

### TRENTE ET UNIÈME LEÇON.

#### Thirty first Lesson.

##### The Dove *o=u* and the Ant.

An Ant had dropped into a brooklet. She was nearly drowning, for she had not strength enough to resist the current and get to the brink.

A Dove, that happened to come by (1) to quench her thirst, saw the poor thing that was sinking and pitied her.

As she was clever (2) as well as kind, she quickly picked up a few blades of dry grass, laid them on the water and thus made a kind (3) of raft, upon which the Ant scrambled and then used it as a bridge to reach the shore.

As soon as the Ant was safe, Gentle Dove, without waiting for her thanks, took her flight to the nearest tree.

In the meantime (4), a bare-footed countryman came along (5), who, seeing the Dove, prepared to pierce her with an arrow. He was already aiming at her, when grateful Ant, that had perceived the danger the Dove was in (6), crept under the grass and stung (7) the hunter's heel to the quick.

The latter lowered his bow and turned round to see what the matter was. Away flies Gentle Dove with all speed (8) and is soon out of reach (9).

Moral. Let us seize every opportunity of doing good even to the weakest creatures, for these may be able to oblige us in their turn.

##### La Colombe et la Fourmi.

Une Fourmi s'était laissée choir dans un petit ruisseau. Elle était sur le point de se noyer, car elle n'avait pas assez de force pour résister au courant et regagner le bord.

Une Colombe, qui arriva par hasard pour étancher sa soif, vit la pauvre qui s'enfonçait et en eut pitié.

Comme elle était aussi avisée que bonne, elle ramassa promptement quelques brins d'herbe sèche, les posa sur l'eau et en fit ainsi une espèce de radeau, sur lequel la Fourmi grimpa et dont elle se servit comme d'un pont pour gagner la rive.

Aussitôt que la Fourmi fut en sûreté, la gentille Colombe, sans attendre ses remerciements, prit son vol vers l'arbre le plus voisin.

Sur ces entrefaites, vint à passer un manant qui allait nu-pieds; il vit la Colombe et se disposa à la percer d'une flèche. Il la visait déjà, lorsque la Fourmi, qui s'était aperçue du danger que courait la Colombe, se faufila sous l'herbe et piqua au vif le talon du chasseur.

Ce dernier baissa son arc et se retