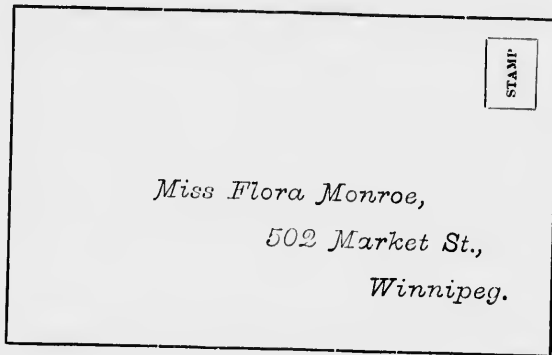
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Winnipeg, Dec. 10, 1898.

Jas. E. Brown, Esq.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,

I am informed that you are willing to exchange a "Vive" camera for a collection of Manitoba wild flowers. I have a collection of two hundred mounted specimens that I am willing to part with for the camera, if it is in good working order.

If you do not wish to make the exchange you might give this letter to any friend of yours who would care to own the wild flowers.

Yours truly,
William J. Gordon.

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GENERAL LETTER FORMS.

Letter Ordering Goods.

WEST SELKIRK, MAR. 4, 1899.

WINNIPEG BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
WINNIPEG.

GENTLEMEN,—Please send me by express as soon as convenient,

24 Victorian Readers, Book III.

36 " " Book II.

15 " " Book IV.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Answer, Inclosing Invoice.

WINNIPEG, MAR. 5, 1899.

MR. JAS. ARMSTRONG,
WEST SELKIRK.

DEAR SIR:—We have to-day forwarded to you by express the books ordered in your favor of 4th inst. Enclosed you will find an invoice.

Yours truly,

WINNIPEG BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.

(For Invoice, see page 56.)

An Application.

"S. H. M.,"

BRANDON, MAR. 22, 1899.

Box 124, BRANDON.

SIR,—I observed in *The Morning Sun* your advertisement for a clerk, and take the liberty of applying for the position.

I have been in business in this city for several years, and believe I possess the experience and other qualifications you desire.

For information respecting my character and ability I refer you to A. B. Card & Co., and D. E. Fell & Co., who can speak from long and intimate acquaintance.

Should you desire an interview, kindly address

GEO. E. SANDS,

127 KING ST.

A Little Girl's Letter.

112 BROADWAY,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

DEAR PAPA :—

I wish I could see you. You must come home soon. I want someone to play with. Will you not buy me something pretty in Toronto? My doll has a new dress. Aunt Mary made it for her. Here is a kiss for you.

From your own little girl,

MARCH 3, 1899.

MAUDIE.

Social Letter.

BRANDON, MAN.,

MAR. 20, 1899.

MY DEAR SUSIE,

Let me thank you for the beautiful gift for the baby. Nothing could be more suitable, and nobody but yourself would have been kind enough to remember him. He is growing very rapidly, and now weighs eighteen pounds. He has two teeth.

When are you going to get out to see us? I hope you can do so before long, for I get so lonesome when George is away so much.

Your loving sister,

MARY.

MISS SUSIE COLLIER,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Letter of Recommendation.

CARBERRY, MAR. 15, 1899.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Mr. John Kingsley has been employed by us as cook for several seasons past. He is capable of doing all kinds of cooking, is willing and obliging, and has at all times given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

GRAHAM & COWAN.

Letter of Introduction.

TORONTO, JAN. 3, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR :—

I have the honor of introducing to your acquaintance Mr. Frank Scott, whom I commend to your kind attention.

Very truly yours,

JOHN WILSON.

MR. ALLAN P. GOUGH,

VIRDEN, MAN.

Letter Excusing Pupil.

33 BROADWAY, WINNIPEG.

DEAR MR. LUNAS :—

You will please excuse Charlie for non-attendance at school yesterday. I was compelled to keep him at home to attend to a matter of business.

Sincerely yours,

A. H. OSWALD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Answer to Advertisement.

23 KING ST., WINNIPEG,
MAR. 3, 1899.

"X. Y. Z."

Tribune.

SIR :—

I offer myself as a candidate for the position advertised in to-day's *Tribune*, and beg to refer to Messrs. Smith, Jones & Co., with whom I am engaged at present.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR M. BAKER.

Note of Invitation.

Miss Smith presents her compliments to Miss Brown, and requests the pleasure of her company to tea on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock.

123 West 5th St.,

Monday.

Reply.

Miss Brown regrets that, owing to a previous engagement, she will be unable to accept the kind invitation of Miss Smith to tea to-morrow evening.

17 Broadway Ave.

Monday

Exercises.

1. Write letter ordering goods from McMaster & Co., Toronto.
2. Write an invitation to a party.
3. Write a letter to your mother who is visiting friends.
4. Suppose you are on a holiday. Write your mother a letter.
5. Write an application for the position of type-writer. The advertisement appeared in the *Morning Free Press*.
6. Write a letter introducing a friend of yours to James Graham, of Kingston, Ont.
7. Write an answer to Letter 1.
8. Write an answer to Letter 2.
9. Write an invitation to an evening party.
10. Address letters to six of your friends, ruling envelope forms as on page 43.

BUSINESS FORMS.

DRAFTS.

A Draft is an unconditional written Order, addressed by A. B. to C. D., directing him to pay E. F. a certain sum of money. A. B. is said to draw on C. D. in favor of E. F. A. B. is called the Drawer, C. D. the Drawee, and E. F. the Payee. A. B. may direct the money to be paid to himself, in which case he is Payee as well as Drawer.

To make it an obligation on the part of C. D. he must *accept* it, which is commonly done by writing the word "accepted" and his name across the face of it.

Drafts may be made payable at a certain time after date, a certain time after sight, *at sight*, or on demand. It is usual, and advisable, TO PRESENT FOR ACCEPTANCE all Drafts we receive, except those payable on demand. With regard to those payable at a certain time after sight, and even those payable *at sight* when days of grace are allowed, presentment for acceptance is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, in order to fix the date of payment, for which purpose the *date of acceptance* must also be written.

Form of Sight Draft.

Cobourg, Jan. 1st. 1899.

\$75.

At sight, pay Henry Champion, or Order,
Seventy-five Dollars, and charge to account of

James Johnson.

To A. R. Hammer,

Whitby, Ont.

Form of Time Draft.

Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1898.

\$200.

Thirty days after date pay to the Order of
W. R. Singham, Two Hundred Dollars, value
received, and charge to the account of

S. J. Vance.

To Isaac East,

Oshawa, Ont.

Oshawa, Ont.

Form of Draft, Time Reckoned After Sight.

Hamilton, Jan. 3rd, 1899.

\$257.

Thirty days after sight pay to the Order of
W. R. Singham, Two Hundred and Fifty-seven
Dollars, value received, and charge to account of
S. J. Vance.

To Isaac East,

Oshawa, Ont.

Form of Bank Cheque.



190

To the Molsons Bank

Pay to or Bearer

Dollars.



Form of Bill Not Received.

Form of Bill Not Received.

Toronto, February 1st, 1898.

Mr. Charles D. Putnam,

Bought of WM. L. BROWN & CO.

5 yds.	Black Silke	at 2 00	\$10 00
4 "	" Broadcloth	" 4 00	16 00
20 "	Factory Cotton,	" 12	2 40
15 "	Canton Flannel	" 25	3 75
			\$32 15

Form of Bill Receipted.

Winnipeg, May 1st, 1899.

Mr. W. A. Roblin,

To CONGER BROS.

Dr.

13 yds. Cambric	at \$0 15	\$1 95
20 " Canton Flannel	" 0 30	6 00
5 " Broadcloth	" 4 50	22 50
3 doz. Spools Thread	" 0 50	1 50
		\$31 95

FORM OF NOTE

Negotiable Without Indorsement.

London, Oct. 8th, 1898.

\$100.

Three months after date I promise to pay
S. G. Bratty, or Bearer, One Hundred Dollars,
value received.

Thomas Williams.

FORM OF NOTE

Negotiable by Indorsement.

Brandon, Oct. 28th, 1898.

\$100.

Three months after date I promise to pay
S. Clare, or Order, One Hundred Dollars, value
received.

Thomas Williams.

Order for Money.

Toronto, Jan. 2nd, 1899.

Mr. W. J. Gage.

Please pay to A. H. Jones, or Order, One
Hundred and Ten Dollars, and charge the same
to my account.

\$110

Peter Cooper.

Receipt for Payment on Account.

Toronto, January 1st, 1898.

Received from W. H. Yourex, Fifty Dollars,
on account.

\$50.

E. Scarlett.

Receipt in Full of Account.

Winnipeg, January 1st, 1899.

Received from W. R. Ross, Seventy-five
Dollars in full of account to date.

\$75.

Chas. Adin.

Receipt for Services.

Elkhirk, Dec. 1st, 1899.

Received from Geo. Wallbridge, Forty-seven
Dollars, in full for services to date.

\$47.

O. Payman.

ail
ale
arc

ark
ball
bawl
bell
belle
base
bass
not
knot
in
inn
him
hymn
to
too
two

W

PART III.

HOMONYMS.

Words Alike in Sound, but Differing in Meaning.

<i>ail</i>	What can ail him ?
<i>ale</i>	Ale is an intoxicating drink.
<i>arc</i>	An arc is a part of the circumference of a circle.
<i>ark</i>	Noah's ark rested on Mount Ararat.
<i>ball</i>	We have a strong foot-ball team.
<i>bawl</i>	Did you hear the cow bawling ?
<i>bell</i>	Ring happy bells across the snow.
<i>belle</i>	She is the belle of the ball.
<i>base</i>	The base of the pillar is of limestone.
<i>bass</i>	The gentleman sings bass, not tenor.
<i>not</i>	I can go but not to-day.
<i>knot</i>	There is a knot on my shoe-lace.
<i>in</i>	There are strangers in the room.
<i>inn</i>	The party is staying at the inn.
<i>him</i>	I told him to go.
<i>hymn</i>	They sang the hymn and went out.
<i>to</i>	Come to the green fields.
<i>too</i>	Too late! too late! Ye cannot enter now.
<i>two</i>	Two by two they tripped along.

<i>cent</i>	He bought them at the rate of two for a cent.
<i>sent</i>	He sent the message by his servant.
<i>scent</i>	The scent of roses is in the air.
<i>I</i>	I am sorry that I am late.
<i>eye</i>	The young girl has brown eyes.
<i>vane</i>	There is a weather-vane on the church.
<i>vain</i>	His efforts were in vain.
<i>bee</i>	The little bee can gather honey.
<i>be</i>	We must be good.
<i>knew</i>	I knew him by name.
<i>new</i>	He has a new coat.
<i>sea</i>	Alone on a wide, wide sea.
<i>see</i>	See the army coming.
<i>sun</i>	The bright sun shines.
<i>son</i>	He is the son of a nobleman.
<i>nose</i>	The fox has a pointed nose.
<i>knows</i>	The ox knows his owner.
<i>noes</i>	In taking the vote they called for the ayes and noes.
<i>there</i>	There is a rap at the door.
<i>their</i>	They knew their spellings to-day.
<i>ate</i>	She ate the apple.
<i>eight</i>	Two fours make eight.
<i>all</i>	All the boys can play ball.
<i>awl</i>	The shoemaker has an awl.
<i>beech</i>	Did you ever see a beech-tree?
<i>beach</i>	The beach was strewn with shells.

rote
wrote
beet
beat
birth
berth
sail
sale
our
hour
main
mane
hair
hare
peat
peel
curran
curren
pear
pair
pare
bad
bade
won
one

wo for a
ant.

church.

for the

<i>rote</i>	I learned the page by rote.
<i>wrote</i>	I wrote twenty pages.
<i>beet</i>	Where do they make beet-sugar?
<i>beat</i>	There are four beats in a measure.
<i>birth</i>	By birth she inherited a vast estate.
<i>berth</i>	She remained in her berth all day.
<i>sail</i>	Hoist the sail and away we go.
<i>sale</i>	The property is for sale.
<i>our</i>	Our house is new.
<i>hour</i>	Have you read 'The Children's Hour?'
<i>main</i>	He carried the day by main force.
<i>mane</i>	The horse's mane is long and black.
<i>hair</i>	Your uncle's hair is quite gray.
<i>hare</i>	Is there any difference between a rabbit and a hare?
<i>peal</i>	We heard the peal of the bells.
<i>peel</i>	Do not throw banana peel on the walk.
<i>currant</i>	I have currant wine.
<i>current</i>	The current in the river is very swift.
<i>pear</i>	I have an apple and a pear.
<i>pair</i>	He has a new pair of shoes.
<i>pare</i>	Let me pare your apple.
<i>bad</i>	He is a bad boy.
<i>bade</i>	He bade me go for the doctor.
<i>won</i>	Who won first prize?
<i>one</i>	One and two make three.

<i>hear</i>	I hear the patter of little feet.
<i>here</i>	Here they come, all together.
<i>stairs</i>	They are coming down stairs.
<i>stares</i>	See how she stares at him.
<i>peace</i>	We are at peace with the world.
<i>piece</i>	Give her a piece of your cake.
<i>no</i>	I have no money.
<i>know</i>	I know her name.
<i>rice</i>	Rice is good food for summer.
<i>rise</i>	There was a rise in the ground.
<i>air</i>	The air is chilly in the evening.
<i>ere</i>	Ere winter sets in she will have departed.
<i>heir</i>	He is heir to an immense estate.
<i>site</i>	How do you like the site of the new school?
<i>sight</i>	The vessel is in sight.
<i>choir</i>	The choir sang beautifully.
<i>quire</i>	Twenty-four sheets of paper make a quire.
<i>oar</i>	Each sailor seized an oar.
<i>o'er</i>	Tell me the story o'er and o'er.
<i>ore</i>	The iron ore mines are near Kingston.
<i>mail</i>	Will you send the package by mail?
<i>male</i>	Only the male bird sings.
<i>great</i>	He is in a great hurry.
<i>grate</i>	The fire is burning in the grate.
<i>maid</i>	She is a gypsy maid.
<i>made</i>	Her clothes are made of good material.

root
rout

mean
mien

pale
pail

plane
plain

prince
princ

profit
proph

strait

straight

weak
week

wood
would

medal
meddle

metal

mettle

<i>root</i>	The root of the elm tree is very tough.
<i>route</i>	I went to the coast by the Canadian route.
<i>mean</i>	What do you mean by those letters ?
<i>mien</i>	He carried himself with lordly mien.
<i>pale</i>	He is thin and pale.
<i>pail</i>	She carries a wooden pail.
<i>plane</i>	He has a saw, a hammer, and a plane.
<i>plain</i>	It was plain that he was guilty.
<i>principal</i>	He is principal of the school.
<i>principle</i>	He has no principle, but is very selfish.
<i>profit</i>	What profit did you make on your sales ?
<i>prophet</i>	The prophet Daniel saw visions.
<i>strait</i>	The fog is nearly always thick in Belle Isle Strait.
<i>straight</i>	A straight line is the shortest distance between two points.
<i>weak</i>	He is weak from loss of blood.
<i>week</i>	Last week I was present every day.
<i>wood</i>	The pointer is made of wood.
<i>would</i>	I would do it if I could.
<i>medal</i>	He received a gold medal as first prize.
<i>meddle</i>	Do not meddle with my affairs.
<i>metal</i>	The box is made of metal lined with wood.
<i>mettle</i>	The horse has mettle enough, but no speed.

<i>missed</i>	He missed his way and was late.
<i>mist</i>	The mist covered the meadow.
<i>nay</i>	Nay! nay! my boy, you cannot go.
<i>neigh</i>	Did you hear the horses neigh?
<i>stile</i>	When I got over the stile I found myself in a meadow.
<i>style</i>	Have you seen the new style in hats?
<i>tacks</i>	Buy a box of carpet tacks.
<i>tax</i>	His tax amounts to \$100 a year.
<i>told</i>	I told you so, long ago.
<i>tolled</i>	The bell tolled at six o'clock.
<i>wade</i>	He can wade but he cannot swim.
<i>weighed</i>	The box weighed 100 pounds.
<i>waste</i>	You should not waste your time.
<i>waist</i>	His waist measures thirty-six inches.
<i>ware</i>	He sells iron-ware.
<i>wear</i>	The clothes should wear well.
<i>rung</i>	The bells were rung for joy.
<i>wrung</i>	The old man wrung his hands with grief.
<i>rye</i>	Barley and rye are grown in Manitoba.
<i>wry</i>	Do not make a wry face.
<i>seas</i>	O'er seas and oceans they sail.
<i>sees</i>	He sees the bird, but cannot see the squirrel.
<i>seize</i>	He tried to seize the cow by the horns.
<i>slay</i>	He hit the bear but did not slay him.
<i>sleigh</i>	Harry has a fine sleigh but he has no dog.

sleight
slight

He does it by sleight of hand.
He is slight and tall.

some
sum

He has some money.
He has not a large sum.

knight
night

The knight doffed his helmet.
The days are long but the nights are short.

lane
lain

The little boy lives down the lane.
He has lain there for over an hour.

lessen
lesson

You must not lessen your efforts.
The lesson begins at 10 o'clock.

liar
lyre

He is such a liar you cannot believe him.
A lyre is a musical instrument.

loan
lone

He made a loan of \$1,000.
He was lone and weary, having no friends.

meat

The meat was plentiful, but there was no bread.

meet

Did you meet many bears?

groan
grown

He moaned and groaned all night.
He has grown six inches in two years.

guessed

I guessed three times but did not get the answer.

guest

He was a guest of the Lord Mayor.

hail
hale

The hail and rain fell all day.
He is hale and hearty though he is sixty years old.

<i>here</i>	Here is the money; give me the goods.
<i>hear</i>	Did you ever hear a robin sing?
<i>heel</i>	He has a sore heel.
<i>heal</i>	It will heal if he puts liniment on it.
<i>higher</i>	The church steeple is higher than the monument.
<i>hire</i>	You may hire for \$1.00 a day.
<i>flew</i>	The bird flew away.
<i>flue</i>	The flue is choked with soot.
<i>flour</i>	The flour is too fine for bread.
<i>flower</i>	The flower-garden was never more beautiful.
<i>forth</i>	Go forth to victory.
<i>fourth</i>	He is fourth in the row; he was second last week.
<i>foul</i>	It was a foul play, and the whistle blew.
<i>fowl</i>	The wild fowl disturbed us with an incessant screaming.
<i>gambol</i>	The boys gambol on the green every evening.
<i>gamble</i>	It is wrong to gamble for money.
<i>gilt</i>	The books are gilt-edged.
<i>guilt</i>	He was guilty and should be punished.
<i>dew</i>	The grass is wet with dew.
<i>due</i>	The bill is long past due.
<i>die</i>	The flowers will die when the frost comes.
<i>dye</i>	Let us dye the cloth red.

<i>doe</i>	He shot two bucks and a doe last week.
<i>do</i>	The first syllable in the scale is do.
<i>dough</i>	The dough was baked immediately.
<i>done</i>	The work is done.
<i>dun</i>	The tradesman sent him a dun for payment.
<i>fare</i>	You must pay your fare.
<i>fair</i>	She is a fair young lady.
<i>chord</i>	What wonderful chords in that music.
<i>cord</i>	He tied up the parcel with a strong cord.
<i>climb</i>	We can climb up, but we cannot come down.
<i>clime</i>	This is a healthy clime though it is cold.
<i>colonel</i>	A colonel is a military officer.
<i>kernel</i>	The kernel of the nut is frost-bitten.
<i>core</i>	The core of the apple is not fit to eat.
<i>corps</i>	There was a large corps of soldiers.
<i>council</i>	The City Council voted away \$50,000.
<i>counsel</i>	The counsel for the defence presented his case well.
<i>cymbal</i>	He plays the drum and cymbals in the band.
<i>symbol</i>	Do you know the meaning of the symbol on that coin.
<i>bread</i>	Give us this day our daily bread.
<i>bred</i>	The dog is well-bred.
<i>beer</i>	He drinks beer but never touches brandy.
<i>bier</i>	The dead king lay on his bier.

<i>by</i>	He lives by the church.
<i>bye</i>	Good-bye till we meet again.
<i>buy</i>	We can not buy boots like these.
<i>bridal</i>	The bridal procession marched up the aisle.
<i>bridle</i>	The horse ran away as soon as the bridle was broken.
<i>cast</i>	He cast himself on the ground.
<i>caste</i>	He belongs to the lowest caste.
<i>cellar</i>	The house has a good cellar.
<i>seller</i>	He is a better buyer than he is a seller.
<i>high</i>	How high is the steeple ?
<i>hie</i>	Let us hie to the woods.
<i>tear</i>	How did you tear your dress ?
<i>tare</i>	He sowed the tares with the wheat.
<i>so</i>	It is so difficult to learn these words.
<i>sow</i>	The farmer sows his grain to-day.
<i>sew</i>	Girls should know how to sew.
<i>dear</i>	The goods are dear at any price.
<i>deer</i>	The deer roam the forest
<i>right</i>	He does not know his right hand from his left.
<i>rite</i>	A rite is a ceremony.
<i>wright</i>	He is a wheel-wright.
<i>write</i>	He cannot write his own name.
<i>bow</i>	Hang up the fiddle and the bow.
<i>beau</i>	The young lady had another beau by the name of Samuel Short.

<i>seen</i>	Have you ever seen a bird's nest ?
<i>scene</i>	What a beautiful scene lies before us !
<i>pains</i>	With great pains the work was done.
<i>panes</i>	How many panes in the window ?
<i>assent</i>	He gave his assent to the bill.
<i>ascent</i>	The ascent of Tunnel mountain is difficult.
<i>led</i>	The old hunter led the way.
<i>lead</i>	The bullets were made of lead.
<i>blue</i>	Three cheers for the red, white and blue.
<i>blew</i>	The wind blew down the elm tree.
<i>bin</i>	The bin holds forty bushels.
<i>been</i>	I have been to Europe.
<i>ought</i>	He ought to behave himself.
<i>aught</i>	He is wealthy for aught I know.
<i>isle</i>	Have you seen a picture of Helen's Isle ?
<i>aisle</i>	Down the long church-aisle they passed.
<i>pause</i>	Let us pause for a moment.
<i>paws</i>	The dog has four paws.
<i>bow</i>	I bow whenever I meet her.
<i>bough</i>	Give me of your boughs, O cedar !
<i>rain</i>	O gentle, gentle summer rain.
<i>rein</i>	He drew rein after a ride of six hours.
<i>reign</i>	How long did Queen Elizabeth reign ?
<i>rose</i>	To be as sweet as a red rose, what must a body do ?
<i>rows</i>	There are six rows of desks in the room.

<i>tide</i>	The tide washed away the marks on the sand.
<i>tid</i>	The horse is tied to the post.
<i>coarse</i>	The cloth is coarse.
<i>course</i>	We drifted out of our course.
<i>tail</i>	The kitten is chasing its own tail.
<i>tale</i>	The fairy-tale has a meaning.
<i>rode</i>	He rode all the way on a fiery steed.
<i>road</i>	The road to Selkirk is now very muddy.
<i>rowed</i>	The boatman rowed me across the stream.
<i>fur</i>	His overcoat is lined with fur.
<i>fir</i>	The wind is sighing in the fir-trees.
<i>bare</i>	When she got there the cupboard was bare.
<i>bear</i>	Have you read about the bears and the bees?
<i>herd</i>	He is kept at home to herd the cattle.
<i>heard</i>	The sound of cannon was heard in the distance.
<i>need</i>	You may need me to help you.
<i>knead</i>	You must knead the dough properly.
<i>steal</i>	Who steals my purse steals trash.
<i>steel</i>	The sword was made of steel.
<i>sore</i>	The wound was sore.
<i>soar</i>	The lark soars as he sings.
<i>nun</i>	The nun lives in the convent.
<i>none</i>	You have many friends, I have none.
<i>pray</i>	The preacher began to pray.
<i>prey</i>	The hawk is a bird of prey.

<i>red</i>	The Red River flows into Lake Winnipeg.
<i>read</i>	He read the chapter twice.
<i>vale</i>	O'er vale and hill the news did spread.
<i>veil</i>	She wore a veil of sea-green silk.
<i>canvas</i>	His shoes are made of canvas.
<i>canvass</i>	The politician knows how to canvass for votes.
<i>bolder</i>	He is bolder than a boy should be.
<i>boulder</i>	A boulder is a big rock.

Words Spelled the Same but Differing in Accents.

<i>ab'sent</i>	n. not present.
<i>absent'</i>	v. to withdraw from.
<i>ab'stract</i>	n. a summary.
<i>abstract'</i>	v. to take away secretly.
<i>ac'cent</i>	n. the emphasis given to a particular syllable.
<i>accent'</i>	v. to emphasize.
<i>af'fix</i>	n. a syllable joined to the end of a word.
<i>affix'</i>	v. to attach.
<i>at'tribute</i>	n. an inherent quality.
<i>attrib'ute</i>	v. to ascribe.
<i>col'lect</i>	n. a short prayer.
<i>collect'</i>	v. to gather together.
<i>com'pact</i>	n. an agreement.
<i>compact'</i>	a. firm, close, brief.

- com'pound* n. a mixture of elements.
compound v. to put together.
- con'cert* n. an entertainment.
concert v. to plan or devise for a common end.
- con'duct* n. behaviour.
conduct v. to lead or guide, manage.
- con'fine* n. a boundary.
confine v. to shut up or imprison.
- con'flict* n. a violent struggle.
conflict v. to engage in strife.
- con'sort* n. an associate or companion; a husband or wife.
consort v. to associate or keep company with.
- con'test* n. a struggle for victory.
contest v. to resist or contend.
- con'tract* n. a bargain.
contract v. to make a bargain, to shorten.
- con'trast* n. difference or dissimilarity.
contrast v. to set in opposition in order to show difference.
- con'verse* n. acquaintance; the proposition formed by interchanging the terms of another.
converse v. to talk or speak.
- con'vert* n. a person whose opinions have changed.
convert v. to change from one state to another.
- con'vict* n. a criminal.
convict v. to prove guilty.

- digest* n. a summary.
digest' v. to dissolve food in the stomach.
- en'trance* n. the door by which a place is entered.
entrance' v. to enrapture.
- es'cort* n. a guard or one who accompanies for protection.
escort' v. to accompany as a protection.
- es'say* n. a literary composition.
essay' v. to try or attempt.
- ex'tract* n. that which is drawn out; an essence.
extract' v. to draw out.
- gal'lant* a. brave.
gallant' a. courteous, especially to women; n. a beau.
- in'cense* n. odors burned in religious rites.
incense' v. to make angry.
- in'crease* n. addition or augmentation.
increase v. to enlarge or make greater.
- in'sult* n. an affront.
insult' v. to treat abusively.
- min'ute* n. sixty seconds.
minute' a. small.
- per'fume* n. fragrance.
perfume' v. to fill with a pleasant odor.
- per'mit* n. a written permission.
permit' v. to grant permission; to allow.

<i>pre'mise</i>	n. a proposition as part of an argument.
<i>premise'</i>	v. to assume.
<i>pre'sent</i>	n. not absent; n. a gift.
<i>present'</i>	v. to make a gift of.
<i>pro'test</i>	n. a declaration of dissent.
<i>protest'</i>	v. to make formal objection to.
<i>re'cord</i>	n. a register.
<i>record'</i>	v. to keep an account of.
<i>ref'use</i>	n. waste matter.
<i>refuse'</i>	v. to decline.
<i>sub'ject</i>	n. one placed under influence or dominion; theme.
<i>subject'</i>	v. to bring under control.
<i>sur'vey</i>	n. a measurement; the operation of surveying.
<i>survey'</i>	v. to inspect or to measure the area.
<i>trans'fer</i>	n. a removal from one point to another.
<i>transfer'</i>	v. to convey from one point to another.

Words Often Confounded.

<i>accede</i>	to assent.
<i>exceed</i>	to go beyond.*
<i>accept</i>	to receive.
<i>except</i>	to take exception to.
<i>access</i>	admittance.
<i>excess</i>	superabundance.
<i>adapted</i>	suited.
<i>adopted</i>	received as one's own.

<i>addition</i>	the act of adding.
<i>edition</i>	publication.
<i>advice</i>	counsel.
<i>advise</i>	to give advice to.
<i>affect</i>	to influence or to pretend to.
<i>effect</i>	to accomplish, or the thing accomplished.
<i>allude</i>	to refer to.
<i>elude</i>	to escape.
<i>allusion</i>	reference.
<i>illusion</i>	deceptive appearance.
<i>assay</i>	to attempt, or an analysis.
<i>essay</i>	a trial or attempt; a literary composition.
<i>auricle</i>	the external ear; a chamber of the heart.
<i>oracle</i>	a person said to be very wise.
<i>baron</i>	a title of nobility.
<i>barren</i>	unfruitful.
<i>barn</i>	a storehouse for grains.
<i>bidding</i>	an invitation.
<i>biding</i>	living or inhabiting.
<i>breath</i>	a single respiration.
<i>breathe</i>	to take breath.
<i>burst</i>	to explode.
<i>bust</i>	a piece of statuary.
<i>carat</i>	a small weight.
<i>carrot</i>	a vegetable.
<i>caret</i>	a mark in writing.

<i>celery</i>	a vegetable.
<i>salary</i>	wages.
<i>censer</i>	a vessel for holding incense.
<i>ensor</i>	a critic.
<i>close</i>	to shut.
<i>clothes</i>	dress.
<i>council</i>	a deliberative assembly.
<i>counsel</i>	advice or to advise, or an advisor.
<i>dairy</i>	a place where milk is kept.
<i>diary</i>	a daily record.
<i>decent</i>	modest or becoming.
<i>descent</i>	the act of coming down, or lineage.
<i>dissent</i>	to differ in opinion.
<i>deference</i>	regard or respect.
<i>difference</i>	distinction.
<i>desert</i>	to forsake, or that which is deserved.
<i>desert</i>	barren land.
<i>dessert</i>	the last course at dinner.
<i>device</i>	that which is designed.
<i>devise</i>	to invent.
<i>divers</i>	various places.
<i>diverse</i>	different.
<i>dual</i>	double or belonging to two.
<i>duel</i>	a battle between two.
<i>dyeing</i>	coloring.
<i>dying</i>	expiring.

<i>either</i>	one or the other.
<i>ether</i>	refined air.
<i>elicit</i>	to draw.
<i>illicit</i>	unlawful.
<i>elude</i>	to evade.
<i>illude</i>	to deceive.
<i>emigrant</i>	one who leaves a country for another.
<i>immigrant</i>	one who comes into a country from another.
<i>eminent</i>	distinguished
<i>imminent</i>	impending.
<i>exercise</i>	to exert; labor.
<i>exorcise</i>	to deliver from an evil spirit.
<i>genius</i>	individual talent; unusual intellectual ability.
<i>genus</i>	a race or class.
<i>gesture</i>	an expressive motion of the body.
<i>jester</i>	a clown.
<i>glutinous</i>	like glue.
<i>gluttonous</i>	given to excessive eating.
<i>human</i>	belonging to man.
<i>humane</i>	kind, sympathizing.
<i>idle</i>	unemployed.
<i>idol</i>	an image to be worshipped.
<i>idyl or idyll</i>	a short pastoral poem.
<i>ingenious</i>	clever.
<i>ingenuous</i>	candid or sincere.

<i>least</i>	smallest.
<i>lest</i>	for fear that.
<i>lessen</i>	to make less.
<i>lesson</i>	an assigned task.
<i>lightening</i>	to make lighter.
<i>lightning</i>	the flash that precedes thunder.
<i>lineament</i>	form or feature.
<i>liniment</i>	an ointment.
<i>loose</i>	not close.
<i>lose</i>	to mislay or squander.
<i>mantel</i>	part of a fireplace.
<i>mantle</i>	a cloak.
<i>minister</i>	pastor of a church.
<i>minster</i>	a cathedral church.
<i>navvy</i>	a laborer on public works.
<i>navy</i>	a fleet of ships.
<i>of</i>	from or out of.
<i>off</i>	away from.
<i>ordinance</i>	a statute.
<i>ordnance</i>	heavy weapons of warfare.
<i>peasant</i>	a rustic.
<i>pheasant</i>	a bird.
<i>poplar</i>	a tree.
<i>popular</i>	pertaining to the people.
<i>precede</i>	to go before.
<i>proceed</i>	to go forward.

<i>precedent</i>	an authority to be followed.
<i>president</i>	one who presides.
<i>prescription</i>	that which is prescribed.
<i>proscription</i>	banishment.
<i>profit</i>	gain or benefit.
<i>prophet</i>	one who foretells events.
<i>prophecy</i>	a prediction.
<i>prophecy</i>	to foretell.
<i>quiet</i>	silent, or to calm or soothe.
<i>quite</i>	to the fullest extent.
<i>raise</i>	to cause to rise or to collect, or to breed.
<i>rise</i>	to ascend, to increase in value.
<i>real</i>	genuine.
<i>reel</i>	a dance.
<i>relic</i>	something left behind.
<i>relict</i>	a widow.
<i>rout</i>	to defeat and confuse.
<i>route</i>	the course passed over in travelling.
<i>set</i>	to cause to sit, or a clique.
<i>sit</i>	to pose; to seat oneself.
<i>sooth</i>	indeed, as in sooth, forsooth.
<i>soothe</i>	to calm.
<i>specie</i>	coin.
<i>species</i>	variety or kind.
<i>stationary</i>	fixed.
<i>stationery</i>	the articles sold by stationers.

<i>statue</i>	an image.
<i>stature</i>	height.
<i>statute</i>	a law.
<i>subtile</i>	rare or delicate.
<i>subtle</i>	cunning.
<i>suit</i>	to fit or please.
<i>suite</i>	a distinguished person's attendants ; set of rooms.
<i>surplice</i>	a vestment.
<i>surplus</i>	the excess.
<i>tour</i>	a journey or trip.
<i>tower</i>	fortress.
<i>track</i>	a path.
<i>tract</i>	a region ; a short treatise.
<i>vacation</i>	a holiday.
<i>vocation</i>	a calling.
<i>which</i>	the one that.
<i>witch</i>	a sorceress.

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PART IV.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

One cannot become a good speller by rule, but a study of the thirteen rules here given will make it clear that there is some uniformity in the spelling of English words. If the exercises given are carefully worked out, many of the difficulties of spelling will have been overcome. The rules here given could be added to, but it is doubtful if the additions would be of any practical value.

RULE I.

Words of one syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, DOUBLE the final consonant before an affix beginning with a vowel; as, BEG, BEGGING; ROB, ROBBER; DIG, DIGGER.

Exercises.

- (1) Add **er** and **est** to—big, fat, glad, red, wet.
- (2) Add **eth**, **est**, **ing** and **ed** to—bar, blot, knit, pat, wag.
- (3) Add **eth**, **est**, **ing**, **ed**, and **er** to—brag, rub, stop, wrap.

RULE II.

Words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, DOUBLE the final consonant before an affix beginning with a

vowel; *as*, ADMIT, ADMITTED; PROPEL, PROPELLING;
DISTIL, DISTILLERY; OCCUR, OCCURRENCE.

Exercises.

- (1) Add **eth**, **est**, **ing**, and **ed** to—commit, excel, omit, prefer, rebel.
- (2) Add **er**, **able**, **ance**, or **ence** to—begin, infer, forget, refer.

RULE III.

Words accented on the first syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, DO NOT DOUBLE *the final consonant before an affix*; *as*, DIFFER, DIFFERENCE; CREDIT, CREDITOR; SUFFER, SUFFERER; OFFER, OFFERED.

Exceptions.

(1) Biassed, worshipping, worshipped, worshipper, woollen.

(2) Final *l*, preceded by a single vowel, is doubled before an affix, beginning with a vowel, in words accented on the first syllable, *as*—COUNSEL, COUNSELLOR; MARVEL, MARVELLOUS; LIBEL, LIBELLED.

Exercises.

- (1) Add **er** to—murmur, plunder, travel.
- (2) Add **s**, **eth**, **est**, **ing**, and **ed** to—benefit, pocket, shudder, duel, libel, shovel.

RULE IV.

Words ending with a final consonant, preceded by a diphthong, DO NOT DOUBLE *the consonant before an*

affix; as, BOIL, BOILING; SPOIL, SPOILED; CONCEAL, CONCEALMENT; COMPLAIN, COMPLAINANT; DEAR, DEAREST; BRIEF, BRIEFEST.

Exercises.

- (1) Add **er** and **est** to—clear, deer, deep.
- (2) Add **er** to—drain, train, join, clean, reap.
- (3) Add **able** to—bear, read.
- (4) Add **ment** to—maltreat, conceal.
- (5) Add **s, eth, est, ing** and **ed** to—drain, gain, clean, prevail, proceed, float, drown.

RULE V.

Words ending with two consonants undergo no change before an affix; as, COLD, COLDER; STIFF, STIFFEN; SUCCESS, SUCCESSION.

Exception.

Words ending with double L, drop one L before the affixes LY and LESS, and sometimes before NESS and FULL; as, HILL, HILLY; SKILL, SKILFUL; WILL, WILFUL; DULL, DULNESS; FULL, FULNESS.

Exercises.

- (1) Add **er** and **est** to—stiff, black, warm.
- (2) Add **ness** and **ly** to—fearless, restless.
- (3) Add **ion** and **ive** to pass, impress, suggest, transgress.
- (4) Add **est, ing** and **ed** to—spell, discern, knock, laugh, persist.



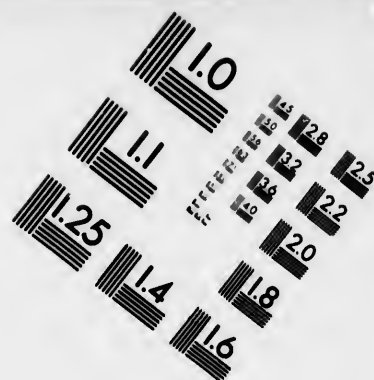
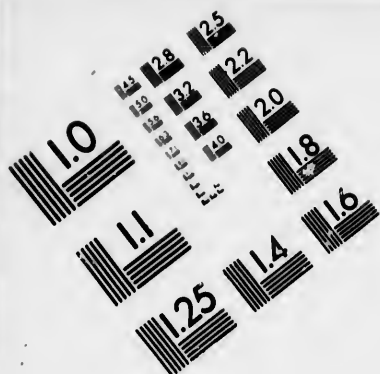
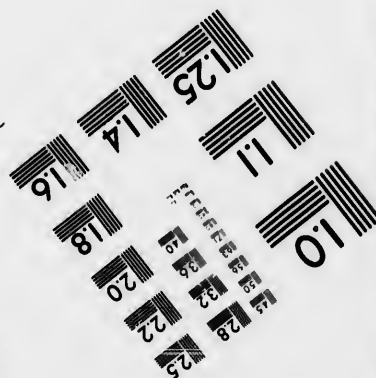
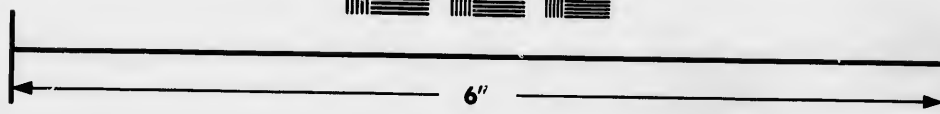
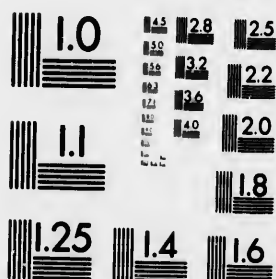


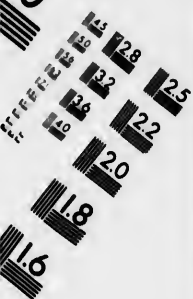
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RULE VI.

Words ending with silent e RETAIN the *e* before an affix beginning with a consonant ; as, PEACE, PEACEFUL ; EXTREME, EXTREMELY ; SUBMISSIVE, SUBMISSIVELY ; GRACE, GRACELESS.

Exceptions.

Abridgment, judgment, acknowledgment, argument, awful, duly, truly, wholly.

Exercises.

- (1) Add **ness** and **ly** to—extensive, amiable, perverse, polite.
- (2) Add **ful** and **less** to—care, hope, remorse, shame, use.
- (3) Add **some** to—whole, tire.
- (4) Add **ful** to—spite, hate, wake.

RULE VII.

Words ending with silent e DROP the *e* before an affix beginning with a vowel ; as, MOVE, MOVING ; CURE, CURABLE ; GRIEVE, GRIEVOUS ; SENSE, SENSITIVE ; SEIZE, SEIZING ; CONCEIVE, CONCEIVABLE.

Exceptions.

(1) *Words ending in silent e, preceded by e or g soft, do not drop the e before* ABLE and OUS ; as, COURAGE, COURAGEOUS ; PEACE PEACEABLE ; SERVICE, SERVICEABLE.

(2) *Words ending with ye, ie, ee, and oe, do not drop the final e before* ING ; as, DYE, DYEING ; VIE, VIEING ; SEE, SEEING ; SHOE, SHOEING.

Exercises.

- (1) Add **able** to—blame, conceive, agree, perceive, deceive.
- (2) Add **ish** to—brute, rogue, slave.
- (3) Add **ible** to—convince, reduce, force, sense.
- (4) Add **ing** to—accede, confide, criticism, move, conceive, grieve.
- (5) Add **ous** to—fame, grieve, nerve.
- (6) Add **ity** to—scarce, insane, rare.
- (7) Add **y** to—sline, bone, noise, rose.
- (8) Add **ous** to—outrage, advantage, courage.
- (9) Add **ing** to—eye, lie, see, flee, shoe, vie.

RULE VIII.

Words ending in y preceded by a consonant, CHANGE the y into i before all affixes except ING and ISH; as, MERRY, MERRIEST; GLORY, GLORIOUS; TRY, TRIAL.

Exceptions.

Beauty, beauteous; pity, piteous; bounty, bounteous; plenty, plenteous; dry, dryness; sly, slyness, slyly; shy, shyness, shyly.

Exercises.

- (1) Form the **plurals** of—ferry, jelly, enemy, quality, auxiliary, anxiety, variety.
- (2) Form the **comparative** and **superlative degrees** of—busy, pretty, tidy, lucky, lazy.
- (3) Add **s, eth, est** and **ed** to—ply, apply, satisfy, deny, qualify, defy, pity, study.
- (4) Add **ing** to—occupy, supply, carry, study.
- (5) Add **ish** to—baby, booby, puppy.

RULE IX.

Words ending in y preceded by a vowel, RETAIN the y before an affix: as, PRAY, PRAYING; ENJOY, ENJOYMENT; CONVEY, CONVEYANCE; JOY, JOYOUS.

Exceptions.

Laid, paid, said, lain, daily, staid.

Exercises.

- (1) Form the **plural number** of — key, attorney, chimney, valley, toy.
- (2) Add **s, eth, est, ing** and **ed** to—play, delay, ally, survey, decay.
- (3) Add **ance** to—annoy, convey, purvey.

RULE X.

Words of one syllable ending in f, l, s, preceded by a single vowel, DOUBLE the final letter; as, CHAFF, PASS, FUSS, CLASS, TALL, WILL. The following are exceptions and should be carefully observed:

is	as	us	yes	this	if	of
his	has	gas	was	clef		

RULE XI.

Words of one syllable with any other final consonant, DO NOT DOUBLE the final letter; as, BLED, SLAB, PLOT, GRUB, STAG, STEP. The following are exceptions:—

butt	buzz	egg	add
purr	inn	odd	

RULE XII.

Words of two syllables accented on the first, DOUBLE the middle consonant when there is a short vowel in the first syllable, and the last syllable ends in EL, EN, ET, LE, OCK, Y, or OW, AR, ER; as, CELLAR, FELLOW, FLANNEL, HILLOCK, BILLOW, CHERRY. The following are exceptions:—

scholar	planet	shekel	proper	widow	triple
primer	model	cornet	shadow	camel	copy
claret	bury	study	body	planet	panel
chapel	city.				

and all words containing c: As—

shovel level ravel.

RULES FOR FORMING THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

1. The plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, boy, boys; pen, pens; door, doors.

2. Nouns ending in *s*, *sh*, *ch* (soft), *x*, *z*, and *o* (preceded by a consonant) add *es* to form the plural; as, class, classes; brush, brushes; box, boxes; echo, echoes; dish, dishes.

3. When the singular ends in *y* preceded by a consonant, the plural is formed by changing the *y* into *i* and adding *es*; as, city, cities. If a vowel precedes the *y*, only *s* is added; as, chimney, chimneys; monkey, monkeys.

4. Plurals of letters and figures are formed by adding an *apostrophe* and *s*; as, p's, 8's.

5. Some plurals are formed by adding *en* or *ren*; as, ox, oxen; child, children: Others by different vowel sound; as, goose, geese; foot, feet; woman, women; mouse, mice.

6. Some words have the same form for both numbers; as, sheep, deer, shears.

7. Nouns ending in *f*, to form the plural change *f* into *v*, and add *es*; as, calf, calves; half, halves.

8. In compound words the part described by the rest is generally pluralized; as, brothers-in-law.

9. Nouns ending in *ful* or *full* form their plurals by adding *s*; as, handfuls, mouthfuls.

Exercise.

- (1) Write plural forms for desk, copy, ink, glass, hero, pony, donkey, key, brother, roof, calf, scissors.
- (2) Learn the following list of singular and plural forms:—
 potato, potatoes; gas, gases; chief, chiefs; wife, wives;
 dwarf, dwarfs; mosquito, mosquitos; solo, solos;
 canto, cantos; brother, brothers or brethren; foot,
 feet; formula, formulæ; radius, radii; phenomenon,
 phenomena; axis, axes; appendix, appendices; species,
 species; beau, beaux; madame, mesdames; mister,
 messieurs; index, indexes or indices; die, dies or dice;
 penny, pennies or pence; father-in-law, fathers-in-law.

POSSESSIVE CASE.

1. The possessive case in the singular number, and in those plurals which end in any other letter than *s*, is formed by adding *s* with an apostrophe

before it ; as, John, John's ; men, men's ; lady, lady's.

2. In those plurals which end in *s*, the possessive case is indicated by simply adding an apostrophe ; as, The birds' feathers. Sometimes the possessive singular of nouns that end in *x*, *ce* or *s* is marked by placing an apostrophe after the word ; as, For goodness' sake ; For conscience' sake.

Exercise.

(1) Write the possessive singular and plural corresponding to *mouse*, *boar*, *George*, *Alice*, *lady*, *father*.

A LIST OF DIFFICULT WORDS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SYLLABLES.

Words of One Syllable.

able	age	ahms	aught	awe
ache	aid	asp	aunt	awl
adze	aisle			
bait	breathe	blue	balm	blight
baize	bridge	bomb	bathe	broom
balk	brief	bought	bead	bruize
breadth	brooch	bowl	bear	build
break	blithe	braid	beam	buoy
breast	blast	bargo	bier	buy
buzz				

cache	chair	choose	coach	crawl
calf	chaise	Christ	coast	crease
calm	chalk	cleanse	comb	cringe
catch	chasm	cleave	come	crouch
caught	cheese	clef	corpse	crumb
cause	chief	clerk	cough	crutch
cease	choice	clique	could	cue
cede	choir	clothe	court	czar
claub	dearth	depths	doubt	drought
daunt	deign	dence	dough	drudge
dawn	debt	dew	draft	dumb
deaf	dense	dodge	droll	
else	eel	eight	elm	eye
ease				
false	fiend	flood	fought	friend
fend	fierce	floor	fraught	front
field	fight	folk	freight	fruit
gaol	glance	gnaw	groan	guest
gauge	glimpse	goal	grouse	guide
gauze	glue	grace	growth	guile
geese	gnash	grief	guard	guy
ghost	gnat	growth	guess	
half	heard	height	hence	hoarse
haunt	hearse	heir	herb	hymn
isle				
judge	juice			

kiln	knead	kneel	knife	knock
knack	knee	knell	knob	
laugh	launch	league	length	liege
light	loathe	lodge		
manse	meant	minee	moan	myrrh
myth				
neigh	niece	nigh	night	numb
nick				
oath	ooze	ounce	own	
paint	pear	pierce	pledge	priest
pair	phase	pique	plight	prove
palm	phlegm	plague	plough	psalm
pawn	phrase	plaid	preach	pulse
quail	quest	quick	quite	quote
quaint	queue	quiet		
reach	reign	rhythm	rouge	rye
realm	rein	rogue		
said	seythe	sieve	speech	stealth
salve	search	sigh	sphere	stitch
sauce	shield	skein	sponge	stretch
searce	shoe	slight	spouse	sue
scheme	shove	slouch	sprain	suit
schism	shrewd	slough	square	suite
school	shriek	sought	squeeze	sweat
scourge	siege	source	stalk	sword

taunt	thief	thread	thumb	tough
theme	thigh	throat	tomb	through
their	though	throne	tongue	true
there	thought	through	touch	type
urge	vault	vice	view	vogue
vague	verge			
waltz	wield	woe	wreath	writhe
watch	whence	word	wrench	wrong
wealth	where	worse	wretch	wrought
weigh	whose	worth	wrist	wrung
weird				
yacht	yearn	yield	yolk	young
zeal	zinc			

Words of Two Syllables.

abbot	adage	aloes	ascend
abscess	address	although	assess
abyss	adien	ancient	assign
accede	adjourn	angel	asthma
accept	against	anguish	attempt
achieve	aggrieve	amount	austere
acid	aghaſt	antique	autumn
acme	agile	arraign	awful
acquaint	agne	arctic	azure
aero	allege		
baggage	belief	biscuit	bruising
bailiff	believe	blaspheme	brunette
balance	benign	bludgeon	budget

balloon	bequeath	bosom	bugle
balsam	besiege	boudoir	builder
banquet	besought	bouquet	buoyant
bargain	bias	breakfast	bureau
barley	biceps	breeches	burglar
bazaar	bilious	bristle	business
beauty	billiards	brocade	buttness
beguile			
cabbage	cayenne	climate	consign
cadence	ceaseless	cocoa	convey
caitiff	ceiling	cognac	cornice
calyx	cement	collapse	corrode
cambrie	censure	colleague	cotton
camel	centre	college	council
campaign	certain	cologne	counsel
camphor	chagrin	colonel	courage
cancel	challenge	column	courteous
canoe	chamois	conceal	creature
caprice	chaos	concede	crescent
carcass	chateau	conceit	crevice
carol	chemist	conceive	crisis
carriage	chestnut	concise	crochet
cartridge	chieftain	concur	croquet
cashier	chimney	condemn	crystal
castle	chisel	congeal	endgel
catarrh	cipher	conquer	curtain
caucus	circle	conscience	cyclone
caution	civil	conscious	cypriss
damsel	design	discreet	doctor
daughter	despair	disdain	double

debtor	device	disguise	dozen
debut	diffuse	dispense	dragon
deceive	digit	disperse	drowsy
deluge	diphthong	dissect	duchess
depot	discern	dissuade	dungeon
descent			
eager	eighty	ensign	excite
eagle	ellipse	epoch	exhale
easel	encore	essence	expulse
easy	engine	excel	extreme
eclipse	enough		
faction	fiendish	foreign	frontier
fatigue	figure	forfeit	funnel
feather	finite	fragile	furnace
feature	firkin	frigid	future
feudal	focus		
gargle	giant	gracious	guidance
gazette	glisten	granite	guinea
genteel	gopher	greasy	guitar
gesture	gorgeous	grievance	gymnast
geyser			
harangue	hazard	hicough	humane
hatchet	heifer	honey	humor
haughty	heinous	honor	hyphen
iceberg	incite	intrigue	island
impede	indict	inveigh	issue
incense	innate	iron	isthmus

jaundice	jelly	journal	journey
jealous	jockey		
knapsack	knowledge	knuckle	
language	leather	lettuce	luncheon
languid	legend	license	lustrous
larynx	leisure	limit	luscious
lawyer	leopard	liquor	lustre
machine	martyr	mirror	monsoon
malice	meadow	mischievous	monstrous
manage	meagre	misspell	mortar
mansion	measles	mission	mortgage
marine	menace	monarch	mortise
marquis	mimic	money	muscle
marriage			
natal	nephew	nineteen	nourish
negro	nestle	ninety	nuisance
neighbor	neuter	notice	
obey	palate	physic	porous
oblique	palfrey	picture	porpoise
obscene	papal	pigeon	poultice
ocean	peasant	pinion	prairie
ochre	pension	pious	precede
office	people	pistil	precise
ogre	perceive	pistol	prestige
onion	perjure	placard	process
opaque	persuade	plaintiff	psalmist
oyster	phantom	plateau	punchon
pageant	pheasant	police	pursue
palace			

quadrille	question	quinsy	quotient
query	quinine		
raiment	recite	rescue	rigid
raisin	relieve	resign	roguish
recede	reptile	retrieve	rosette
receipt	rescind	rhubarb	routine
salmon	science	sojourn	sterile
saloon	scissors	solace	stirrup
sanction	secede	soldier	stomach
sanguine	secrete	solemn	structure
sapphire	seizure	soulless	strychnine
sarcasm	sergeant	spacious	sturgeon
saucer	shepherd	spaniel	stylish
sausage	shovel	special	succeed
scallop	sickle	stagnant	suffice
sceptre	silence	stalwart	sugar
schedule	singeing	statics	sulphur
scholar	sirloin	steady	surfeit
schooner	social	stencil	surgeon
tactics	threshold	traffic	treasure
tension	tissue	traitor	trophy
terrace	tortoise	transcend	trousseau
thistle	torture	transient	tussle
thorough	towards	treason	twilight
uncle	unique		
valet	vengeance	vicious	villain
valiant	venison	victuals	virtue
valise	vestige	vignette	viscount
valley			

waistcoat	weasel	wrangle	wringing
weapon	woollen	wrestle	wrinkle
yeomen			
zealous			

Words of Three Syllables.

abstinence	alcohol	aquiline
accession	allegiance	architect
accident	almanac	artifice
achievement	amateur	ascension
acknowledge	ambitious	ascertain
acoustics	anarchy	assassin
acquaintance	ancestor	assignee
acquiesce	angelic	asylum
actual	anthracite	atmosphere
adequate	apostle	atrocious
adjacent	appreciate	auctioneer
æsthetic	aquatic	autograph
aggravate	aqueduct	avarice
bachelor	beauteous	blasphemous
banditti	bicycle	bounteous
barbarous	bigoted	brigadier
barbecue	bivouac	bronchitis
barricade	blamable	burial
battalion		
capricious	cigarette	conjecture
cartilage	cinnamon	connoisseur
catalogue	circular	conqueror
catechism	civilian	consequence

cavalier	classical	contagious
celebrate	elemency	contrition
celestial	coalesce	copious
cessation	cochineal	corpusele
chandelier	coincide	counterfeit
chaperon	collision	courageous
chastisement	colonnade	courteous
chemistry	committee	covetous
chloroform	compasses	cowardice
chocolate	complaisance	credible
chorister	concussion	credulous
christendom	conducive	criticism
chrysalis	confiscate	cylinder
decalogue	delicious	discipline
decency	demagogue	discretion
decimal	descendant	dishabille
decisive	desperate	disparage
deference	devastate	dolorous
deficient	dialogue	domicile
definite	diligence	duteous
deify	discernment	dynasty
delegate	disciple	dyspepsia
delicate		
eccentric	engineer	etiquette
ecstasy	ennoble	eulogy
edifice	epaulet	excavate
effervesce	epistle	excellence
efficient	equable	excrecence
elegance	equinox	exhibit
emanate	equity	explicit

embarrass	especial	exquisite
emphatic	essential	extinguish
enervate		
fabulous	feasible	frivolous
fallacious	fluency	frontispiece
fallible	foliage	fugitive
fanatic	forcible	fusible
fascinate		
gaiety	genesis	guarantee
gaseous	genuine	guillotine
gasoline	glycerine	gymnastic
gazetteer	granary	guttural
hemisphere	homicide	hydrogen
heresy	hurricane	hygiene
heroine	hyacinth	hypnotize
hideous	hydraulic	handkerchief
icicle	incessant	intercede
ingenuous	indictment	irrigate
imbecile	infinite	isinglass
implicit	innocence	isolate
incentive		
judicial	jugular	juvenile
kerosene	knavery	
labyrinth	legacy	liquefy
lacerate	legible	litigate
larceny	liable	longitude
latitude	libelous	lovable

laughable	licorice	lunatic
laureate	lieutenant	
machinist	maseuline	molecule
magazine	massacre	monarchy
magician	medicine	mosquito
maintenance	mignonette	mucilage
malicious	militia	muscular
manacles	miracle	musical
manœuvre	mischievous	myriad
manuscript	mistletoe	mystery
maritime	moccasin	
narcissus	nightingale	notable
narrative	nitrogen	nucleus
nauseous	nonpareil	nutritious
negligent		
obeisance	odious	orchestra
obnoxious	odorous	origin
obstacle	omniscient	oscillate
obvious	optician	outrageous
occurrence		
pacific	pernicious	possession
palisade	persistence	precedence
paradise	petrify	precipice
paragraph	phosphorus	prejudice
parallel	physician	pretension
paraphrase	picturesque	prevalence
parliament	plausible	privilege
peaceable	plebeian	procedure

pedagogue	plebiscite	proficient
pedestal	plenteous	putrefy
penitence	pleurisy	pyramid
perennial	populace	
qualify	quarantine	quiescent
radiance	regency	resplendent
rapacious	religion	restaurant
raspberry	renascence	resurrect
readable	repellent	reticence
recipe	requisite	ridicule
recollect	residence	rigorous
reconcile		
sacrament	secrecy	stupefy
sacrilege	sensible	sufficient
sagacious	separate	suicide
salable	similar	supersede
satellite	sonorous	surcingle
scenery	sovereign	suspicious
sceptical	specific	syllable
scimitar	spectacle	synagogue
scintillate	statistics	synonym
secession	stratagem	synthesis
tangible	timorous	trivial
tantalize	tortuous	tuition
telegraph	tournament	turbulent
temperance	traceable	typical
tendency	transcendent	tyranny
terrible	tremulous	

unison	utensil	utilize
vacaney	vertical	visible
vagabond	vigilant	vitiate
vehicle	villainous	vitreous
venomous	vinegar	volunteer

Words of more than Three Syllables.

abbreviate	alienation	apoplexy
ability	alimentary	apostasy
abnegation	alligator	apostolic
abolition	alphabetic	apothecary
aborigines	amanuensis	apparatus
absolution	amatory	appellation
abstemious	ambassador	aristocrat
accelerate	ambiguous	asafœtida
acceptable	ameliorate	ascendancy
accessible	amenable	ascertainable
acclamation	amicable	ascribable
accumulate	ammunition	asparagus
acquiescence	amphitheatre	asphyxiated
acquisitive	analogy	assassinate
adaptable	analytical	assiduity
admissible	anemone	assimilate
adolescence	animosity	associate
adorable	annihilate	attainable
advisory	anniversary	auctioneer
aeronaut	anomalous	auditorium
affiliate	anonymous	autocratic
agility	antagonism	auxiliary
aggravation	antecedent	available

aggregation	anticipate	avaricious
agreeable	antiquary	avouirdupois
alabaster	antithesis	axiomatic
alacrity	anxiety	
barometer	benefactor	benignity
beatific	beneficence	biography
believable	beneficiary	bountifully
belligerent	benevolence	breviary
benediction		
eachinnation	charitable	concomitant
calamitous	chimerical	condescension
calcareous	chloroform	confessional
calculation	chronology	congestible
calisthenics	chrysanthemum	conglomerate
calumniate	circumstantial	conscientious
cannibalism	civility	consecration
capability	clarionet	conspicuous
capillary	classification	conspiracy
capitulation	coagulate	contemptuous
caravansary	coalescence	continuous
carbonaceous	coincidence	convalescent
caricature	colloquial	convocation
carnivorous	combustible	collary
castigation	commemorate	correspondence
casuistry	commendable	corrigible
catastrophe	communicate	corroborate
catechiser	compassionate	corruptible
caterpillar	competition	coruscation
cauliflower	complicated	cotemporary
cemetery	complimentary	crucifixion

centurion	comprehension	crystallization
ceremonious	conceivable	curiosity
chameleon	concentration	curvilinear
changeableness	conciliate	cylindrical
characteristic		
debilitate	delirium	disappointment
decapitate	demonstration	discernible
deciduous	denunciate	disciplinary
declamation	depreciate	disconsolate
declarative	development	disintegrate
decrepitude	diagonal	disseminate
definition	dialysis	dissimilar
degeneracy	diameter	dissyllable
deification	diarrhoea	distillery
delegation	dilapidate	divisible
delicacy	diphtheria	dysentery
delineate		
ebullition	encomium	etymology
ecclesiastic	encyclopædia	exaggerate
economical	enumerate	exeruciate
effeminate	ephemeral	executor
efficiency	epicurean	exhalation
eligible	episcopacy	exorbitant
elliptical	epitome	expectorate
emaciate	equinoctial	explanatory
embarrassment	erysipelas	extortionate
emergency		
facilitate	ferocity	frigidity
fantastical	fertility	functionary

fastidious	fluidity	futurity
felicity	formidable	
gentility	geometry	gravitation
geography	geranium	gymnasium
geology	gesticulate	
habituate	homœopathy	hypochondria
hallelujah	humiliate	hypotenuse
harmonious	hydrophobia	hypothesis
heterogeneous	hymeneal	
iconoclast	impossibility	indissoluble
idiocy	impoverish	indivisible
ignitable	inaccurate	inebriate
ignominious	inappropriate	inefficacy
illustration	inaugural	inefficient
imagination	inauspicious	ineligible
immaculate	incapable	inexcusable
immemorial	incendiary	infallible
immensity	incipient	infinitesimal
immutable	inclemency	inflammable
impassable	incoherent	inflammation
impassible	incompetence	ingenious
impenitence	inconceivable	ingenuous
imperceptible	inconsolable	initiate
imperative	incorrigible	innuendo
impetuous	incredible	innumerable
implacable	indefinite	inoculate
implicitly	indelible	inquisition
impossible	independent	insectivorous
impracticable	indiscriminate	insidious

insignificant	iridescent	irrigation
instantaneous	irreconcilable	isosceles
insurrection	irrelevant	isothermal
intercession	irreligious	italicize
invincible	irreparable	itinerant
irascible	irresistible	
judiciary	jurisdiction	justiciary
judiciously		
laboratory	legitimate	litigation
laborious	liability	locomotion
lackadaisical	licentiousness	lucidity
lamentably	lineament	luxuriance
laudatory	literary	
magistracy	mechanical	millemium
Mahometan	medicinal	millinery
maintenance	melancholy	ministerial
malediction	mellifluous	miscellaneous
malleability	memorialize	miscellany
mammalia	mercenary	mitigation
mandatory	meretricious	monotony
manipulate	metallurgy	multiplication
manufacture	metamorphose	municipality
mathematics	metaphysics	mythology
mausoleum		
necessity	nominative	numerator
neuralgia	nonsensical	nutritious
nobility	notorious	

obligatory	omnipresence	orthography
obscurity	omnivorous	oscillation
obstreperous	opportunity	ostentatious
occipital	originality	oxygenous
officiousness		
palatable	peregrination	precipitance
palatial	peristaltic	precariously
paucaea	pernicious	precocity
panegyric	perspicuity	predecessor
papilionaceous	perspiration	predication
paradisaical	pertinacious	prejudicial
paralysis	pestilential	preliminary
paraphernalia	petrification	preposition
parenthesis	phenomenon	presumptuous
parliamentary	philosophical	proclamation
parricidal	phonography	prodigiously
participate	phosphorescence	promiscuous
patriotism	phraseology	pronunciation
peccadillo	physiognomy	propitiate
peculation	physiology	providential
penitentiary	plausibility	provisional
perceivable	pneumonia	pusillanimous
perceptibly		
rapaciously	regenerate	responsible
rapidity	reminiscence	resurrection
rationalist	renunciation	resuscitate
realization	reprehensible	retributive
receptacle	repudiate	reverberate
recommendation	requisition	reversible

reconcilable	residium	rhetorician
reconnaissance	resistible	ritualism
recriminate	resplendency	rusticity
rectilineal		
sacramental	seintillate	statistical
sacrificial	sentimental	stereotype
sacriligious	separation	successfully
sagacity	sidereal	supercilious
metuary	similitude	superstitious
sanguinary	solitude	supplementary
sarcophagus	somniferous	surreptitious
sarsaparilla	spiritual	susceptible
satirical	spontaneity	synthetically
scarlatina	statuary	
tergiversation	thermometer	trigonometry
territory	transeendental	trisyllable
testimonial	transitional	tumultuous
theodolite	triennial	tyrannical
ubiquitous	ultramarine	universal
ultimatum	unanimous	urbanity
vacuity	ventriloquist	vicinity
valedictory	veracity	vicissitude
validity	vermin	vivacity
velocipede	vicarious	vulnerable
venerable		
zoology		

Some Silent Letters.

b SILENT—climb, crumb, debt, dumb, lamb, limb, numb, tomb, thumb, doubt, comb, subtle, bomb, jamb.

c SILENT—czar, seent, scene, drachm, yacht, scythe, rescind, victual, abscess, sceptre, transcend, science, scissors, acquiesce, ascend, scenery, indict, abscess.

g SILENT—deign, feign, gnash, gnarl, gnaw, gnaw, reign, sign, phlegm, arraign, assign, consign, malign, foreign, gnarled, impugn, diaphragm, ensign, gneiss, resign.

gh SILENT—neigh, weigh, sight, bright, height, fright, might, slight, plight, fight, right, freight, eight, bought, straight, nought, thought, caught, ought, delight, affright, neighbor, haughty, drought, slaughter.

h SILENT—hour, herb, honest, honor, humor, heir, ghost, catarrh, asthma, rhythm, rhyme, shepherd, exhort, isthmus, rhubarb, rhinoceros, rheumatism.

k SILENT—knack, knave, knee, knell, knew, knife, knight, knock, know, knot, knuckle, knowledge.

l SILENT—balm, calf, calm, half, psalm, balk, chalk, stalk, talk, folks, could, would, should, almond, balmy, palmer, falcon, calmly, alms, qualm, halve.

n SILENT—solemn, kiln, hymn, autumn, condemn, column.

p SILENT—psalm, tempt, empty, receipt, prompt, psaltery, exemption, impromptu, redemption, temptation, pneumonia, symptom, consumption.

s SILENT—*island*, corps, viscount, aisle, demesne.

t SILENT—castle, bustle, nestle, fasten, depot, whistle, soften, christen, epistle, listen, hustle, bristle, chestnut, often, thistle, Christmas.

w SILENT—*who*, whose, whom, whole, wrap, wreath, whoop, wreck, wretch, wren, wrench, wring, wrist, write, sword, answer, wrestle, wriggle, wrinkle, wry.

Some Difficult Combinations.

ei OR *ie*—fierce, pierce, seize, ceiling, receive, perceive, shield, field, yield, fiend, niece, piece, wield, shriek, brief, reprieve, believe, deceit, conceit, sheik, sieve, conceive, besiege, thief, either, neither, spaniel, frontier, mischief, vein, rein, skein, foreign, reign, freight, forfeit, eight, obeisance, mullein.

WORDS CONTAINING *ough*—rough, cough, dough, fought, wrought, hough, hiccough, sought, slough, enough, borough, although, lough, chough, ought, nought, through, brought, doughty, drought.

c, s OR *sc*—essence, crescent, arsenic, suicide, sincere, resource, apostasy, vaseline, vacillate, oscillate, scintillate, transcend, necessity, ascertain, ferocity, reticence, acquiesce, diversity, precocity, felicitous, condescend, exerescence, quintessence, necessary, adolescence, effervesce, proboscis.

a, e OR *i*—rarity, verify, malady, duteous, celebrate, orifice, stupefy, lineal, edifice, dutiful, catar-

act, retinne, rarefy, epitaph, semitone, relevant, prevaricate, cameo, evidence, penitent, separate, acceptable.

Some Difficult Endings.

ar, er—pillar, tartar, polar, vinegar, poplar, solar, cedar, mortar, scholar, regular, cellar, sugar, buyer, dagger, ladder, summer, batter, pepper, dapper, grocer, copper.

or, er, re, yr—actor, debtor, doctor, pastor, sculptor, tailor, visitor, confessor, editor, elector, janitor, professor, successor, navigator, martyr, zephyr, acre, lucre, massacre, centre, meagre, theatre, fibre, salt-petre, sceptre, spectre.

ane, ain—humane, insane, profane, urbane, membrane, disdain, explain, maintain, complain, detain, ascertain, arraign, champagne, campaign.

ade, aid—blockade, brigade, brocade, pervade, cascade, crusade, serenade, lemonade, marmalade, afraid, mislaid, unpaid, gainsaid, mermaid, said, laid, maid, made, shade.

ue—vague, plague, fatigue, rogue, physique, critique, oblique, demagogue, pedagogue, synagogue, dialogue, catalogue.

cal or *cle* (ADJECTIVES, NOUNS)—article, critical, icicle, typical, vehicle, bicycle, tragical, spherical, technical, miracle, comical, musical, physical, spectacle, obstacle, mechanical, symmetrical, vertical, horizontal, typical, barnacle.

al, el—bridal, rival, local, frugal, royal, formal, medal, metal, revival, annual, hazel, flannel, gospel,

gravel, gruel, marvel, jewel, kennel, kernel, label, model, morsel, novel, panel, chapter, chattel, cruel, weazel, tassel, towel, travel.

le, il, ile—apple, cattle, cobble, cripple, drizzle, giggle, middle, tattle, able, cradle, idle, gable, stifflé, couple, April, anvil, civil, fossil, nostril, peril, tendril, tonsil, daffodil, utensil, agile, docile, ductile, facile, fragile, fertile, reptile, futile, hostile, sterile.

ace, ice, ise—furnace, solace, preface, palace, terrace, surface, populace, purchase, displace, grimace, bodice, chalice, cornice, crevice, justice, lattice, malice, notice, novice, poultice, service, avarice, artifice, benefice, edifice, liquorice, prejudice, franchise, mortise, promise, treatise.

age, ege, idge, ige—manage, passage, homage, message, salvage, usage, village, package, lineage, mucilage, marriage, carriage, college, privilege, sacrilege, vestige, cartridge, partridge, porridge.

sion, tion—location, creation, adhesion, repulsion, gradation, expansion, permission, commission, donation, cessation, profusion, narration, confession, procession, conversion, sensation, quotation, admission, dispersion, impression, prostration, negotiation, transgression.

able, ible—acceptable, admirable, adorable, affable, agreeable, applicable, arable, available, blamable, capable, detestable, eatable, estimable, excusable, honorable, accessible, admissible, audible, compressible, contemptible, corruptible, defensible, divisible, eligible, fallible, horrible, incorrigible, indelible,

irritable, innumerable, laughable, liable, lovable, movable, noticeable, respectable, sociable, infallible, inflexible, intelligible, invincible, irascible, irresistible, legible, perceptible, plausible, possible, responsible, sensible, terrible, visible.

er, re, or—acre, brother, consider, daughter, fibre, massacre, murder, nitre, pewter, sabre, saltpetre, sepulchre, spectre, theatre, actor, candor, censor, error, flavor, horror, odor, pastor, rector, stupor, suitor, tenor, terror, tutor, victor.

ance, ence—acceptance, accordance, acquaintance, alliance, allowance, appearance, assurance, compliance, contrivance, countenance, disturbance, forbearance, grievance, guidance, ignorance, abhorrence, abstinence, acquiescence, audience, circumference, coherence, coincidence, concurrence, conference, conscience, correspondence, credence, deference, eminence, excellence, existence, inheritance, maintenance, obeisance, observance, perseverance, radiance, reluctance, remembrance, remittance, resistance, experience, impatience, impertinence, indolence, indulgence, influence, innocence, insolence, interference, pestilence, preference, prominence, reminiscence, sentence.

ancy, ency—flagrancy, infancy, occupancy, poignancy, sycophancy, vacancy, ascendancy, clemency, currency, decency, deficiency, efficiency, emergency, sufficiency.

ant, ent—abundant, accountant, adamant, adjutant, arrogant, assailant, assistant, attendant, bril-

liant, consonant, covenant, defendant, defiant, absent, accent, accident, adjacent, agent, beneficent, benevolent, client, competent, consistent, continent, convalescent, convenient, corpulent, crescent, different, diffident, diligent, dormant, eloquent, elegant, expectant, extravagant, exultant, flippant, fragrant, important, incessant, inconstant, inhabitant, intolerant, irrelevant, lieutenant, evident, fluent, frequent, impatient, impudent, independent, intelligent, magnificent, negligent, obedient, omniscient, patient, precedent, president, pleasant, relevant, remnant, servant, stagnant, tenant, tyrant, vagrant, verdant, vigilant, warrant, prevalent, proficient, pungent, recent, recipient, resident, resplendent, reverent, serpent, silent, student, subsequent, talent, torrent, transcendent.

cy, sy OR *zy*—lazy, crazy, racy, mazy, daisy, hazy, wheezy, glossy, dressy, decency, spicy, prosy, tansy, dropsy, poesy, agency, heresy, secesy, pliancy, vacancy, greasy, rosy, jealousy, dizzy, easy.

acy, asy —legacy, primacy, papacy, pharmacy, fallacy, delicacy, magistracy, supremacy, efficacy, apostasy, ecstasy, idiosyncrasy, obstinacy, aristocracy, diplomacy.

ious, eous, uous, ous—duteous, piteous, plenteous, bounteous, beauteous, grievous, furious, virtuous, luxurious, melodious, zealous, ceremonious, prosperous, victorious, copious, glorious, impervious, injurious, ingenious, invidious, laborious, contagious, harmonious, hilarious, meritorious, aqueous, hetero-

geneous, courageous, courteous, gaseous, gorgeous, erroneous, ligneous, hideous, homogeneous, plentiful, piteous, outrageous, miscellaneous, spontaneous, previous, notorious, precious, tedious, obvious, vivacious, deleterious, odious, pugnacious, rapacious, voracious, voracious, tenacious, mendacious, loquacious, sagacious, ostentatious, cretaceous, crustaceous, herbaceous, carbonaceous, farinaceous, audacious, rosaceous.

cious, tious — auspicious, avaricious, pernicious, vicious, suspicious, fictitious, nutritious, adventitious, flagitious, seditious, superstitious, conscious, atrocious, rapacious, malicious, facetious.

ial, cal — arterial, pictorial, material, biennial, millennial, corporeal, ethereal, hymeneal, sidereal, funereal, special, social, commercial, beneficial, official, artificial, provincial, nuptial, martial, essential, potential, initial, equinoctial.

con, ion, yon — luncheon, pigeon, puncheon, surgeon, dungeon, region, legion, religion, champion, clarion, halcyon.

acle, icle — miracle, receptacle, obstacle, spectacle, pinnacle, tabernacle, article, vehicle, chronicle, icicle, ventricle, fascicle, radicle, cuticle.

tude — attitude, fortitude, gratitude, magnitude, solitude, latitude, vicissitude, multitude, assuetude, desuetude, quietude.

eer, ier — auctioneer, engineer, domineer, gazetteer, mutineer, volunteer, cashier, glacier, frontier, cavalier, financier, gondolier, courtier, premier.

ede, eed, etc, eet—accede, concede, impede, intercede, precede, recede, supersede, retrocede, secede, exceed, proceed, succeed, complete, compete, concrete, replete, discreet.

ise, ize—advertise, exorcise, catechise, enterprise, supervise, criticize, franchise, exercise, merchandise, capsize, canonize, emphasize, sympathize, analyze, paralyze, crystallize.

ite, it, cit—exquisite, definite, finite, granite, infinite, opposite, habit, limit, bandit, credit, transit, merit, visit, pulpit, spirit, deficit, inherent, illicit, elicit, solicit, surfeit, exhibit, forfeit, counterfeit.

ous, us—famous, leprous, glutinous, timorous, porous, odorous, venomous, nervous, frivolous, villainous, anonymous, bonus, census, circus, crocus, surplus, phosphorus, nucleus, stimulus, asparagus, terminus.

ment—ornament, ligament, sacrament, testament, lineament, tournament, complement, element, implement, supplement, tenement, aliment, compliment, detriment, liniment, nutriment, sediment, regiment, argument, document, monument.

ary, ery, ory—adversary, commentary, pecuniary, secondary, auxiliary, monetary, secretary, boundary, sanctuary, obituary, dictionary, gallery, machinery, millinery, refinery, scenery, confectionery, monastery, distillery, grocery, slavery, lottery, advisory, declamatory, directory, factory, promissory, inventory, migratory, preparatory, valedictory, compulsory, satisfactory, auditory, dormitory, dilatory, cemetery, literary.

PART V.

SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

I. Geographical.

England, English	Eng.
France, French	Fr.
Germany, German	Ger.
Great Britain	G.B.
Ireland	Ire.
Italy, Italian	It.; Ital.
Jamaica	Jam.
Japan	Jap.
Mexico	Mex.
Newfoundland	N.F.
Prussia, Prussian	Prus.
Russia, Russian	Russ.
Scotland	Scot.
South America	S.A.
Spain	Sp.
West Indies	W.I. or W. Ind.
Manitoba	Man.
Ontario	Ont.
Quebec	Que.
British Columbia	B.C.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
New Brunswick	N.B.
North-West Territories	N.W.T.
United States	U.S.

II. Chronological.

Hour, h.; minute, min.; second, sec.	
Forenoon (ante meridian).....	A.M.
Afternoon (post meridian).....	P.M.
Noon (meridian).....	M.
Day	d.
Sunday	Sun.
Monday	Mon.
Tuesday.....	Tues.
Wednesday	Wed.
Thursday	Thurs.
Friday	Fri.
Saturday	Sat.
Christmas ...	Xmas.
Month, months	mo., mos.
Last month (ultimo)	ult.
This month (instant).....	inst.
Next month (proximo)	prox.
January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
May	—
June	—
July	Jul.
August	Aug.
September	Sept.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.
Year, years	yr., yrs.
By the year (per annum).....	per an.
Before Christ	B.C.

In the year of our Lord (anno Domini)....A.D.
 In the year of RomeA.U.C.

III. Books and Literature.

Abbreviate labbr.
 Abridgedabr.
 Anglo-SaxonA.S.; Ang.-Sax.
 AnonymousAnon.
 AnswerAns.
 ArticleArt.
 AppendixApp.
 BookBk. or bk.
 Boards (binding)bds.
 Boundbd.
 Capital letterCap. (pl. Caps.).
 Small CapitalsS. Caps., S.C.
 ChapterChap.
 Compare (confer)cf.
 CyclopædiaCyc.
 Dictionarydict.
 Edition, edit., ed.; editor, Ed.
 EncyclopædiaEncyc.
 Et cetera (and other things)etc., &c.
 Et Sequentia (and what follows)et seq.
 ExampleEx.
 Exempli gratia (for example)e.g., ex.g.
 History, historicalHist.
 Idem (same author)Id. or id.
 Id est (that is)i.e.
 IntroductionIntr.
 JournalJour.
 Lower case (type)l.c.
 ManuscriptMS. (pl. MSS.).
 Pages, page..P., p., pp.

Paragraph	par.
Preface	Pref.
Postscript	P.S. (pl. P.SS.).
Publisher, -lication, -lished	pub.
Question	Ques.
Query	Qy., qy., or ?
Quod vide (which see)	q.v.
Rhetoric	Rhet.
Shakspeare	Shmk.
Supplement	Sup.
Transpose	tr.
Version	Ver.
Volume	Vol. (pl. vols).
Wrong-font (type)	w.f.

IV. Business.

Account	acct. a/c.
At or to (mercantile)	@
Barrel, barrels	bbl. or bbls.
Bank	bk.
Brother, Brothers	Bro., Bros.
Bushel	bu., bush.
By the	P., p. or ₧.
Company	Co.
Credit, creditor	Cr.
Cent, cents	ct., cts.
Cash on Delivery	C.O.D.
Ditto (the same)	do.
Dollars	\$.
Dozen	doz.
Each	ea.
Foot, feet	ft.
Hogshead	hhd.
I owe you	I.O.U.

Interest	int.
Journal	jour.
Measure	meas.
Number, numbers	No., Nos.
Ounce	oz.
Pound, pounds	lb., lbs.
Pennyweight	pwt., dwt.
Package	pkg.
Paid	pd.
Payment	payt.
Peck, pecks	pk., pks.
Per annum	per an.
Per cent (by the hund.)	per cent.
Pint, pints	pt., pts.
Quart, quarts	qt., qts.
Quarter, quarters	qr., qrs.
Received	recd.
Weight	wt.
Yard, yards	yd., yds.

V. Law and Government.

Attorney	Atty.
Against (versus)	v. or vs.
Alderman	Ald.
Assistant	Asst.
Attorney-General	Atty. Gen.
And others (et alii)	et al.
Department	Dept.
His (Her) Majesty	H.M.
His (Her) Royal Highness	H.R.H.
Justice of the Peace	J.P.
Member of Parliament	M.P.
Post Office	P.O.
Post Master	P.M.

Queen Victoria (Victoria Reginn).....	V.R.
Right Honorable	Rt. Hon.
Superintendent	Supt.
Member Provincial Parliament	M.P.P.
Member Legislative Assembly	M.L.A.

VI. Ecclesiastical.

By God's Grace (Dei gratia).....	D.G.
God willing (Deo volento).....	D.V.
Jesus the Saviour of men (Jesus hominum	
Salvator	I.H.S.
Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews (Jesus	
Nazerenus Rex Judacorum)	I.N.R.I.
Protestant	Prot.
Roman Catholic	Rom. Cath.

VII. Titles.

Bachelor of Arts	B.A.
Baronet	Bart. or Bt.
Bachelor of Divinity	B.D.
Civil Engineer	C.E.
Colonel	Col.
Doctor of Divinity	D.D.
Esquire	Esq.
Fellow Royal College of Surgeons	F.R.C.S.
Fellow Royal Geographical Society	F.R.G.S.
Independent Order of Good Templars	I.O.G.T.
Independent Order of Odd-Fellows	I.O.O.F.
Knight of the Garter	K.G.
Knight Commander of the Bath	K.C.B.
Bachelor of Laws	LL.B.
Doctor of Laws	LL.D.
Doctor of Medicine, Master of Surgery . . .	M.D. & C.M.
Monsignor	Mgr.

Reverend	Rev.
Master of Arts	M.A.
Aide-de-Camp	A.D.C.
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons	A.F. & A.M.
Defender of the Faith	F.D.
Hudson's Bay Company	H.B.C.

VIII. Miscellaneous.

Ad libitum (at pleasure)	ad lib.
Architecture	Arch.
Arithmetic	Arith.
Astronomy	Astron.
Ætatis (of age)	Æt., Æ.
Botany	Bot.
Chemistry	Chem.
College	Coll.
Corresponding Secretary	Cor. Sec.
Errors and Omissions Excepted	E. & O.E.
Executive Committee	Exec. Com.
Fahrenheit (thermom.)	Fahr.
Fecit (he did it)	fec.
Grammar	Gram.
Geography	Geog.
Geometry	Geom.
Handkerchief	hdkf.
Horticulture	Hort.
Hic jacet sepultus (here he lies buried)	H.J.S.
Hic requiescat in pace (here may he rest in peace)	H.R.I.P.
Incognito (unknown)	Incog.
In transitu (in the passage)	in trans.
Junior	Jr., or jun.
Military	Mil.

Mythology	Myth.
National, natural	Nat.
Nemine contradicente (no one contradicting).....	Nem. Con.
Nemine dissentiente (no one dissenting)	Nem. diss.
Non. sequitur (it does not follow)	non seq.
Note Bene (note well)	N.B.
Obit (he died).....	ob.
Object, objective, etc.....	obj.
Obedient	obt.
Optics	Opt.
Ornithology	Ornith.
Philosophy	Phil.
Phonography	Phonog.
Phrenology	Phren.
Physiology	Phys.
Pinxit (he painted it).....	pinx.
Pro tempore (for the time)	pro. tem.
Recording Secretary	Rec. Sec.
Secretary	Sec.
Senior	Sr., sen.
Servant	Servt.
Videlicet (namely).....	viz.
Zoology	Zool.
To infinity	ad inf.
Hundredweight	cwt.
Pounds, shillings, pence.....	£. s. d.
North, East, South, West	N.E.S.W.
Foolscap	Fcp.
To take leave	P.P.C.

Marks Used in Medicine.

℞ Scruple; as ℞ss half a scruple, ℞ One scruple ℞ij two scruples
 ℥ Drachm; as ℥ss half a drachm, ℥ One drachm ℥ij two drachms
 ʒ Ounce; as ʒss half an ounce, ʒ One ounce ʒij two ounces

Marks used in Making Corrections in Composition.

- δ/ Leave out.
 o Turn an inverted letter.
) Less space between words.
 ≡ More Space.
stet. Let it remain as it is.
 [Begin a new paragraph.
 ≡ Under a word means print in Capitals.
 ≡ " " " Small Capitals.
 — " " " Italics.
tr. Transpose.
l.c. Lower case or small letter.
w.f. Wrong kind of type.
s.c. Print in Small Caps.
 ? Query.

Marks Used in Writing and Printing.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Punctuation marks page 17. | 9. æ Dieresis. |
| 2.  Index. | 10. ç Cedilla. |
| 3. ^ Caret. | 11. * Asterisk. |
| 4. { Brace. | 12. † Dagger. |
| 5. ***** Ellipsis. | 13. ‡ Double dagger. |
| 6. ´ Acute accent. | 14. § Section. |
| 7. ` Grave accent. | 15. Parallels. |
| 8. ˆ Circumflex accent. | 16. ¶ Paragraph. |

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

Many English words can be separated into parts, each of which is significant. Thus the word *unmanly* may be separated into *un* (not), *man* and *ly* (like). So that the whole word literally means not-man-like. Similarly the word *antagonist* may be

resolved into *ant* (against), *agon* (strife), *ist* (the one who), and literally means the one who strives against, that is, an opponent. The syllables at the beginning (as *un* and *ant*) are called prefixes, and those at the end, as *y* and *ist*, suffixes or affixes. The main part of the word as *man* and *agon* are termed roots. A knowledge of the meaning of the affixes, prefixes, and roots that go to make up English words, will enable us to understand more definitely the meaning of the words we use.

The languages from which most of our words are derived are the Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek. In the following pages, lists of prefixes, affixes, and roots from these languages are given. Many words do not retain the meaning they hold by derivation, but there is usually a close relation between the literal and the present meaning. As an example of this, take the word *extravagant*. The literal meaning is wandering beyond, the present meaning is wasteful. A person extravagant in speech goes beyond the truth; in business, goes beyond his means or beyond what economy suggests. Similarly consider the words *circumvent*, *coincide*, *over-shadow*.

It will be noted in the list of prefixes that the same meaning is expressed by different forms, for example, *in* or *into* is represented by *in*, *im*, *il*, *ir*, as in *inspect* (to look into), *implant* (to plant into), *illumine* (to put light into), *interruption* (a breaking into). The reason for this is, that it is easier to pronounce the word, when the last letter of the pre-

fix blends with, or is the same as, the first letter of the root, and the sound is more musical. Take, for example, the word *illumine*, and compare it with *inlumine* or *inlumine*. Take also *immerse* and compare it with *immerse*.

PREFIXES.

[In these Exercises are given (1) The Prefix; (2) Its Meaning; (3) An Example, with literal meaning of the word; (4) Other Examples, without literal meaning. Further Examples should be found, and the literal meaning always compared with present meaning, as set forth in a dictionary].

I. Anglo-Saxon Origin.

a	at or on	ashore, on shore; afloat, afoot, awry, abreast.
be (intensive) to make, about, by.	bedim, to make dim; behead, besiege, besprinkle.	
en or em	to make, in or into	ennoble, to make noble; embark, to put on board; endear, embalm.
for	not	forsake, not to seek, i.e. to abandon; forget, forbid.
fore	before	forerunner, one who runs before; foreclose, foretell, forenoon.
mis	wrong or ill	mispend, to spend to wrong purpose; mislay, misguide.
out	beyond	outrun, to run beyond; outstand, outdo, outline.
over	above or over	overstate, to state more than the truth; overlook, overseer.
un (negative) not		unmanly, not manly; unwise, unclean, unfair.
under	beneath, under ...	underbid, to bid less than; understand, understate.
with	from or against ..	withstand, to stand out against; withhold, withdraw.

II. Latin Origin.

ab	}	<i>from, off</i>	aboriginal, from the beginning ; abrupt, abject, abduct.	
a			avert, to turn from ; avoid.	
abs			abstain , to hold away from ; abstract.	
ad	}		adjoin , to join to ; advance, adapt.	
ac			accredit , to credit to ; accede, accelerate, accord.	
af			affix , to fix to ; affirm, affect.	
ag	}		agglomerate , to gather to ; aggrieve, aggressive.	
al			<i>to</i>	allure , to entice to ; allude, allot.
an				annex , to tie to ; announce, annoy.
ar				arrange , to range to ; arrive, arrest.
as	}		assume , to take to, <i>i.e.</i> to take for granted ; assist.	
at			attune , to tune to ; attend, attract.	
ante.....		<i>before</i>	antedeluvian , before the flood ; antechamber, antecedent.	
circum	<i>about</i>	circumnavigate , to sail around ; circumscribe, circumstance.		
con	}		conjoin , to join with ; conflict, connive, connect.	
co			coequal , equal with ; cooperate, cohere, coincide	
cog			<i>together, with</i> ..	cognate , born with.
col	}			collect , to place with ; collation, collision.
cor				correlate , to relate with ; correspond, corrode.
contra	}	<i>against</i>	contradict , to speak against ; contravene.	
counter			counteract , to act against ; counterbalance, countersign.	
de		<i>down, from</i>	deduct , to take away from ; deduce, detract.	

dis (negative) <i>not</i>		disloyal, not loyal; dislike, dishonest.
dis	} <i>apart, asunder</i>	distract, to draw asunder; distend, dispel.
di		divert, to turn apart; digress, dilate.
dif		diffuse, to pour throughout; difference, diffraction.
ex	} <i>out or out of</i>	export, to carry out of; expel, expend, expose.
e		emigrate, to move out of; egress, emit.
ef		effluent, flowing out; efface, effort.
extra.....	<i>beyond</i>	extraordinary, beyond ordinary; extradition, extravagant.
in	} <i>in, into, upon</i>	inspect, to look into; inhale, incur.
im		implant, to plant in; immerse, impress.
il		illumine, to shed light into; illustrate.
ir		irradiate, to let rays into; irruption.
in	} <i>not (negative)</i>	inactive, not active; inability, incoherent, incomplete.
im		impatient, without patience; imperceptible, impolite.
ig		ignoble, devoid of noble spirit; ignorant.
il		illogical, not logical; illiberal, illegible, illegal.
ir		irregular, not regular; irrational, irreligious, irresponsible.
inter.....	<i>between</i>	intervene, to come between; intercede, interlinear, interpose.
intro.....	<i>within</i>	introduce, to lead within, <i>i.e.</i> to make acquainted; introvert.

ob	} <i>against</i>	object, to throw in the way of; obstruct, obtrude .
oc		occur , to run in the way of, <i>i.e.</i> to happen; occasion , occupy .
of		offend , to strike against; offer , office.
op		oppose , to place over against; opponent , oppress .
per	} <i>through</i>	pervade , to wander through; perspire , perspective , pervious .
pel		pellucid , letting the light shine through.
post	<i>after</i>	postpone , to place after; postscript , posthumous .
pre	<i>before</i>	prefix , to attach to the fore-part; prelude , preface .
preter	<i>beyond</i>	preternatural , beyond natural; preterite .
pro	<i>for</i>	pronoun , for a noun; proconsul .
pro	<i>forward</i>	proceed , to go forward; progress , promote .
re	<i>back, again</i> ...	recede , to go back; reclaim , rebuild , redeem .
retro	<i>backwards</i>	retrospect , looking backward; retrograde , retrogression .
se	<i>apart</i>	secede , to go apart; seclude , seduce .
semi	<i>half</i>	semicircle , a half circle; semiannual , semi-weekly .
sine	<i>without</i>	sinecure , without care; sincerity .
sub	} <i>under</i>	submit , to send under; subdue , subscribe .
sue		succumb , to be down under; successor , success .
suf		suffer , to bear under; suffuse .
sup		support , to carry under; suppress , suppose .
sus		sustain , to hold under; suspense .
subter	<i>under</i>	subterfuge , to flee under; subterfluent .

super	<i>above</i>	supernatural , more than natural; supercilious , superfine .
sur	<i>above, over</i>	survive , to live through; surtout surplus .
trans	} <i>across</i>	{ transatlantic , across the Atlantic; transeontinental , transcend .
tra		
ultra	<i>beyond</i>	ultramontane , beyond the mountains; ultramundane .

III. Greek Origin.

a	} <i>not</i>	{ amorphous , without form; acephalous .
an		
	} <i>(negative)</i>	{ anarchy , without rule; anonymus .
ana		
	} <i>up</i>	{ analysis , breaking up; anagram , anatomy .
anti		
	} <i>against</i>	{ antipodes , with feet against, or opposite; antibillous .
ant		
	} <i>from</i>	{ antaretic , opposite the arctic; antagonist .
apo		
cata	} <i>down</i>	{ apostle , one sent from; apostate .
dia	} <i>through</i>	{ cataract , a falling down; catastrophy .
dys	} <i>difficulty</i>	{ diaphanous , light shining through; diarrhœa .
dys	} <i>difficulty</i>	{ dyspepsy , difficulty in digestion; dysentery .
ec	} <i>out</i>	{ eccentric , out of the centre; ecstasy .
epi	} <i>upon</i>	{ epitaph , upon a tomb; epigram , episcopacy .
eu	} <i>well</i>	{ euphony , well-sounding; eulogy .
hyper	} <i>above, beyond</i> ..	{ hypercritical , over critical; hyperborean , hyperbole .
para	} <i>side by side, or over against</i> ..	{ paradox , an opposite teaching; paradigm , parallel .

peri		about.....	perimeter, the measurement round about; periphery .
sym	}	together, with.	sympathy , a feeling with; symmetry .
syl			syllable , taken together; sylogism .
syn			synagogue , a place where people are led together; syncope , synopsis .

AFFIXES.

I. Anglo-Saxon Origin.

I.—To Form Nouns :

- 1.—**ar, ard, er, yer, ster**, signify *the one who*; as **beggar**, **drunkard**, **beginner**, **lawyer**, **spinster**.
- 2.—**dom, ship, ric, hood, ness**, signify *state, condition, quality, or office rank*; as **kingdom**, **friendship**, **bishopric**, **monkhood**, **goodness**.
- 3.—**let, kin**, signify *little* (diminutive); as **lambkin**, **streamlet**, **rivulet**.

II.—To Form Adjectives :

- 1.—**en**, signifies *made of*; as **wooden**.
- 2.—**ful**, “ *full of*; as **truthful**.
- 3.—**ish**, “ *somewhat like*; as **whitish**.
- 4.—**less**, “ *without*; as **worthless**.
- 5.—**like, y**, signify *like*; as **warlike**, **manly**.
- 6.—**some, teen, ty**, as in **lonesome**, **fourteen**, (4+10), **twenty**, (2×10).

II. Latin and Greek Origin.

I.—To Form Nouns :

- 1.—**an, ant, ary, eer, ent, ier, ist, or**, signify *the one who, or that which*; as **artisan**, **assistant**, **missionary**, **auctioneer**, **student**, **cashier**, **machinist**, **captive**, **operator**.

- 2.—**ate, ee, ite, ive**, signify *the one who is, or that which is*; as **delegate, devotee, favorite, captive**.
- 3.—**acy, age, ance, ancy, ate, ence, ency, ion, ism, ity, ment, mony, tude, ty, ure**, signify *state, condition, quality, act*; as **celibacy, dotage, permanence, permanency, profligate, vigilance, flagrancy, corruption, favoritism, excitement, matrimony, fortitude, ability, tenure**.
- 4.—**ary, ory**, signify *the place where*; as **dispensary, infirmary, armory**.
- 5.—**cle, cule, ule**, signify *little (diminutive)*; as **particle, animalcule, plumule, globule**.

II.—To Form Adjectives :

- 1.—**al an, ar, ary, ent, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ory**, signify *relating to, like, being, as verbal, human, stellar, secondary, resplendent, placid, sterile, saline, savory, demoniacal, cardiac*.
- 2.—**ate, ose, ous**, signify *abounding in, or having the quality*; as **adequate, verbose, joyous**.
- 3.—**able, ibile, ile**, signify *that may be, or are capable of being*; as **workable, reversible, docile, ductile, malleable**.
- 4.—**ive**, signifies *having the power or quality*; as **adhesive, restive**.
- 5.—**ferous, fle**, signify *producing or causing*; as **auriferous, terrific**.
- 6.—**aceous, acious**, signify *of, or having the quality*; as **farinaceous, capacious**.
- 7.—**escent**, signifies *growing or becoming*; as **convalescent, iridescent**.

III.—To Form Verbs .

- 1.—**ate, fy, ise, ize**, signify *to make, accomplish, render*; as **locate, navigate, magnify, economize, exorcise, fertilize, falsify**.

ROOTS.

- aceo, *to be sour*; **acidus**, *sour*; **acid**, **acidulate**, **acetic**.
acron, (*ἄκρον*) *the top*; **acropolis**, **acrostic**.
 acuo, *to sharpen*; **acutus**, *sharp*; **acumen**, **acute**.
adelphos (*ἀδελφός*), *a brother*; **Philadelphia**.
aer (*ἄēr*) *air*; **aeriform**, **aeronaut**, **aerolite**.
agger, *a heap*; **exaggerate**.
ago, **actum**, *to do*; **agent**, **act**, **transaction**, **enactment**.
agogos, (*ἄγωγος*) *a leader*; **pedagogue**, **demagogue**.
agon, (*ἄγων*) *a contest*; **agony**, **antagonist**.
ager, *a field*, **agrarian**, **agriculture**, **peregrination**.
algos, (*ἄλγος*), *pain*; **neuralgia**, **nostalgia**, **cephalgia**.
alienus, *belonging to another*; **allenate**, **inalienable**.
alo, *to nourish*; **aliment**, **alimony**, **coalesce**.
altus, *high*; **altitude**, **exalt**, **exaltation**.
ambulo, *to walk*; **perambulate**, **ambulance**, **amble**.
amo, *to love*; **amicus**, *a friend*; **amiable**, **amicable**.
amplus, *large*; **ample**, **amplitude**, **amplify**.
anemos, (*ἄνεμος*), *wind*; **anemone**, **anemometer**.
aner, **andros** (*ἄνθρωπος*), *a man*; **Andrew**, **Alexander**.
angelus (*ἄγγελος*), *a messenger*; **angel**; **evangel**.
angion (*ἄγγειον*), *a vessel*; **angiosperm**.
ango, *to choke*, *to vex*; **anger**, **anxious**=**angstous**.
angulus, *a corner*; **angular**, **rectangular**, **triangle**.
anus, *an old woman*; **anile**, **anility**.
anima, *breath*; **animus**, *the wind*; **animal**, **animate**, **unanimous**,
equanimity.
annulus, *a ring*; **annular**, **annulet**.
anthos, *a flower*; **anthology**, **polyanthus**.
anthropos (*ἄνθρωπος*), *a man*; **anthropology**, **misanthropy**, **phil-**
anthropy.
antiquus, *old*; **antiquary**, **antique**, **antiquity**.
aperio, *to open*; **aperient**, **aperture**.
aptus, *fit*; **adapt**, **aptitude**, **inaptitude**.
aqua, *water*; **aquatic**, **aqueduct**, **aqueous**, **terraqueous**.
aro, *to plough*; **arable**, **in-arable**.
arbitr, *an umpire*; **arbitrate**, **arbitrary**, **arbitrament**.

arché (*ἀρχή*), the *beginning*; **archives**, **monarch**, **anarchy**, **tetrarch**, **archetype**, **archaism**.

aretos (*ἀρετή*), a *bear*; **aretic**, **antarctic**, **areturus**.

ardeo, to *burn*; **ardent**, **ardor**, **arson**.

aristos (*ἀριστος*), *best or noblest*; **aristocracy**, **aristocrat**.

arithmos (*ἀριθμός*), *number*; **arithmetic**, **logarithm**.

arma, *arms*; **armament**, **armistice**, **armory**.

articular, a *little joint*; **article**, **articular**, **articulate**.

asper, *rough*; **asperity**.

astron, a *star*; **astral**, **asterisk**, **astrology**, **astronomy**, **disastrous**.

athletēs (*ἀθλητής*), a *wrestler*; **athletic**.

audlo, to *hear*; **audible**, **audience**, **auditor**, **auditory**.

augeo, **auctum**, to *increase*; **augment**, **auction**, **auctioneer**.

aulos, a *pipe*; **hydraulic**.

auris, the *ear*; **auricle**, **auricular**.

auster, the *south*; **Australasia**.

austerus, *severe*; **austere**, **austerity**.

autos (*αὐτός*), *one's self*; **autobiography**, **autocrat**, **autograph**.

avis, a *bird*; **aviary**, **auspice**, **auspicious**.

Bacchus, the *god of wine*; **bacchanal**, **debauch**, **debauchee**.

bapto (*βάπτω*), to *dip*; **baptize**, **baptist**, **baptism**, **pædobaptism**.

barba, a *beard*; **barbed**, **barber**.

barre (Fr.), a *bar*; **barricade**, **barrier**, **disembarrass**.

basis (*βάσις*), *foundation*; **base**, **debase**.

baros (*βαρὸς*), *weight*; **barometer**.

basileus (*βασιλεὺς*), a *king*; **basilicon**, **basilisk**.

beatus, *happy*; **beatify**, **beatitude**.

beau, a *man of dress*; **beauty**, **beautify**, **beauteous**.

belle, *fair, beautiful*; **belles-lettres**, **embellish**.

bellum, *war*; **belligerent**, **rebel**, **rebellious**.

bene, *well*; **benediction**, **benefactor**, **beneficent**.

biblos, a *book*; **bible**, **biblical**, **bibliopolist**.

bibo, to *drink*; **imbibe**, **wine-bibber**.

bios (*βίος*), *life*; **biography**, **amphibious**.

bin, *two by two*; **binocular**.

bis, *twice*; **bisect**, **biped**, **bivalve**, **bilingual**.

botane, a *plant*; **botany**, **botanic**.

brevis, *short*; **abbreviate**, **breviary**, **brevity**.

- cadaver, a *dead body*; cadaverous.
 cado, *eli, eas*, to *fall*; cadence, casual, deciduous, coincide.
 caedo, to *cut or kill*; deelde, homielde, incision, suicide.
 calculus, a *pebble*; calculate, calculus.
 calos (*χαλός*), *beautiful*; calisthenics.
 campus, a *plain*; campaign, encampment.
 candeo, to *be white*; candent, candidate, incandescence.
 cano, cantum, eent, to *sing*; canorous, canticle, canto, precentor, enchant.
 capio, captum (*clp, cept*), to *take*; captor, captivate, recipient, acceptance.
 capillus, the *hair*; capillary.
 caput, capitis, the *head*; captain, capital, precipitate.
 carbo, a *coal*; carbonic, carbuncle.
 carcer, a *prison*; incarcerate.
 caro, carnis, *flesh*; carnal, carnage, carnivorous.
 carpos (*καρπός*), *fruit*; pericarp.
 catena, a *chain*; concatenation.
 cavallo (Ital.), a *horse*; cavalcade, cavalier, cavalry.
 cavus, *hollow*; cavity, concave, excavate.
 cedo, cessum, to *yield*; precede, concession, antecedent.
 celer, *swift*; celerity.
 censo, to *think*; censor, censorius, censure.
 centum, a *hundred*; cent, centenary, centennial, centipede.
 cephalo, (*κεφαλή*), the *head*; acephalous, cephalic, hydrocephalus.
 cera, *wax*; cerate, cerement, sincere.
 cerebrum, the *brain*; cerebral.
 cerno, eretum, to *separate*; discern, excretion, secretion.
 certo, to *contend*; concert, disconcert.
 certus, *sure*; ascertain, certify, uncertainty.
 cervix, cervicis, the *neck*; cervical.
 ces-o, to *cease*; incessant.
 chalybs, *steel*; chalybeate.
 character, a *mark or stamp*; characterize, characteristic.
 charis, charitos (*χαρις*), *grace, love*; charity eucharist.
 cheval, a *horse*; chevalier, chivalry.
 cheir (*χείρ*), the *hand*; chiography, chiromancy, chirurgeon.
 cholé, (*χολή*), *bile*; choler, colic, melancholy.
 chorus, a *company of singers*; choral, chorister.

- christos** (χριστος), *anointed*; **christian**, **antichrist**, **christmas**.
chronos (χρονος), *time*; **chronic**, **chronology**, **synchronize**.
chrysos (χρυσος), *gold*; **chrysalis**, **chrysolite**, **chrysanthemum**.
clingo, **clinctum**, *to tie about*; **clucture**, **preclnet**, **succlnet**.
clnis, **clneris**, *ashes*; **clnder**, **inclnerate**, **Cinderella**.
circulus, *a circle*; **elrculate**, **elrculatory**, **semicircular**.
elto, *to call*; **eltation**, **exclto**, **recitation**, **inclte**.
elvis, *a citizen*; **elvie**, **elvilian**, **inclvility**.
clamor, *to shout*; **elamor**, **declamation**, **exclamatory**, **proclalm**.
claudo, **clausum** (**clud**, **clus**), *to shut*; **clause**, **exclude**, **include**,
inconclusive, **preclude**.
clarus, *clear*; **clarify**, **declare**, **declaratory**.
elino (κλινω), *to bend*; **decline**, **inclination**, **recline**.
elivus, *a slope*; **aelclvity**, **decllvity**, **procllvity**.
eolo, **eultum**, *to cultivate*; **colony**, **cultivate**, **agriculturo**.
eope (κοπη), *a cutting*; **apocope**, **syncope**.
copia, *plenty*; **copious**, **cornucopiae**.
cor, **eordis**, *the heart*; **cordial**, **concord**, **discordant**.
cornu, *a horn*; **cornea**, **cornet**, **cornucopia**.
corona, *a crown*; **corual**, **coronal**, **coronation**, **coronet**.
corpus, **corporis**, *the body*; **corporate**, **corporeal**, **corpse**.
coruscus, *shining*; **coruscation**.
cosmos (κοσμος), *order, ornament*; **cosmetic**, **cosmical**, **cosmo-**
graphy.
costa, *a rib*; **costal**, **intercostal**.
cranium (κρανιον), *the skull*; **craniology**, **pericranium**, **cranium**.
eras, *to-morrow*; **procrastinate**.
cratos (κρατος), *power*; **aristocrat**, **democrat**, **democracy**.
credo, *to believe*; **credit**, **discredit**, **creditor**.
creo, **creatum**, *to make*; **creator**, **recreator**, **recreation**.
crepo, **creplitum**, *to crackle, to sound*; **ereplate**, **decreplit**, **dis-**
crepance.
eresco, **cretum**, *to grow*; **erescant**, **accretion**, **concrete**, **exeresc-**
ence.
erimen, *crime*; **eriminal**, **reeriminate**.
erites (κριτης), *a judge*; **eritie**, **criticism**, **hypocritic**.
erudus, *raw*; **erude**, **erudity**.
erasta, *a crust*; **erustaceous**, **incrustate**.
crux, **erucis**, *a cross*; **erueify**, **exeruciate**.

- crystallum, *ice, crystal*; crystallization, crystalline.
 crypto (*κρυπτω*), *to hide*; **crypt**, cryptogamous, apocrypha.
 cubo, cubo, cubitum, *to lie down*; recumbent, incubate, incubus.
 culmen, *the top or ridge*; culminate, culmination.
 culpa, *a fault*; culpable, exculpate, exculpation.
 cura, *care*; curator, accurate, procurator, curate.
 curro, cursum, *to run*; current, excursion, precursor, incur.
 curvus, *crooked*; curvature, curvilinear, curve.
 cusps, *the point of a weapon*; cusped, bicuspid, tricuspid.
 cutis, *the skin*; cutaneous, cuticle, subcutaneous.
 cutio, cussum, *to shake*; concussion, discuss, percussion.
 cyclos (*κυκλος*), *a circle*; **cycle**, cycleid, cyclopedia, epicycle, bicycle.
 damnum, *loss*; condemn, damnable.
 debilis, *weak*; debility, debilitate.
 debitus, *due, owing*; debt, debtor, indebted.
 deca, decem (*δεκα*), *ten*; December, decalogue, decennial, decagon, decade.
 dechomai (*δεχομαι*), *to take it in*; synechdoche.
 decor, *grace*; decorate, indecorum.
 deus, *God*; deify, deity, deism, deodand.
 demos, *the people*; demagogue, democracy, endemic, epidemic.
 demon, *a spirit*; demoniac.
 densus, *thick*; condense, condensate, density.
 dens, dentis, *a tooth*; dentist, dentifrice, indent, trident, dental.
 despotes (*δεσπότης*), *a master of slaves*; despot, despotism.
 dexter, *right-handed*; dexterity, dexterous.
 dies, *a day*; diary, diurnal, meridian.
 dico, dicatum, *to set apart, to show*; dedicate, predicate, indication.
 didaseo (*διδασκω*), *to teach*; didactic.
 digitus, *a finger*; digit, digital.
 dignus, *worthy*; dignity, indignant, indignity.
 diluvium, *the deluge*; antediluvian, postdiluvian.
 dis, di, *two*; dilemma, diphthong, dissyllable.
 discipulus, *a scholar*; disciple, disciplinarian.
 divus, *a god*; divine, divination.
 do, datum, *to give*; datum, dative, edition.

- doceo, doctum, to *teach*; docile, doctor, doctrine, indoctrinate.
 dogma, dogmatis (δογμα), an *opinion*; dogma, dogmatism, dogmatic.
 doleo, to *grieve*; condole, doleful, dolorous.
 dominus, a *master*; dominant, domineer, dominion.
 domus, a *house*; domestic, domicile.
 donum, a *gift*; donor, donation condone.
 dormio, dormitum, to *sleep*; dormant, dormitory.
 dorsum, the *back*; dorsal, endorse.
 dotos (δοτος), *given*; anecdote, antidote.
 doxa (δοξα), an *opinion, glory*; doxology, orthodoxy, paradox.
 dubius, *doubtful*; dubiety, indubitably.
 duco, ductum, to *bring, to lead*; conduce, conduct, deduction.
 duo, *two*; duel, dual, duplicity, reduplicate.
 durus, *hard, lasting*; obdurate, endurance, durability.
 dys (δυσ), *difficulty*; dysentery, dyspepsy.
 ebrius, *drunk*; ebriety, inebriate, inebriety.
 echeo (ἑχω), to *sound, to teach orally*; catechise, catechism, catechumen, echo.
 edes, a *house*; edify, edifice, edification.
 edo, to *eat*; edible, edacious.
 ego, *I*; egotist, egotism.
 emo, to *buy*; exempt, preemption, redeemer.
 ens, entis, *being*; absent, entity, present, omnipresent.
 enteron (έντερον), *bowels*; dysentery.
 entomon (έντομον), an *insect*; entomology, entomologist.
 eo, itum, to *go*; concomitant, circuit, imitate, transitory.
 eques, equitis, a *horseman*; equestrian, equitant.
 æquus, *even*; equilibrium, equator, equivalent, equality.
 ergon (εργον), *work*; energy, energetic, metallurgy, surgeon.
 erro, to *wander*; error, errant, aberration.
 esca, *food*; esculent.
 ethos (ἦθος), *custom, manners*; ethics, ethical.
 ethnos (ἔθνος), a *people*; ethnical, ethnography, ethnology.
 eu (εὖ), *well, good*; evangelist, eucharist, eulogy, euphony, euthanasia.
 ævum an *age*; coeval, longevity, primeval.
 faber, a *workman*; fabric, fabricate.

- facies**, the *face*; **efface**, **facade**, **superficies**, **superficial**.
facio, **factum**, to *make*, to *do*; **benefactor**, **beneficent**, **faction**,
factory, **defective**.
fallō, **falsum**, to *slip*, to *deceive*; **fallible**, **fallacy**, **false**, **infallible**.
fames, *hunger*; **famish**, **famine**.
fanum, a *temple*; **fane**, **profane**, **fanatic**.
fari, to *speak*; **affable**, **infant**, **preface**.
fascēs, a *bundle of rods*; **fascicular**.
fatigo, to *tire* or *weary*; **fatigue**, **indefatigably**.
fatum, **fate**; **fate**, **fatal**, **fatality**.
fatuus, *foolish*; **fatuity**, **infatuate**, **ignisfatuus**.
febris, a *fever*; **febrifuge**, **febrile**, **fever**.
fedus, **federis**, a *covenant* or *league*; **federal**, **confederacy**.
felix, **felicis**, *happy*; **felicitate**, **felicity**, **infelicitous**.
femina, a *woman*; **feminine**, **effeminate**.
fendo, to *keep off*, to *strike*; **defend**, **fence**, **inoffensive**.
fera, a *wild beast*; **ferocious**, **ferocity**, **fierce**.
fero, to *carry*; **confer**, **defer**, **different**, **fertile**, **mortiferous**.
ferrum, *iron*; **ferreous**, **ferruginous**, **ferrule**, **farrier**.
serveo, to *boil*; **effervesce**, **fervid**.
fides, *faith*; **infidel**, **fiducial**, **perfidious**, **diffident**.
filius, a *son*; **filial**, **affiliate**, **unfilial**.
filum, a *thread*; **filament**, **filaceous**.
findo, **fissum**, to *cleave* or *cut*; **fissile**, **fissure**.
fungo, **fictum**, to *form*, to *feign*; **flection**, **fictile**, **fictitious**.
finis, the *end*; **infinite**, **define**, **definition**.
firmus, *strong*; **affirmation**, **infirm**, **infirmity**, **confirm**.
fiscus, a *bag* or *purse*; **fiscal**, **confiscate**.
flagro, to *burn*; **flagrant**, **conflagration**, **desflagrate**.
flamma, a *flame*; **inflammable**, **inflammation**.
flatus, a *puff* or *gale of wind*; **afflatus**, **flatulent**, **inflate**.
flecto, **flexum**, to *bend*; **inflect**, **reflex**, **flexible**, **flexure**.
fligo, **flictum**, to *beat*; **afflict**, **conflict**, **inflation**.
flos, **floris**, a *flower*; **floral**, **florid**, **florist**.
fluctus, a *wave*; **fluctuate**.
fluō, **fluxum**, to *flow*; **confluence**, **affluent**, **fluid**, **refluxion**,
efflux.
folium, a *leaf*; **foliage**, **folio**, **exfoliate**.
foro, to *pierce*; **perforate**, **imperforate**.
frango (**fring**), **fractum**, to *break*; **frangible**, **infringe**, **frag-**
ment, **fragile**.

fr.ter, a *brother*; **fraternal**, **fratricide**, **fraternize**.
fraus, **fraudis**, *deceit*; **defraud**, **fraudulence**, **fraudulent**.
fric, **friet**, to *rub*; **dentifrice**, **friktion**.
frigus, **frigoris**, *cold*; **frigid**, **frigorific**, **refrigerator**.
frio, to *crumble*; **friable**.
frons, **frondis**, a *leaf*; **froid**, **frondescence**.
frons, **frontis**, the *forehead*; **frontal**, **confront**, **offrontery**, **af-**
front.

fruo, to *enjoy*; **fructus**, *fruit*; **fruition**, **fruitage**, **fructify**.
frustra, in *vain*; **frustrate**.
fugio, to *flee*; **fugitive**, **refugee**, **centrifugal**, **vermifuge**.
fulgeo, to *shine*; **effulgent**, **refulgent**.
fulmen, **fulminis**, *lightning*; **fulminate**.
funus, *smoke*; **fuming**, **fumigate**, **perfume**.
fundo, **fusum**, to *pour*; **refund**, **profuse**, **fusible**, **confusion**.
fundus, the *bottom*; **fundamental**, **profound**.
fur, a *thief*; **furtive**.
furca, a *fork*; **bifurcation**.

gamos (*γαμος*), *marriage*; **bigamy**.
gaster (*γαστήρ*), the *stomach*; **gastric**.
ge (*γη*), the *earth*; **geography**, **geology**, **geometry**.
gelu, *frost*; **gelid**, **gelatine**, **congeal**, **congelation**.
gennao (*γεννᾶω*), to *produce*; **genealogy**, **heterogeneous**, **hydro-**
gen, **oxygen**.
genus, **generis**, a *family*, *kind*, or *sort*; **degenerate**, **progeny**, **re-**
generate, **generic**.
germen, **germenis**, a *sprout*; **germinate**.
gero, **gestum**, to *bear*, or *carry*; **belligerent**, **gesticulate**, **sug-**
gestion.
glacies, *ice*; **glacial**.
gladius, a *sword*; **gladiator**.
glomus, a *clue*, or *ball*; **agglomerate**, **conglomerate**.
glossa (**glot**) (*γλῶσσα*), the *tongue*, *language*; **glossary**, **polyglot**.
gluten, **glutinis**, a *viscous body*; **agglutinate**, **glutinous**.
glypho (*γλυφῶ*), to *carve*; **hieroglyphic**.
gnomon (*γνῶμων*), a *pointer*; **gnosis** (*γνῶσις*), *knowledge*; **prognos-**
ticate, **physiognomy**.
gonia (*γωνία*), an *angle*; **diagonal**, **hexagon**, **octagon**, **trigono-**
metry.

gradior, to go; **gressus**, a step; **gradual**, degrade, aggression.
gramen, **graminis**, grass; **graminivorous**.
grandis, great; **aggrandize**, **grandiloquent**.
granum, a grain of corn; **granary**, **granule**, **granulose**.
grapho (γραφω), to write; **autograph**, **lithography**.
gramma (γραμμα), a thing written; **epigram**, **diagram**, **grammar**.
gratia, favor; **gratis**, **gratuitous**, **ingratiating**.
gravis, heavy; **aggravate**, **grave**, **gravitate**.
grex, **gregis**, a flock; **aggregate**, **congregate**, **segregate**.
gymnos (γυμνος), naked; **gymnasium**, **gymnastic**, **gymnosperm**.
gyne (γυνή), a woman; **misogynist**, **gyneocracy**.
gyrus, a circle; **gyration**.

habeo (hīb), to have; **habit**, **habiliment**, **exhibition**.
hæreo, **hæsum**, to stick; **adhere**, **cohere**, **hesitate**, **inherent**.
hema (αἷμα), blood; **hemorrhage**, **hemoptysis**.
hemera (ἡμέρα), a day; **ephemeral**, **ephemeris**.
hemisus (ἡμισυς), half; **hemisphere**.
hepta (ἑπτα), seven; **heptagon**, **heptarchy**.
heteros (ἕτερος), other; **heterodox**, **heterogeneous**.
hex (ἕξ), six; **hexagon**, **hexameter**.
hieros (ιερός), sacred; **hierarchy**, **hieroglyphic**, **hierography**.
hilaris, cheerful; **exhilarate**, **hilarity**.
hippos (ἵππος), a horse; **hippopotamus**, **hippodrome**.
homo (hum), a man; **homicide**, **humanity**.
homos (ὁμος) like; **homogeneous**, **homologous**, **homophonous**.
horos (ὅρος), a boundary; **horizon**, **aphorism**.
hortus, a garden; **horticulture**.
hospes, **hospitis**, a host, a guest; **hospitable**.
humus, the ground; **exhume**, **posthumous**.
hydor (ὕδωρ), water; **hydrogen**, **hydraulic**.
hygros (ὕγρος), moist; **hygrometer**.

ichthys (ἰχθυς), a fish; **ichthyology**, **ichthyophagist**.
idem, the same; **identity**, **identify**.
idios (ιδίος), peculiar; **idiom**, **idiomatic**, **idiot**.
idolum, (εἰδωλόν), an image; **idolatry**.
ignis, fire; **igneous**, **ignis-fatuus**, **ignite**.
insula, an island; **insular**, **insulate**, **peninsula**.

ssion.

integer, *entire*; **integrity**, *integrate*.**ira**, *anger*; **ire**, *irascible*.**isos** (*ισος*), *equal*; **isosceles**, *isothermal*, *isochronous*.**iterum**, *again*; **iterate**, *reiterate*.

rammar.

jaceo, *to lie*; **adjacent**, *interjacent*, *circumjacent*.**jacio**, **jactum** (*ject*), *to throw*; **abject**, *adjective*, *conjecture*, *interjection*.

perm.

jocus, *a joke*; **jocose**, *jocular*, *jocund*.**jour** (*Fr.*), *a day* (*diurnus*); **adjourn**, **journal**, **journey**, *sojourn*.**jugum**, *a yoke*; **conjugal**, *conjugate*, *subjugate*.**jungo**, **junctum**, *to join*; **adjunct**, *conjunction*, *injunction*.**Jupiter**, *Jovis*, *the chief god of the Greeks and Romans*; **jovial**.

ent.

juro *to swear*; **abjure**, *adjure*, *conjure*, *perjury*.**juvo**, **jutum**, *to help*; **adjutant**, *coadjutor*.**labium**, *the lip*; **labial**.**labor**, **lapsus**, *to fall*; *collapse*, *elapse*, *relapse*.**labor**, *toil*; **elaborate**, *laboratory*.**lac**, *milk*; **lacteal**, *lactiferous*.**lacero**, *to tear*; *lacerate*.

hy.

lamina, *a thin plate*; *laminated*.**lancea**, *a spear*; **lance**, **lancet**, *lanceolate*.**laos** (*λαος*), *the people*; *laity*, *layman*.**lapis**, **lapidis**, *a stone*; *dilapidate*, *lapidary*.

is.

lateo, *to lie hid*; *latent*.**latum**, *to carry*, *to bear*; *elate*, *legislate*, *prelate*, *translate*.**latus**, **lateris**, *the side*; *lateral*, *equilateral*, *collateral*.**latus**, *broad*, *wide*; *dilate*, *latitude*.**laus**, **landis**, *praise*; *laud*, *laudable*, *laudatory*.**lavo**, **lotum**, *to wash*; *lavatory*, *laundry*, *lotion*.**lego**, *to send*, *to bequeath*; *delegate*, *colleague*, *legacy*.**lego**, **lectum** (*λεγω*), *to gather*, *to read*; *collect*, *dialect*.**lenis**, *mild*; *lenient*, *lenity*.**lens**, **lentis**, *a kind of pea*; *lens*, *lenticular*.**deleo**, *to blot*; *indelible*.**lethe** (*ληθη*), *forgetfulness*; *lethe*, *lethean*, *lethargy*.**levis**, *light* (not heavy); *alleviate*, *elevate*, *levity*.**lex**, **legis**, *law*; *illegitimate*, *legislate*.**liber**, *free*; *deliver*, *liberal*, *liberate*, *liberator*.

- liber**, a *book*; **library**, **librarian**.
libo, to *taste*, to *pour*; **libation**.
libra, a *balance*; **equilibrium**, **libration**.
licco, **licitum**, to be *lawful*; **illicit**, **license**, **licentiate**.
ligo, to *bind*; **ligament**, **alligation**.
limen, an *entrance*; **eliminate**, **preliminary**.
lingua, the *tongue*; **linguist**.
linquo, **letum**, to *leave*; **relinquish**, **dereliction**.
lipo (λείπω), to *leave out*; **eclipse**, **ecliptic**, **elliptic**.
litera, a *letter*; **illiterate**, **literature**.
lithos (λίθος), a *stone*; **lithographer**.
locus, a *place*; **collocation**, **dislocate**, **locomotive**.
logos (λογος), *reason*, a *word*; **analogy**, **chronology**, **etymology**.
lux, **lucis**, *light*; **luceo**, to *shine*; **lucid**, **elucidate**, **pellucid**, **translucent**.
luctor, to *struggle*; **reluctant**.
ludo, **lusum**, to *play*; **allude**, **illusory**, **ludicrous**.
lumen, *light*; **illuminate**, **luminous**.
luna, the *moon*; **lunatic**, **lunar**, **sublunary**.
luo, to *wash away*; **alluvial**, **dilute**.
lysis (λυσις), a *loosing*; **analysis**, **paralysis**.
- macies**, *leanness*; **emaciate**.
macula, a *spot*; **immaculate**.
magnus, *great*; **magnitude**, **magnanimous**, **magniloquence**.
malē, *badly*; **malefactor**, **maladministration**, **malevolence**.
malleus, a *hammer*; **malleable**.
mamma, a *breast*; **mamma**, **mammalia**.
mancia (μαντεία), *prophecy*; **chiromancy**, **necromancy**.
mando, to *chew*; **mandible**.
maneo, to *stay*; **permanent**, **immanent**, **remanent**.
mania, *madness*; **maniac**, **bibliomania**.
nano, to *flow*; **emanate**.
manus, the *hand*; **emancipate**, **manipulation**.
marē, the *sea*; **marine**, **maritime**, **transmarine**.
martyr (μαρτυρ), a *witness*; **martyrdom**.
mater, a *mother*; **maternal**, **matron**.
maturus, *ripe*; **mature**, **premature**, **immature**.
medius, *middle*; **mediator**, **immediate**.
mel, *honey*; **hydromel**, **mellifluous**.

- melan, *black*; melancholy.
 melior, *better*; meliorate.
 memor, *mindful*; memory, commemorate, memoir.
 mendax, *lying*; mendacious.
 mendic, a *beggar*; mendicant, mendicacy.
 meo, *to go to and fro*; impermeable, permeate.
 mercor, *to buy*; commerce, mercenary, merchant.
 mergo, mersum, *to plunge*; emerge, immerse, submerge.
 metallum, *metal*; metallic, metalloid.
 meter (μητηρ), a *mother*; metropolis.
 metrum (μετρον), a *measure*; barometer, chronometer.
 micros (μικρος), *little*; microscope, micrometer, microcosm.
 migro, *to change one's abode*; emigrate, immigrate, transmigrat-
 tion.
 miles, militis, a *soldier*; militia, militant.
 mille, a *thousand*; millennium, milliped, millimeter.
 minuo, *to jut out*; eminent, imminent, prominent.
 minister, a *servant*; administer, administrator.
 mirus, *wonderful*; admire, admiration, miracle.
 miser, *wretched*; commiserate.
 mitto, missum, *to send*; admit, commissioner, commissary.
 mneo, *to remind*; mnemonic, amnesty.
 modus, a *measure*; accommodate, commodious, immoderate.
 molior, *to build*; demolish.
 mollis, *soft*; emollient.
 moneo, monitum, *to warn*; admonish, monitor, premonition.
 monos (μονος), *one*; monarch, monastery, monogram, mono-
 syllable.
 monstro, *to point out*; demonstrate, remonstrate.
 morbus, a *disease*; morbid.
 mordeo, morsum, *to bite*; mordant, remorse.
 morphe, *form, shape*; amorphous, metamorphose.
 mors, mortis, *death*; immortal, mortify.
 mos, moris, a *manner, or custom*; moral, immoral, demoralize.
 moveo, motum, *to move*; commotion, locomotion, motor.
 mucus, *slime*; mucilage, mucous.
 multus, *many*; multiform, multiple, multiplicand.
 mundus, *the world*; mundane.
 munio, *to fortify*; ammunition, munition, muniment.
 munus, a *gift*; munificent, immunity.

mur, a *wall*; **mural**, **immure**, **intermural**.
muto, to *change*; **commute**, **immutable**, **transmutation**.
mythos (μῦθος), a *fable*; **mythic**, **mythology**.

naree (ναρκη), *numbness*; **narcotic**, **narcosis**.

nascor, **natus**, to *be born*; **nascent**, **natal**, **cognate**.

nasus, the *nose*; **nasal**.

nato, to *swim*; **natant**, **supernatant**.

nauta, a *sailor*; **nautical**.

navis, a *ship*; **naval**, **navy**, **navigate**.

ne, *not*; **necessary**, **nescience**, **nefarious**.

neecros (νεκρος), *dead*; **neeromancy**, **necrology**.

nego, to *deny*; **negative**, **renegade**, **abnegation**.

negotium, *business*; **negotiate**.

neos (νεος), *new*; **neapolitan**, **neology**, **neophyte**.

nesos (νηος), an *island*; **Chersonese**, **Peloponnesus**, **Polynesia**.

neuron (νευρον), a *nerve*; **neuralgia**, **neurology**.

neuter, *neither*; **neutral**, **neutralize**.

nex, **nevis**, *death*; **internecine**, **pernicious**.

nihil, *nothing*; **annihilate**.

niveo, to *wink*; **connive**.

noceo, to *hurt*; **innocent**, **innocuous**, **noxious**.

nomas, **nomados** (νομας), *roaming without fixed homes*; **nomad**,
nomadic.

nomen, a *name*; **denominate**, **nomenclature**, **pronoun**.

nomos (νομος), a *law*; **astronomy**, **Deuteronomy**, **economy**.

non, *not*; **nonage**, **nonentity**, **nonjuror**.

nox, **noctis**, *night*; **equinox**, **nocturnal**.

norma, a *rule*; **enormous**, **normal**.

nosco, **notum**, to *know*; **notion**, **notorious**, **notify**.

nota, a *mark*; **annotate**, **denote**, **notation**.

novem, *nine*; **November**.

novus, *new*; **innovate**, **novel**, **renovate**.

nudus, *naked*; **denude**, **nudity**.

nugæ, *trifles*; **nugatory**.

nullus, *none*; **null**, **annul**, **nullify**.

numerus, *number*; **enumerate**, **innumerable**.

nuncio, to *tell*; **enunciate**, **denunciation**.

nutrio, to *nourish*; **nutriment**, **nutritious**.

nux, **nucis**, a *nut*; **nucleus**.

occultus, *hidden*; **occult**, **occultation**.

octo, *eight*; **octagon**, **octavo**, **October**.

oculus, *the eye*; **ocular**, **oculist**, **binocular**.

ode (ὠδή), *a song*; **ode**, **melody**, **parody**, **prosody**.

odi, *I hate*; **odius**, **odium**.

odor, *smell*; **odorous**, **odoriferous**.

hodos (ὁδός), *a road, or way*; **episode**, **exodus**, **method**, **period**, **synod**.

oligos (ὀλιγός) *few*; **oligarchy**.

omen, *a sign, good or bad*; **omen**, **ominous**.

omnis, *all*; **omnipotent**, **omnipresence**, **omniscience**, **omnivorous**.

onyma (ὀνομα), *a name*; **anonymous**, **metonymy**, **patronymic**, **synonymous**.

onus, *oneris*, *a burden*; **onerous**, **exonerate**.

opus, *pl. opera*, *work*; **cooperate**, **inoperative**, **operate**.

optimus, *best*; **optimism**, **optimist**.

opto, *to wish*; **optative**, **option**, **adopt**.

orama (ὄραμα), *a sight*; **panorama**, **cosmorama**.

orbis, *a circle*; **orbit**, **exorbitant**.

ordo, **ordinis**, *order, rank*; **coordinate**, **subordinate**.

organum (ὄργανον), *an instrument*; **organic**, **disorganize**.

orior, *to rise*; **orient**, **origin**.

orthos (ὀρθός), *erect*; **orthodox**, **orthoepist**, **orthography**.

os, *ossis*, *a bone*; **osseous**, **ossify**, **ossiferous**.

ovum, *an egg*; **oval**, **oviparous**.

oxys (ὀξύς), *sharp*; **oxygen**, **oxldate**, **paroxysm**.

pagus, *a village*; **pagan**, **paganism**.

palleo, *to be pale*; **pallid**, **pallor**.

pallium, *a cloak*; **palliate**.

palpo, *to touch gently*; **palpable**, **palpitate**.

pando, **pansum**, *to open*; **expand**, **expansion**.

panis, *bread*; **pantry**.

par, *equal*; **compare**, **disparity**, **nonpareil**.

pario, *to bring forth*; **parent**, **viviparous**, **oviparous**.

parler (Fr.), *to speak*; **parley**, **parliament**, **parlor**.

paro, *to make ready*; **apparatus**, **apparel**, **separate**.

pars, **partis**, *a part*; **compartment**, **partition**.

parco, **parsum**, *to spare*; **parsimony**, **parsimonious**.

- pan**, *all*; **panacea**, **panoply**, **pantheist**.
passco, **pastum**, to *feel*; **pastor**, **pasture**, **repast**.
passus, a *step*; **passable**, **surpass**, **trespass**.
pateo, to *be open*; **patent**, **patentee**.
pater, **patris**, a *father*; **patriarch**, **patron**, **patrimony**.
pathos (*παθος*), *feeling*; **antipathy**, **pathetic**, **sympathy**.
patior, **passus**, to *suffer*; **compassion**, **impassible**, **impatient**.
pax, **pacis**, *peace*; **pacify**, **pacific**.
pecco, to *do wrong*; **impeccable**, **peccadillo**.
pectus, the *breast*; **expectorate**, **expectorant**.
ped, (*παις*), a *child*, *learning*; **pedant**, **cyclopedia**, **pedagogue**,
pedobaptism.
pelagus, the *sea*; **archipelago**.
pello, to *call*; **appellant**, **appellation**.
pello, **pulsum**, to *drive*; **compel**, **dispel**, **impulsive**.
pendeo, to *hang*; **append**, **appendage**, **dependend**, **perpendicular**.
pendo, **pensum**, to *weigh*; **expend**, **compensation**, **dispensary**.
pene, *almost*; **peninsula**, **penultimate**.
pente (*πεντη*), *five*; **pentagon**, **pentateuch**.
peptos (*πεπτος*), *digested*; **dyspepsy**, **peptic**.
experior, to *try*; **experiment**, **experience**, **expert**.
persona, a *mask*; **personate**, **personify**, **personage**.
pes, **pedis**, the *foot*; **biped**, **impede**, **expedient**, **expedite**.
petalon (*πεταλον*), a *flower leaf*; **apetalous**, **petal**, **polypetalous**.
peto, to *ask*; **appetite**, **competence**, **petition**.
petra (*πετρα*) a *rock*; **petrify**, **petrification**.
phago (*φαγω*), to *eat*; **anthropophagi**, **sarcophagus**.
pharmacon (*φαρμακον*), a *drug*; **pharmaceutist**, **pharmacopœia**.
pheno (*φαν*), (*φανω*), to *bring to light*; **diaphanous**, **phantom**,
phenomenon.
phemi (*φημι*), to *say*; **euphemism**, **blasphemy**, **prophecy**.
philos (*φιλος*), a *lover*; **philanthropy**, **philology**, **philosophy**.
phobos (*φοβος*), *fear*; **hydrophobia**.
phoné (*φωνη*), a *sound*; **euphony**, **phonics**, **symphony**, **telephone**.
phos, **photos** (*φως*), *light*; **phosphate**, **phosphorous**, **photograph**.
phrasis (*φράσις*), a *saying*; **paraphrase**, **phraseology**.
phren (*φρην*), the *mind*; **phrenology**.
physis (*φυσικ*), *nature*; **physics**, **physiognomy**, **metaphysics**, **phys-**
iology.

- plingo**, *pletum*, to *paint*; **picture**, *pecturesque*, **pigment**.
plo, to *atone for*; **explate**, *inex***plable**.
placeo, to *please*; **complacent**, **placid**.
placo, to *appease*; **implacable**.
plenus, *full*; **plenary**, **plenipotentiary**, **replenish**.
pleo, **pletum**, to *fill*; **complement**, **expletive**, **replete**.
plle, to *fold*; **duplicate**, **explicit**, **implicit**.
ploro, to *weep*; **deplore**, **implore**.
pluma, a *feather*; **plumage**.
plumbum, *lead*; **plumber**, **plummet**, **plumbago**.
plus, *pluris*, *more*; **overplus**, *plural*, **pluperfect**.
pneuma, *pneumatos*, *wind air*; **pneumatics**, **pneumonia**.
polis (*πολις*), a *city*; **Acropolis**, **Constantinople**, **cosmopolitan**.
poly (*πολυ*), *many*; **polygamy**, **polygon**, **Polynesia**.
pondus, *ponderis*, *weight*; **ponder**, **ponderous**, **ponderable**, **preponderate**.
pono, *positum*, to *put*, or *place*; **apposite**, **composite**, **deposit**, **exposition**.
populus, the *people*; **depopulate**, **populace**, **populous**.
potens, *potentis*, *able*, *powerful*; **potent**, **impotent**, **Omnipotent**.
posterus, *that comes after*; **posterior**, **postern**, **preposterous**.
postulo, to *ask*; **postulate**, **expostulate**.
poto, to *drink*; **computation**, **potion**, **potable**.
pous, *podos* (*πους*), the *foot*; **antipodes**, **tripod**.
pravus, *crooked*, *wicked*; **depravity**.
pretium (*prece*), a *price*; **appreciate**, **depreciate**, **precious**.
preda, *prey*; **depredation**, **predaceous**, **predatory**.
prehendo, to *take hold of*; **apprehend**, **comprehend**, **misapprehension**.
premo, *pressum*, to *press*; **compress**, **depress**, **impressible**.
presbyteros (*πρεσβυτερος*), *elder*; **presbyterian**, **presbytery**.
primus, *first*; **primary**, **primate**, **primogeniture**.
proximus, *nearest*; **approximate**, **proximity**.
proprius, *one's own*; **appropriate**, **propriety**.
psyche (*ψυχη*), the *breath*; **psychology**, **metempsychosis**.
pudeo, to *be ashamed*; **impudence**, **repudiate**.
puer, a *boy*; **puerile**, **puerility**.
pugna, a *fight*; **repugnant**, **pugnacity**.
pulvis, *pulveris*, *dust*; **pulverize**.
pungo, *punctum*, to *pierce*; **compunct**, **expunge**, **punctuate**.

putris, *rotten* ; **putrescent**, **putrid**, **putrefy**.

quaero, (*quir*), **quaesitum**, to *ask*, to *seek* ; **inquire**, **exquisite**, **requisite**.

qualis, *of what kind* ; **qualify**, **quality**.

quantus, *how great* ; **quantity**.

quatuor (*quadr*), *four* ; **quadrilateral**, **quadruped**.

radius, a *ray* ; **radiance**, **radiate**.

radix, **radicis**, a *root* ; **eradlate**, **eradicate**, **radical**, **radicle**.

rado, **rasum**, to *scrape* ; **abrasion**, **eruse**, **razor**.

ramus, a *branch* ; **ramify**, **ramification**.

rapio, to *snatch* ; **rapacious**, **rapine**, **rapture**.

rarus, *thin* ; **rarefy**, **rarefaction**.

rego, **rectum**, to *rule or govern* ; **director**, **regent**, **rector**.

rendre (*Fr.*), to *give back* ; **render**, **rendezvous**, **surrender**.

repo, **reptum**, to *creep* ; **reptile**, **surreptitious**.

rheo, to *flow* ; **catarrh**, **hemorrhage**.

rideo, to *laugh* ; **deride**, **ridicule**, **risible**.

rigeo, to be *stiff* ; **rigid**, **rigor**, **rigorous**.

rivus, a *stream* ; **river**, **rivulet**.

rodo, **rosum**, to *gnaw* ; **corrode**, **corrosion**.

rogo, to *ask* ; **interrogate**, **derogatory**, **arrogate**.

ruptum, to *break* ; **abrupt**, **bankrupt**, **disruption**.

sacer (*seer*), **sacred**, **devoted** ; **consecrate**, **desecrate**, **sacrament**, **sacrilege**.

salio, **saltum** (*sult*), to *leap* ; **salient**, **assault**, **insult**.

salus, **salutis**, *health* ; **salute**, **salutary**, **salubrious**.

sanctus, *holy* ; **sanctify**, **sanction**, **sanctimonious**.

sanguis (*sanguinis*), *blood* ; **consanguinity**, **sanguine**.

sanus, *sound* ; **sanity**, **insane**.

satis, *enough* ; **satiate**, **saturate**, **unsatisfied**.

scando, **scendo**, to *mount* ; **ascend**, **condescend**, **transcendent**.

schola (*σχολη*), *leisure*, a *school* ; **scholar**, **scholastic**, **scholium**.

scindo, **scissum**, to *cut* ; **rescind**, **scissors**.

scintilla, a *spark* ; **scintillate**.

scio, to *know* ; **conscious**, **conscientious**, **omniscience**.

scopeo (*σκοπεω*), to *look* ; **microscope**, **stethoscope**, **telescope**.

scribo, scriptum, to *write*; **ascribo**, circumscribe, inscribe, scripture, superscription.

scrutor, to *search diligently*; inscrutable, scrutiny.

seco, sectum, to *cut*; bisect, dissect, intersection, secant.

sedeo, sessum (sld), to *sit*; preside, residuum, assessor.

semi, half; semiannual, semicircle, semicolon.

senex, an old man; senate, senator, senile.

senio, sensum, to *feel, to think*; assent, consent, discount, dissension.

septem, seven September, septennial.

sequor, secutus, to *follow*; consecutive, consequent, obsequious, subsequent.

sertum, to *knit, to join in discourse*; assert, insert.

servio, servitum, to *be a slave*; servile, subservient, disservice.

servo, to save; conserve, conservatory, preservation, reservation.

sex, six; sextant, sextuple.

sidus, sideris, a star; sideral.

signum, a mark; sign, assign, consign, insignificant.

silva, a wood; silvan.

similis, like; assimilate, facsimile, similar.

sinister, on the left hand; sinister.

sisto, to set up, to stop, to stand; assist, desist, insist, persist.

sol, the sun; solar, solstice.

solidus, firm; consolidate, solidity, solid.

solor, to comfort; solace, disconsolate, inconsolable.

solus, alone; solitary, soliloquy, desolate, solo.

solve, solutum, to loose; solvent, soluble, resolution.

somnus, sleep; somnambulist, somnolence, insomnia.

sonus, sound; consonant, resonant, sonorous.

sophia, wisdom; philosophy, sophist, unsophisticated.

sorbeo, to suck in; absorb, absorbent, absorption.

spargo, sparsum (sper), to *scatter*; asperse, disperse, interperse.

spatium, space; expatiate, spacious.

specio, spectrum (spic), to *see*; aspect, auspicious, expect, inspect, perspicuous.

sperma (σπέρμα), seed; angiosperm, gymnosperm.

spero, to hope; despair, desperately, prosperous.

splendo, to shine; splendid, resplendence.

spondeo, to answer; correspond, despond, respond, responsive.

stasis (στάσις), a standing; apostasy, ecstasy.

stella, a *star* ; constellation, **stellar**.
stello (στελλω), to *send* ; apostle, epistle.
stenos (στενος), *short* ; stenography.
sterno, **stratum**, to *spread*, to *cast down* ; consternation, pro-
 strate, **stratum**, **stratify**.
stigma (στιγμα), a *mark* ; **stigma**, **stigmatize**.
still, a *drop* ; distill, distillery, instill.
stirps, a *root*, or *stem* ; extirpate, extirpation.
sto, to *stand* ; armistice, instant, circumstantial.
stringo, **strictum**, to *hold fast* ; astringent, restrict, strict.
strophe, a *turning round* ; apostrophe, catastrophe.
struo, **structum**, to *build* ; construe, construct, instrument.
sumpo, **sumptum**, to *take* ; assume, presumption, sumptuous.
super, *above* ; insuperable, superior.
surgo, **surrectum**, to *rise* ; insurgent, insurrection.

taberna, a *dwelling* ; tabernacle, tavern.
tabula, a *board* ; tabular, tablet.
taceo, to *be silent* ; tacit, taciturn, reticence.
tango, **tactum**, to *touch* ; contact, intact, tangent.
taphos (ταφος), a *tomb* ; cenotaph, epitaph.
tardus, *slow* ; retard, tardiness.
tantos (ταυτος), *the same* ; tautology.
technē (τεχνη), *art* ; polytechnic, technical, technology.
tēgo, to *cover* ; detect, protect, tegument.
telé (τηλη), *at a distance* ; telegraph, telescope.
tempus, **temporis**, *time* ; contemporary, temporal.
tendo, **tensum**, to *stretch* ; attend, attention.
teneo, **tentum**, to *hold* ; tenement, detention, lieutenant, tenant,
 retentive.
terminus, a *limit* ; termination, conterminous, terminology.
tero, **tritum**, to *rub* ; trite, contrition, triturate.
terra, the *earth* ; inter, terrace, Mediterranean, terrestrial.
terreo, to *frighten* ; deter, terror.
testis, **testatis**, a *witness* ; attest, incontestable, intestate.
tetra (τετρα), *four* ; tetrachorā, tetrarch.
textus, *woven* ; context, pretext, textile, textual, texture.
theoros (θεωρος), a *beholder* ; theory, theorem.
theos (θεος), *God* ; apotheosis, atheism, theist, theology.

thermos (*θερμός*), *warm*; **thermal**, **thermometer**.

thesis (*θεσις*), *a placing, or putting*; **antithesis**, **hypothesis**, **prothesis**.

times, *to fear*; **intimidate**, **timid**, **timorous**.

tingo, **tinctum**, *to dip, or strain*; **tinge**, **tincture**.

tolero, *to bear*; **intolerable**, **tolerant**.

tome (*τομή*), *a cutting*; **anatomy**, **atom**, **epitome**.

tonos (*τόνος*), *tension, tone or sound*; **detonate**, **intonation**, **monotonous**.

topos (*τόπος*), *a place*; **topic**, **topography**.

toreo, *to parch*; **torrid**, **torrefy**.

tortum, *to twist*; **contort**, **distort**, **torture**.

totus, *whole*; **total**, **surtout**.

toxileum (*τοξίχον*), *poison*; **intoxicate**, **toxicology**.

traho, **tractum**, *to draw*; **abstract**, **attract**.

tremo, *to tremble*; **tremor**, **tremulous**.

tres, **tria**, *three*; **triad**, **triangle**, **triennial**, **triple**.

tribuo, **tributum**, *to give*; **attribute**, **contribute**, **distribution**.

tropos (*τροπος*), *a turning*; **tropic**, **heliotrope**.

trudo, *to thrust*; **intrude**, **extrude**, **obtrude**, **intrusion**.

tuber, *a swelling*; **protuberant**, **tubercle**, **tuberous**, **tuberculosis**.

taeor, **tuitus**, *to see, or take care of*; **intuition**, **tuition**, **tutor**.

turba, *a crowd*; **disturb**, **imperturbable**, **turbid**.

tyrannus (*τυραννος*), *a king*; **tyrant**, **tyranny**, **tyrannicide**.

uleus, **ulceris**, *a sore*; **ulcer**, **ulcerate**, **ulcerous**.

ultimus, *last*; **antepenult**, **ultimate**, **ultimatum**.

umbra, *a shade*; **adumbrate**, **umbrage**, **umbrella**.

unguo, **unctum**, *to anoint*; **unction**, **unctuous**, **unguent**.

unus, *one*; **unite**, **uniform**, **unanimous**, **unison**.

urbs, *a city*; **suburbs**, **suburban**, **urbanity**.

vaco, *to be empty*; **vacant**, **evacuate**, **vacuity**.

vado, *to go*; **evade**, **invade**, **pervade**.

vagus, *wandering*; **vagabond**, **vague**, **extravagant**.

valeo, *to be well*; **convalescence**, **invalid**, **valedictory**.

vanus, *vain, empty*; **vanity**, **vanish**, **evanescent**.

veho, **vectum**, *to carry*; **vehicle**, **vehemence**, **convection**.

vello, **vulsum**, *to tear*; **convulsion**, **revulsion**.

velox, *swift*; **velocity**, **velocipede**.
venio, **ventum**, to *come*; **convene**, **convent**, **inconvenient**, **prevent**.
verb, a *word*; **adverb**, **proverb**, **verbose**.
verdis, *green*; **verdant**, **verdigris**, **verdure**.
vereor, to *fear*; **revere**, **reverend**.
vergo, to *tend*; **converge**, **diverge**, **divergent**.
vermis, a *worm*; **vermicelli**, **vermiculate**, **vermin**.
verto, **versum**, to *turn*; **advert**, **adverse**, **animadvert**, **aversion**.
verus, *true*; **aver**, **veracious**, **verdict**, **verify**.
vetus, **veteris**, *old*; **inveterate**, **veteran**.
via, a *way*; **deviate**, **devious**, **impervious**, **obvious**, **viaduct**.
vinco, **vinctum**, to *conquer*; **convince**, **evict**, **province**, **victor**.
vindex, **vindicis**, a *punisher of wrongs*; **vindicate**, **vindicative**.
vinum, *wine*; **vinegar**, **vinous**, **vintage**.
vir, a *man*; **decemvir**, **triumvir**, **virago**, **virility**.
virtus, *worth*; **virtue**, **virtuous**.
vitrum, *glass*; **vitreous**, **vitriify**.
vivo, **victum**, to *live*; **convivial**, **survive**, **victuals**, **vivid**.
voco, to *call*; **avocation**, **convocation**.
volo, to *will*; **benevolence**, **involuntary**, **malevolent**.
volvo, **volutum**, to *roll*; **evolve**, **involve**, **revolution**.
voro, to *devour*; **carnivorous**, **graminivorous**, **omnivorous**.
votum, a *vow*; **devote**, **votary**, **votive**.
vulgus, the *common people*; **vulgarity**, **divulge**.

ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS.

agan, to *have*—owe, own, owner, ought, **disown**.
baene, a *bench*—bankrupt, bench, banker, bank.
beodan, to *pray or bid*—bid, bead, beadle, forbid, unbidden.
bindan, to *bind*—bind, band, bond, bundle.
blawan, to *blow*—blade, bladder, blast, blaze, blister, blossom, blush.
byrnan, to *burn*—brand, brandy, brimstone, brown, brunt, burnt.
eennan, to *produce*—kin, kind, kindred, akin, mankind.
cnawan, to *know*—knowledge, acknowledge.
enunan, to *know*—keen, can, con, cunning.

dragan, *to draw*—drag, drain, draught, dray.
drinkan, *to suck in*—drink, drench, drunk, drunkard.
drypan, *to drip or drop*—drip, drop, droop, drivel, dribble.

faran, *to go*—fare, farewell, seafaring, ferry.
fleogan, *to fly*—flag, flake, fleece, flicker, flight.
freon, *to love*—free, freedom, friend, friendship.
fugel, *a fowl*—fowl, fowling-piece.

gifan, *to give*—give, gift, forgive, misgiving.
gripan, *to gripe*—grapple, gripple, grope, group.

habban, *to have*—have, haft, behave, behavior.
hael, *sound*—hail, hale, heal, health, holy, whole.
ham, *a dwelling*—hamlet, home, homely.
hus, *house*—house, housewife, husband, hustings.

lang, *long*—long, length, lengthy, linger.

macian, *to make*—make, match, mate, inmate.

neah, *nigh*—neighbor, near, next.

plegan, *to take exercise*—play, playmate.

racean, *to reach*—reach, rack.

raedan, *to read*—read, reader.

raeflan, *to seize*—bereave, raven, rive, rover.

ripan, *to reap*—reap, reaper, ripe, unripe.

sar, *painful*—sore, sorry, sorrow.

sceofan, *to push*—shove, shovel, scuffle, shuffle, sheaf.

seeran, *to cut*—sear, scarf, score, share, sharp, shire.

smitan, *to smite*—smite, smith, blacksmith.

steall, *a place*—stall, forestall, pedestal.

stician, *to stick*—stake, stick, stickle, stitch, stocking.

sur, *sour*—sour, surly, sorrel.

swerian, *to swear*—swear, swearer, answer, answered.

tellan, *to count*—tell, tale, teller, talk, foretell.

twā, *two*—twice, twine, twist, between.

wrangan, *to twist*—wrangle, wrench, wriggle.

writhan, *to twist*—withe, wrath, wroth, wreath, wry.

PART VI.

PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation. In written composition it is important that words be spelled correctly; in speech it is equally important that they be pronounced correctly. Correct pronunciation necessitates clear and correct utterance of the vowels, perfect articulation of the consonants, and proper accent.

The Vowel Sounds. The vowel sounds employed in English speech have been stated by good authorities to be eighteen in number, though some speakers would make still finer distinctions. The following list illustrates these eighteen vowels sounds as represented by the various letters or their combinations.

VOWEL TABLE.

1. ēme, police, Æolian, bee, sea, either,
people, key, field, quay.
2. ĭill, pretty, spirit, women, busy, hymn,
sieve, build.
3. ā=3—1...age, ache, aim, gaol, say, great, vein,
obey, bouquet.
4. ǝmet, any, bury, said, says, feather,
leopard, friend, guess.

5. ă.....shall, plaid, guarantee.
6. ĕ.....earl, her, earth, third, word, excursion,
 myrrh.
7. â.....ask, vast, grass, past.
8. ä.....art, balm, alms, arch, carpet, farther.
9. ũ.....up, done, honey, ugly, dungeon, does,
 blood, young.
10. ō.....on, doll, want, wash, cauliflower,
 yacht, George, what.
11. a.....all, ball, war, former, Paul, raw,
 fought.
12. ō=12—14..pole, go, sew, bean, yeoman, hoe, oh,
 brooch, soul, crow, owe.
13. u.....pull, put, wolf, book, would.
14. ōō.....woo, bloom, to, do, rule, true, shoe,
 rue, fruit.
15. ī=8—1..idol, ivy, by, rhyme, aye, lie, isle,
 sign, high, buy, dye.
16. ow=8—14..bow, cow, thou, our, plough.
17. oi=11—1..coin, coil, boy.
18. ū=y—14..use, volume, feud, dew, knew, blue,
 suit, future, ewe, beauty, view,
 you.

The following phonic markings are usually employed to represent the vowels:

ā ē ī ō ū ŷ long; ă ĕ ĭ ă ŭ ŷ short; âir, ärm, âsk,
all, what, ére, êrr, prey, mïen, sîr, sôn, ôr, dō, wōlf,
mōon, bull, wool, ūrn, rŭde, çent, ean, ġem, ġō, iŷ,
exiŷt, thy or thy, ŋ=ng.

**Errors in
use of
Vowels.**
vowels:

The following section indicates some of the common errors in the use of the

1. *ē is sometimes sounded ĭ.* We should say creek not crick; mosquito not moskito.
2. *ī is often given the sound u or ē.* This is particularly the case in unaccented syllables. We should say pilgrim, spirit, syrup, unity, victim, service, notice, squirrel, malice, and not pilgrum, spērit, sȳrup, unȳty, victūm, servūs, notūs, squērl, malus.
3. *ā is often sounded ă as in appāratuſ, and pātron; and it is sometimes sounded ĭ, as in hāte, sāme (hīt, sīme).*
4. *ē or é is sometimes pronounced ĭ or ē or ā.* We should say chēst, gēt, instēad, not chīst, gīt, instid; bērry, mērry, not būry, mēry; whēre, thēre, not whāre, thāre; dēaf not dēaf.
5. *ă is sometimes sounded ĭ, ä or ě.* We should say cāteh, hānd, lānd, cārry, bārrēl, cān, and not ketch, hānd, lānd, cārry, bārl, ken or kin.
6. *ē is sometimes sounded ū.* We should say ērr, bīrd, gīrl, not ūr, būrd, gūrl.
7. *ä is often sounded ă.* This has the effect of making speech flat and unmusical. We should say advānce, pāss, āsk, clāss, glānce, āfter, and not advānce, pāss, āsk, clāss, glānce, āfter.
8. *ä is sometimes sounded ă or a.* We should say fāther, ārm, hārk, cār, and not fāther, ārm, hārk, cār, or fāther, āwm, hārk, cār.

9. *ó* is sometimes sounded *ɑ* or *õ*. We should say *sóme*, *únneven*, *únknown*, not *sóm*, *õneven*, *õnknown*, and should say *nóthing*, not *nawthing* or *nawthin*'.
10. *õ* is sometimes lengthened to *ɑ*. We should say *dõg*, *whæt*, *fõrest*, *Gõd*, not *dɑwg*, *whæt*, *fõrest*, *Gɑwd*.
11. *ō* is sometimes sounded *oo* or *ũ*. We should say *gōal*, not *gool*; *whōle*, not *hull*; *hōme*, not *hum*; *zōology*, not *zoolology*.
12. *o* is sometimes sounded *ũ*. We should say *wolf*, *push*, *could*, *foot*, *sugar*, *put*, and not *wõlf*, *pũsh*, *cõuld*, *fũt*, *shũgar*, *pũt*.
13. *oo* is sometimes sounded *ũ* or *ow*. We should say *route*, not *rout*; *soot*, not *sut* nor *sũt*; *towr*, not *towr*.
14. *ow* is sometimes sounded *cow*. We should say *cow*, *now*, *allow*, not *kõow*, *nãow*, *allcõow*.
15. *ī* is sometimes sounded *ẽ* or *õ* or *ĩ*. We should say *night*, *ice*, *while*, *time*, *idle*, not *nẽght*, *ĩyee*, *whẽele*, *tẽem*, *ẽẽdl*.
16. *oi* is sometimes sounded *ai*. We should say *point*, *joint*, *join*, *anoint*, *boil*, not *paint*, *jaint*, *jain*, *anaint*, *bail*.
17. *ū* is sometimes sounded *oo* or *ẽoo*. We should say *new* (*nyoo*), *duty*, *student*, *duel*, *assume*, not *nõo*, *dooty*, *stõodent*, *duel*, *assũme* or *asseũme*, or *asshũme*.

Vowel peculiarities. It is well to note the following points with regard to the vowel sounds:

1. The letter *r* following a vowel usually affects the sound of the vowel. We say *cãn*, *cãb*, *cãt*, but *cãr*;

spän, spät, but spär; fit, fib, but fir; hém, hëad, but hër; nôt, nôb, but nôr; fûn, füss, but fûr. When double *r* follows a vowel, the short sound of the vowel is usually retained. Thus we have bërry, mërry, mërry, cärry, mïrror, börror, hürry.

2. In unaccented syllables the vowels retain their value but are obscured. We should say element, clemency, victim, not elument, clemuncy, victum. To emphasize unduly the unaccented vowel is just as great an error as to give it a wrong value. We should not say äc'tôr', vic'tîm', pû'pil', nor äct'r, vict'm, pûp'l. The terminations ar, er, ir, or, yr, ur have practically the same sound, as in beggar, sinner, fakir, actor, sulphur, martyr. There is in fact little if any difference in the values of ër, îr, ûr and ÿr in accented syllables; as her, fir, fur, myrrh.
3. There is a class of words in *en* and *el* such as even, heaven, hazel, shovel and some words in *in* and *il* as basin, evil, cousin, devil, in which the final vowel is suppressed. Some words in *on* as parson, reason, weapon, cotton, follow the same rule.
4. One of the most common errors in speech is the omission of a vowel in words such as generally (genrally), cataract (catract), ivory (ivry), licorice (licris), parade (prade), salary (salry), silvery (silvry). It will be observed that this error is connected with the letter *r*.
5. The sound *th* is often wrongly given instead of *th* in words such as youths, truths. There are only nine plurals of the kind in which *th* is vocalized — oaths, cloths, paths, sheaths, wreaths, laths, mouths, moths, baths.

Articulation of Consonants.

In the articulation of consonants, it is necessary to guard against errors into which we may fall in attempting to pronounce words with the least amount of effort. It is easier to say *facts*, *sens*, and *watchersay*? than *facts*, *cents*, and what do you say? In addition to errors of this kind, there are those which arise from imitation. We copy the speech of those about us, and in every locality there are some omissions or additions of consonants in certain classes and groups of words. We hear *nōthin'*, *walkin'*, *singin'*, *'urry*, *umberella*, for *nothing*, *walking*, *singing*, *hurry* and *umbrella*, and *las' nit'* for *last night*. The following section indicates some of the more common errors due to imperfect articulation of the consonants:

1. The sound of *h* is sometimes omitted from words such as *house*, *hand*, *horse*, *hill*, and needlessly added to words such as *only*, *open*, *air*. This is not a fault common to Canadians.
2. The substitution of *n* for *ng* in words ending in *ing* is quite common. We hear *doin'*, *seem'*, *'puddin'*, *sayin'*. We have also *n* instead of *ng* in *banquet*, *angular*, etc. The sound *g* is omitted in such words as *linger*, *longer*, *stronger*, *finger*.
3. The sound *r* is frequently converted into *er* and prolonged as a harsh unmusical sound. It is generally accompanied by a change in the quantity or quality of the associated vowel sound. We hear *whāēr* for *where*; *Mā ēr-e* for *Mary*; *fī-ēr* for *fire*; *umberella* for *umbrella*. The opposite extreme is reached in

the case of those who omit the *r* altogether in such words as mercy (mēcy), March (Mäch). The sound *r* is sometimes unnecessarily added in words such as idea, sofa, soda, Maria, father, Jehovah, making these words idear, sofar, sodar, Mariar, farther, Jehovahr. It is common to hear one of the *r*'s and the accompanying vowel omitted in words such as temporary, literary, governor, or the vowel alone omitted in words such as generally, licorice, slippery.

4. The sound of *s* is frequently given *th*. This results in lisping. The sound *z* often takes the place of *s*. We hear dizipline, Azia, excurzion, perzist, instead of discipline, Asia, excursion, persist. Sometimes *sh* is given in place of *s*. This is particularly noticeable in word-grouping. We hear "His shears are many" instead of "His years are many."
5. The sound of *t* is sometimes given where it should be omitted, as in glisten, listen, apostle, soften, across, twice (twict). Frequently it is omitted where it should be sounded as in insects, facts, kept, acts, fists, ghosts. A somewhat similar error to the last-mentioned is common with the letter *d*, as in the word friends (pronounced friens). All's well that ends well (pronounced ens).
6. The sound of *j* or *ch* takes the place of *y* in words such as venture = ventyōor (pronounced ventchoor). This is particularly noticeable in combinations such as Don't you? Won't you? Did you? Get your book. As the dew falls. Pronounced: Don't choo; Won't choo; Did choo; Get choōr book. As the djoo falls.

EXERCISES.

Pronounce the following:—

1. Fast, last, mast, vast, task, surpass, basket, branch.
2. Duel, reduce, stupid, student, new, tutor, knew, duke, during, multitude.
3. Sex, sects, false, faults, patience, patients, tracks, tracts, mines, minds, axe, acts, lass, lasts, prince, prints, prints of whales, Prince of Wales, sense, scents, depths, twelfths, boasts, rusts, when, witch, which, whither, wither, where, wear.
4. Sphere, league, cabbage, women, busy, steak, acre, many, any, berry, business, hasten, there, against, patent, miracle, plaid, sacrament, pacify, arid, dynasty, east, castle, sofa, charade, fasten, azure, clerk, haunt, can't, hearth, aunt, adept, air, ear, ire, oar, pear, here, adult, earnest, zephyr, earth, bird, myrtle, fertile, merchant, prefer, world, extraordinary, done, furnace, cherub, journey, bureau, colonel, dough, subtle, yacht, pursue, wrath, jocund, quality, chord, action, yawn, what, door, court, source, rogue, host, ghost, oasis, knoll, dough, pool, shoe, cushion, pulpit, bosom, should, lose, loose, height, choir, rhyme, bye, aisle, coward, cloudy, lounge, avow, coin, cloister, joy, hoist, oyster, toilsome, tube, lute, pursuit, assume, presume.
5. Exile, exercise, gale, ragged, plunging, length, strength, writing, ancle, ink, donkey, uncle, anger, anguish, finger, extinguish, congress, young, your, you, use, neuter, censure, nauseate, associate, Persia, mansion, anxious, ocean, chaise, March, chanty, witch, inch, bunch, pleasure, leisure, treasure, judge, jury, perjure, soldier, pledge, oblige, power, mayor, pure, commerce, colonel, pardon, warden, farm, term, roar, spring, wreck, wrestle, lively, nestle, epistle, jostle, rustle,

victual, needle, drivel, evil, grovel, isle, debt, receipt, indebted, indict, bade, would, caged, rigged, abridged, penance, stolen, fallen, gnaw, kneel, kitchen, sin, sign, transcend, rescind, psalmist, dissolve, houses, president, dances, dismal, thaw, mouth, tooth, breath, elm, rhythm, coupon, chasm, realm, helm, thy, there, thine, oaths something, months, nephew, twelve, epitaph, quarrel, barrel, fame, cough, draught, phlegm, hundred, whale, what, when, while, whether, columns, mischievous, war, wall, one, once, sweet, busy, psalm, peer, happy, naphtha, shepherd, puritan, several, just, blouse, boldest, iron, often, fixture, shroud, herald, immediate, widow, worse, pincers, beast, stab, bulb, verb, tube, baboon, obstacle, ebony, man, mound, chasm, realm, film, worm, mimic, hall, high, whole, huge, hothouse, hman, heir, honest, honor, hostler, hour, humble.

6. Truly rural ; literally interpreted ; by fifths and sixths ; literary finish ; six sashes ; tens and twelves ; tenths and twelfths ; in the cold ground ; thine own act ; an ever-opening view ; goodness centres in the heart ; his crime moved me ; she could pay nobody ; make clean thine heart ; don't you know ? would you do it ? what did you say ? I beg your pardon ; it falleth as the gentle dew from heaven ; then must the Jew be merciful ; give me your book ; last night ; next week.
7. He said :—Add, not had ; ballot, not ballad ; captor, not capture ; coral, not choral ; coward, not cowherd ; eminent, not imminent ; holy, not wholly ; idle, not idol ; island, not highlands ; jester, not gesture ; lair, not layer ; mines, not minds ; ooze, not whose ; pastor, not pasture ; poplar, not popular ; regimen, not regiment ; weigh, not whey ; weather, not whether ; witch, not which.

8. Mark the vowels in one of your reading lessons, and study the lesson with the thought of giving each vowel its value in reading.
9. Study the consonants in similar fashion.
10. Write out a list of errors you notice in your own speech : (a) By giving wrong sound to the vowels ; (b) By giving wrong value to unaccented vowels ; (c) By omitting vowels ; (d) By omitting consonants ; (e) By running words together.
11. Write a list of errors of the play-ground. Pronounce each word or group of words so noted in the proper way.
12. Read John xv., 1-11, being careful to give each vowel-sound its proper value.



WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

- ABJECT, äb'ject, *not* ab-jéct'.
 ABSOLUTE, äb'so-lüte, *not* äb'so-lyte.
 ABSORB, ab-sôrb', *not* ab-zôrb'.
 ACROSS, a-eröss', *not* a-eröss', *nor* a-eröst'.
 ACTOR, äe'tor, *not* äe'tôr.
 ACTS, aets, *not* aes.
 ADEPT, a-dépt', *not* äd'épt'.
 ADIEU, a-dieü', *not* ady'.
 ADVANCE, ad-vånçe', *not* ad-vånçe' *nor* ad-vånçe'.
 AFTER, äf'ter, *not* äf'ter.
 AGAIN, a-gén', *not* a-gän'.
 AGILE, äg'ile, *not* äg'ile.
 AIR, äir, *not* äir.
 ALIEN, äl'yen, *not* ä'li-én.
 ALLY (noun and verb), al'lý', *not* ä'l'lý'.
 ALWAYS, älwäys, *not* ö'l'wäys, *nor* ö'l'wüz.
 AMERICA, A-mër'i-ea, *not* ü-mër'ü-eü.
 AND, änd, *not* än.
 APEX, ä'pëx, *not* ä'pex.
 APOSTLE, a-pös'sl, *not* a-pös'tl, *nor* a-pös'sl.
 APPARATUS, äp-pa-rä'tus, *not* äp-pa-rät'us.
 APPAREL, ap-pär'el, *not* ap-pär'el.
 APPARENT, ap-pär'ent, *not* ap-pär'ent, *nor* ap-pä'rent.
 APRICOT, ä'pri-cöt, *not* äp'ri-cöt.
 AQUEOUS, ä'kwe-üs, *not* äk'we-us.
 ARABIC, ä'r'a-bie, *not* a-rä'bie.
 ARCTIC, äre'tic, *not* är'tie.
 ARE, äre, *not* äre.
 ARTIFICER, ä'r-tíf'i-çer, *not* är'ti-fiç-er.
 ASIA, ä'sha, *not* ä'zha.

ASK, äsk, *not* äsk.
 ASSOCIATE, as-sō'she-äte, *not* as-sō'çi-äte.
 ATTORNEY, at-tür'ney, *not* at-tôr'ney.
 AWFUL, äw'ful, *not* äw'fl.

BADE, bāde, *not* bāde.
 BALM, bālm, *not* bālm.
 BANQUET, bän'kwet, *not* bän'kwet.
 BARREL, bār'rel, *not* bārl.
 BEEN, bēn, *not* bēēn, *nor* bēn.
 BEQUEATH, be-quēath', *not* be-quēath'.
 BIOGRAPHY, bi-ōg'ra-phy, *not* bi-ōg'ra-phy.
 BLATANT, blā'tant, *not* blā'tant.
 BONNET, bōn'net, *not* bōn'net.
 BOOTH (a house), bōoth, *not* bōōth.
 BOUQUET, bō-kā'.
 BRISTLE, brīs'sl, *not* brīs'tle.
 BRONCHITIS, brōn-chī'tis, *not* brōn-chī'tis.
 BROOK, brōök, *not* brōök.
 BURST, būrst, *not* būst.
 BUSTLE, būs'sl, *not* būs'tle.

CALF, eälf, *not* eälf.
 CALYX, eä'lyx, *not* eä'lyx.
 CAN, eän, *not* eīn, *nor* eēn.
 CAPILLARY, eäp'il-la-ry, *or* ca-pīl'la-ry.
 CAPTURE, eäpt'üre, *not* eäp'chur.
 CASTLE, eäs'sl, *not* eäs'tle.
 CATCH, eätch, *not* eēteh.
 CEMETERY, cēm'e-tēr-y, *not* cēm'e-try.
 CENTRIFUGAL, çen-trif'ū-gal, *not* çēn-tri-fū'gal.
 CEREBRAL, çēr'e-bräl, *not* çe-rē'bral.
 CERTAIN, çēr'tain, *not* çērt'n.
 CHAISE, çhāise, *not* chāise.
 CHAOS, ehā'ös, *not* ehā'üs.

- CHARADE, çha-râde', *not* çha-râde'.
 CHASM, ehâsm, *not* ehâs'um.
 CHERUBIC, che-ry'bie, *not* ehër'u-bie.
 CHILDREN, chîl'dren, *not* chîl'durn.
 CHIMNEY, chîm'ney, *not* chîm'bly.
 CHOCOLATE, chœ'e'o-late, *not* chœ'e'late.
 CHRISTIAN, ehrist'yan, *not* ehri's'chan, *nor* ehri's'ti-an.
 CHRISTMAS, ehri's'mas, *not* ehrist'mas.
 CIVIL, çiv'il, *not* çiv'l.
 CLEANLY (adj.), elëan'ly, *not* elëan'ly.
 CLEANLY (ad.), elëan'ly, *not* elëan'ly.
 CLEMATIS, elëm'a-tîs, *not* ele-mât'is.
 COLUMN, eöl'um, *not* eöl'yum.
 COMMODIOUS, eom-mô'di-us, *not* eom-mô'jus.
 COMPOSITE (adj.), eom-pôs'ite.
 COMPOSITE (noun), eom'po-site.
 CONCAVE, eön'eave, *not* eön'eave.
 CONICAL, eön'ie-al, *not* eö'ni-eal.
 CONSTITUENT, eon-stît'û-ent, *not* eon-stît'chu-ent.
 COVETOUS, eöv'et-oüs, *not* eöv'e-chüs.
 CREEK, erëëk, *not* erik.
 CROQUET, erö-kä', *not* erö'kä.
 CRUEL, erü'el, *not* erü'ül.
 CURRANTS, eür'rants, *not* eür'rans, *nor* eürns.
 DANCE, dănçe, *not* dănçe.
 DECADE, dêc'ade, *not* de-eade'.
 DEFICIT, dêf'i-çît, *not* de-fiç'it.
 DIDACTIC, dî-dâe'tie, *not* dî-dâe'tie.
 DIPHTHERIA, dif-thë'ri-a, *not* dip-thë'ri-a.
 DIVULGE, dî-vülge', *not* dî-vülge'.
 DOCILE, dôç'ile, *not* dô'çile.
 DOMICILE, dôm'i çile, *not* dôm'i-çile.
 DROWN, drown, *not* drown.
 DROWNED, drown'd, *not* drown'ded.

EDUCATE, ɛd'ū-eāte, *not* ɛd'ju-eāte.

ELM, ɛlm, *not* ɛl'um.

ELOCUTION, ɛl-o-eū'tion, *not* ɛl-e-eū'tion.

ELOQUENCE, ɛl'o-kwɛŋce, *not* ɛl'o-kwunce.

ERMINÉ, ɛr'mine, *not* ɛr'mine.

EXCURSION, ex-eūr'shun, *not* ex-eūr'zhun.

EXQUISITE, eks'-kwe-zīt, *not* eks-quiz'-it.

EXTOL, ex-tōl', *not* ex-tōl'.

FAST, fāst, *not* fäst, *nor* füst.

FEATURE, fēat'ūre, *not* fēa'chur.

FELINE, fēm'i-nine, *not* fēm'i-nine.

FILIAL, fil'yal, *not* fil'li-al.

FOOD, fōōd, *not* fōōd.

FRIENDS, friēnds, *not* friēns.

FUTURE, fūt'ūre, *not* fū'chur.

GENERALLY, gēn'er-al-ly, *not* gēn'er-ly.

GET, gēt, *not* gīt.

GORGEOUS, gōr'geōūs, *not* gōr'ge-oūs.

HANDSOME, hān'sōme, *not* hānd'sōme.

HELM, hēlm, *not* hēl'um.

HERALD, hēr'ald, *not* hūr'ald.

HISTORY, hīs'to-ry, *not* hīs'try.

HORRID, hōr'rid, *not* hōr'rid.

HOSTILE, hōs'tile, *not* hōs'tile.

IDOL, i'dol, *not* i'dl.

ILLUSTRATE, il-lūs'trāte, *not* il'lns-trāte.

IMAGE, im'āge, *not* im'ig; it should be a obscured.

INFIDEL, in'fi-dəl, *not* in'fi-dul.

INQUIRY, in-qui'ry, *not* in'qui-ry.

INTERIM, in'ter-im, *not* in'ter-um.

IRON, i'urn, *not* i'ron.

KEPT, kĕpt, *not* kĕp.

LAUGH, läugh, *not* läugh.

LEISURE, lĕ'zhur, *not* lézh'ur, *nor* lĕ'zhur.

LENGTH, lĕngth, *not* lĕnth.

LIBRARY, li'bra-ry, *not* li'ber-y.

LOOK, lōok, *not* lōok.

MALICE, mäl'ice, *not* mäl'us.

MAMMA, mam-mä', *not* mäm'ma.

MANIA, mä'ni-a, *not* män'ya.

MARKET, mār'ket, *not* mār'kit.

MATRON, mä'tron, *not* mät'ron.

MELLOW, mĕl'low, *not* mĕl'ler.

MELODIOUS, me-lō'di-ōūs, *not* me-lō'jus.

MEMORY, mĕm'o-ry, *not* mĕm'ry.

MEZZO, mĕd'zō, *or* mĕt'zō.

MIRACLE, mīr'a-ele, *not* mĕr'a-ele.

MISCHIEVOUS, mīs'che-vūs, *not* mīs-chē'vus.

MUSKRAT, mŭsk'rät, *not* mŭsh'rät.

NAUSEA, näu'she-a, *not* näu'sha.

NEW, nŭ, *not* nŭ.

NOTICE, nō'tiçe, *not* nō'tus.

NUISANCE, nŭi'sançe, *not* nŭi'sançe.

OMINOUS, ōm'i-noūs, *not* ō'min-ous.

ONCE, wōnçe, *not* wŭnst.

ORAL, ō'ral, *not* ōr'al.

PALACE, päl'ace, *not* päl'us, *nor* päl'is.

PALM, pä'm, *not* pä'm.

PARADE, pa-rāde', *not* p'rāde.

PARADISE, pār'a-diçe, *not* pār'a-diçe.

PARALLEL, pār'al-lĕl, *not* pār''lĕl.

PARENT, pār'ent, *not* pä'runt, *nor* pār'ent.

- PARSLEY, pärs'ley, *not* pärz'ley.
 PARTICULAR, par-tie'u-lar, *not* par-tie'lar.
 PARTNER, pärt'ner, *not* pärd'ner.
 PARTRIDGE, pär'tridge, *not* pätr'ridge.
 PASTURE, päst'üre, *not* päst'üre, *nor* päś'chur.
 PATHOS, pä'thös, *not* päth'os.
 PERHAPS, per-häps', *not* p'r-häps'.
 PERIL, pär'il, *not* pēr'l.
 PHOTOGRAPHER, pho-tög'ra-pher, *not* phō-to-gräph'er.
 PINCERS, pin'cers, *not* pin'chers.
 PITEOUS, pīt'e-ous, *not* pīt'yus, *nor* pīt'chus.
 PLACABLE, plā'ea-ble, *not* pläc'a-ble.
 POEM, pō'em, *not* pō'm.
 POET, pō'et, *not* pō'ut.
 PRESENTATION, prēz-en-tā'tion, *not* prē-zen-tā'tion.
 PRESUME, pre-zūme', *not* pre-zyme'.
 PREVIOUS, prē'vi-ous, *not* prēv'yus.
 PROFUSE (adj.), pro-fūse', *not* pro-fūze'.
 PRONUNCIATION, pro-nūn-shī-ā'tion, *not* pro-nūn-qi-
 ā'tion, *nor* pro-noun-shī-ā'tion.
 PULPIT, pul'pit, *not* pül'pit.
 PUMPKIN, pūmp'kin, *not* pūnk'in.
 PUPIL, pū'pil, *not* pū'pl.
 PUSH, puśh, *not* pūsh.
 PUT, pūt, *not* pūt.

 QUARREL, quār'rel, *not* quar'l.

 RARE, rāre, *not* rāre.
 REAL, rē'al, *not* rēal.
 REDUCE, re-dūce', *not* re-dyçe'.
 REGATTA, re-gāt'tā, *not* re-gāt'ta.
 RIBALD, rīb'ald, *not* rī'bald.
 RISK, rīsk, *not* resk.
 ROOF, rōōf, *not* rōōf.

- SALARY, sāl'a-ry, *not* sāl'ry.
 SATIN, sāt'in, *not* sāt'n.
 SAYS, sēz, *not* sāys.
 SCOUNDREL, seoun'drel, *not* seoun'der-l.
 SECTS, sēets, *not* sēes.
 SEPARATE (verb), sēp'a-rāte, *not* sēp'û-rate.
 SHRIEK, shriēk, *not* sriēk.
 SHRILL, shrīll, *not* srīll.
 SHRUB, shrûb, *not* srûb.
 SLEEK, slēēk, *not* sliēk.
 SOFA, sō'fā, *not* sō'fy, *nor* sō'fār.
 SOON, sōon, *not* sōon.
 SOOTH, sōoth, *not* sōōth.
 SORRY, sôr'ry, *not* sôr'ry.
 SPECIALTY, spēsh'al-ty, *not* spēsh-i-āl-i-ty.
 SPIRIT, spīr'it, *not* spēr'it.
 STORM, stōrm, *not* stôm.
 STUPID, stû'pid, *not* stū'pid.
 SUBSIST, sub-sīst', *not* sub-zīst'.
 SUDDEN, sūd'den, *not* sūd'dnt.
 SULLEN, sūl'len, *not* sūl'ln.
 SYRINGE, sŷr'inge, *not* sy-ringe'.

 TENET, tēn'et, *not* tē'net.
 TEPID, tēp'id, *not* tē'pid.
 TEXTURE, tēxt'ûre, *not* tēxt'chur.
 THITHER, thīth'er, *not* thīth'er.
 TOWEL, tow'el, *not* towl.

 USAGE, ū'sage, *not* ū'sig.

 VOWEL, vow'el, *not* vow'ul, *nor* vowel.

 WALLOW, wāl'lōw, *not* wāl'ler.
 WAS, wās, *not* wūs.
 WHEAT, whēat, *not* wēat.

WHERE, whére, *not* wére.

WHICH, whích, *not* wích.

WIDOW, wíd'ōw, *not* wíd'er.

WINDOW, wín'dōw, *not* wín'dér.

WITH, wíth, *not* wíth.

WITHE, wíthe, *not* wíthe.

WORLD, wúrlđ, *not* wúr'uld.

WORSE, wúrse, *not* wús.

WORTH, wúrth, *not* wúth.

YACHT, yat, *not* yăt.

ZOOLOGY, zō-ōl'o-gý, *not* zōō-ōl'o-gý.



FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

The following words and phrases are frequently used in writing and conversation:—

Ab initio [L.], from the beginning.

Ad infinitum [L.], to infinity.

Ad interim [L.], meanwhile.

Ad libitum [L.], at pleasure.

Ad nauseam [L.], to nausea.

Affaire d'amour [F.], a love affair.

Affaire du cœur [F.], an affair of the heart.

À la mode [F.], in the fashion.

Alter ego [L.], my other self.

Argumentum ad hominem [L.], argument applied to the person.

Beau monde [F.], the gay world.

Bête noir [F.], a black beast; a bugbear.

Blasé [F.], worn out by excesses.

Bon mot [F.], a witty saying.

Bon ton [F.], fashionable society.

Cæteris paribus [L.], other things being equal.

Carte blanche [F.], permission to do as one chooses.

Chef-d'œuvre [F.], a master-piece.

Comme il faut [F.], as it should be.

Contretemps [F.], a mishap.

Coup d'état [F.], a stroke of statecraft.

Coup d'œil [F.], a rapid glance.

Cui bono [L.], for whose benefit? of what use?

Cum grano salis [L.], with a grain of salt—some allowance.

Denouement [F.], the outcome.

- De novo* [L.], anew.
Dieu et mon droit [F.], God and my right.
Distingué [F.], distinguished.
Double entendre [F.], an ambiguous expression.
Dramatis personæ [L.], characters of the drama.
Elite [F.], choice part.
En déshabillé [F.], in undress, or home dress.
Entrée [F.], admittance; dishes of the first course.
Entre nous [F.], between us.
Ergo [L.], therefore.
Facile princeps [L.], the admitted chief.
Festina lente [L.], hasten slowly.
Hors de combat [L.], not in condition to fight.
In extenso [L.], at length.
In hoc signo vinces [L.], under this standard thou shalt conquer.
In loco parentis [L.], in place of a parent.
In memoriam [L.], in memory.
Inter se [L.], among themselves.
In toto [L.], entirely.
Ipse dixit [L.], a dogmatic assertion. (He said it.)
Ipsissima verba [L.], the very words.
Labor omnia vincit [L.], labor conquers all things.
Lapsus lingue [L.], a slip of the tongue.
Mens sana in corpore sano [L.], a sound mind in a sound body.
Meum et tuum [L.], mine and thine.
Mutatis mutandis [L.], the necessary changes being made.
Née [F.], born—family name.
Nil desperandum [L.], never despair.
Nolens volens [L.], willing or unwilling.
Nom de plume [F.], a writer's assumed name.
On dit [F.], they say.
Ora pro nobis [L.], pray for us.
Otium cum dignitate [L.], leisure with dignity.
Par excellence [F.], beyond comparison.

Penchant [F.], inclination.

Per se [L.], by itself.

Petitio principii [L.], begging of the question.

Pour prendre congé [F.], to take leave = P.P.C.

Quantum sufficit [L.], it is enough.

Quid pro quo [L.], an equivalent.

Qui vive? [F.], who goes there?

Quondam [L.], former.

Rara avis [L.], a rare bird.

Récherché [F.], rare, exquisite.

Requiescat in pace [L.], may he (or she) rest in peace.

Répondez s'il vous plaît [F.], answer if you please = R.S.V.P.

Sang froid [F.], indifference.

Sic transit gloria mundi [L.], thus passes the glory of the world.

Soi disant [F.], self-called, pretended.

Sui generis [L.], of a particular kind.

Tempus fugit [L.], time flies.

Terra firma [L.], firm ground.

Terra incognita [L.], an unknown land.

Tout ensemble [F.], the whole taken together.

Verbatim et literatim [L.], word for word and letter for letter.

Vis à vis [F.], face to face.

Viva voce [L.], by word of mouth.

Vox populi, vox Dei [L.], the voice of the people, the voice of God.

SUPPLEMENT.

TYPE EXERCISES.

1. Write out main headings for the story of "The Cats That Went to Law." Write out the story from these headings. (In writing the story, observe that there are as many paragraphs as there are main headings). In what ways are the paragraphs marked off from each other? Have you clearly observed this in writing? As you write out each paragraph, you observe that there are several statements to be made under each heading. Each statement (simple or complex) is a sentence. In what ways are sentences marked off from each other? Have you observed this in writing the story? Some sentences are not statements of fact, but questions. How does this affect your marking? If you have exclamations, how does this affect your marking?

2. Similarly deal with the following :

- (a) The Stone in the Road.
- (b) The Feast of Cherries.
- (c) Grace Darling.
- (d) The Horatii and the Curiatii.
- (e) The Story of a Drop of Water.
- (f) A Child's Dream of a Star.

3. Similarly deal with descriptions of the following :

- (a) A Game of Cricket.
- (b) Milking the Cows.



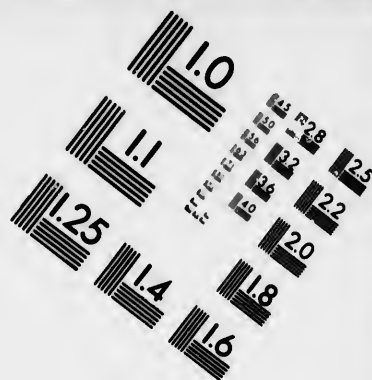
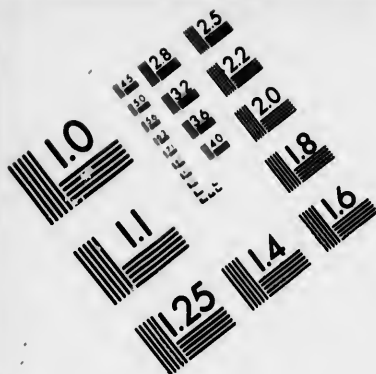
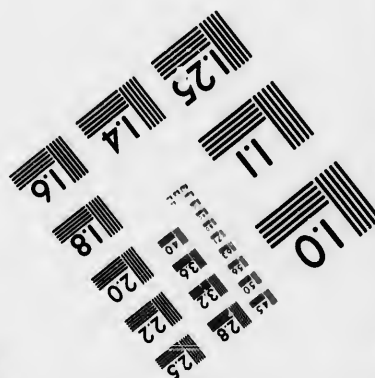
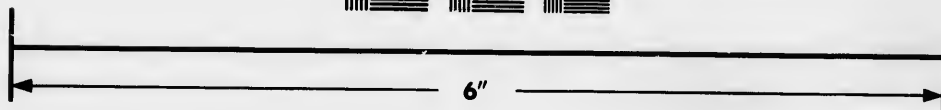
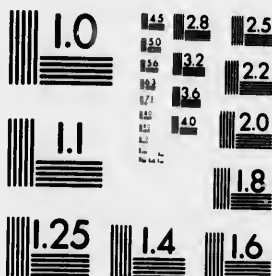


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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- (c) Shooting Prairie Chickens.
- (d) Cutting the Grain.
- (e) Sowing the Grain.
- (f) Arbor Day Exercises.
- (g) Dismissing the School.

4. Draw a diagram representing a story in four paragraphs, the paragraphs having 5, 6, 7 and 3 declarative sentences.

5. Place capitals where they should occur in the following :

(a) as i was walking down the road i met mr. john j. chambers. he asked me if i had seen his cows. "no," i said ; "i have not seen them, but i heard a cow-bell in brown's bush." "well," said he ; "if that is so, it is all right, for we have the only cow-bell in these parts."

(b) the day is cold and dark and dreary,
the wind blows cold and is never weary,
the vine still clings to the mould'ring wall,
and at every gust the dead leaves fall,
and the day is dark and dreary.

(c) little miss muffet
sat on a tuffet,
eating her curds and whey,
in came a spider
and sat down beside her,
and frightened miss muffet away.

(d) father to thee we lift our eyes.
do you believe in the doctrine, canada for the
canadians ?

god save the queen.
the governor-general was there with his party, which
included the minister of finance and the minister of rail-
ways.

(c) on sunday evening last, the twenty-third of August, a young man found on main street a manuscript. it was an essay with the title how to cure cancer. he brought it to dr. meadam, at the general hospital, who pronounced it a translation from the works of dr. janeau, who lived about the time of the french revolution.

6. Write sentences corresponding to the following diagrams :

(a) —, —, —; —, —; —, —.

(b) —, —; —, —; —, —; —, —.

7. Write six sentences that require the dash.

8. Add qualifiers to the nouns and modifiers to the verbs in the following sentences, and insert the appropriate punctuation marks :

(a) The bird sang.

(b) Come here John !

(c) Has your dog a collar ?

9. Read over the first six poems of your Reader. Note the indentation of some of the lines. Can you discover the law governing this? With this law in mind, examine some other poems in your Readers to see if the law has been followed. Write out from memory : "Sing a Song of Sixpence;" "Little Bo-peep;" "The Rapid;" "Hohenlinden." Have you followed the law of indentation ?

10. Mr. and Mrs. John Winton, of Fernhall, give an evening party. They issue formal invitations. Write the invitation they send to Miss McVicar, of Oakton. Write Miss McVicar's acceptance. Miss McVicar afterwards writes to her cousin, who is the wife of Dr. Lloyd, of Armstrong's Haven, describing the party. Write the letter, and give the form of address for the envelope.

11. William Burns, of Coverdale, is a young man of seventeen, who has just finished a course in the High School of that town. He is applying for the position of clerk in the drug store of Moffat & Murdock, of Evansville. He sends a testimonial from Mr. J. G. Gorham of the High School, and a certificate of good conduct from George Asham, his Sunday School Superintendent. Write the application, the testimonial, and the certificate of character. Also write the advertisement which Moffat & Murdock had inserted in the *Daily Argus*, and which led to the application.

12. William J. Georgeson, of Melita, wrote to Warner & Co., Winnipeg, ordering a baby-carriage, an oak rocker, a writing desk, and three dozen chairs. Write the letter. Send the letter in reply, together with the invoice. Tell how the money might be sent in to pay for the goods. Write a check for the amount.

13. Write out the following sentences :

I heard him sing two hymns to his mother.

I knew her in her new dress, though she did not know me.

He ate eight apples on Saturday.

It is one hour before our bed-time.

The wild currants grow on the bank of the stream just where the current is strongest.

He was one of the soldiers who won a medal.

He was quite pale from exhaustion by the time the last pail was emptied.

If he were well-bred, he would offer some of his bread to the hungry woman.

The accent is on the first syllable, and you accent the second.

Your present contract is good enough ; do not contract for anything more.

It incensed the priest when he saw the incense thrown away.

I accede to your proposal, but you must not exceed the limit laid down.

I accept everything except the pen-knife.

The latest edition of the book contained exercises for rapid addition.

The baron did not need to build so great a barn, for nearly all his land is barren.

They tried to elicit information from the servant which would prove the master guilty of illicit practices.

14. Write out words that follow the same rule in spelling as occurrence, admitting, readable, changeable, skilful.

15. Change the following so that all the singular forms become plural :

The man, the woman and the child walked slowly down the road. They passed the windmill, and the factory with the tall chimney, and then entered the church.

16. Write sentences containing the words in column 1, page 96.

17. Use your dictionary to get the exact pronunciation of all words on page 101.

18. Make sentences each containing two words of paragraph I., page 113.

19. Write four words ending in *or*, four ending in *er*, two ending in *yr*, four ending in *re*.

20. Give phonic markings to the lesson "Hohenlinden," and read it, being careful to utter all the vowels and to articulate

all the consonants clearly. Note particularly,—bloodless, dark, rapidly, another, sight, beat at dead of night, fires, darkness, torch and trumpet, fast, horseman, furious, charger, dreadful.

21. Write out in full the following :

Dr. Hamilton, of Victoria, B.C.; Rev. J. Saltcoats, of Halifax, N.S.; Capt. Boderick, M.P., were all on board H.M.S. Bellerephon.

22. Write words containing the following prefixes : *fore*, *un*, *ob*.

23. Write words containing the following suffixes, and indicate the value of the sutlixes : *ate*, *ant*, *ness*, *let*.

24. Give the derivation of the following words :

Geography, peninsula, Mediterranean, cape ; geometry, rectilineal, parallel, segment ; geology, deposit, carboniferous ; botany, diadelphous, polypetalous ; arithmetic, decimal, fraction.



—bloodless,
night, fires,
us, charger,

altcoats, of
ll on board

fixes : *fore*,

ffixes, and

cape ; geo-
y, deposit,
ous ; arith-

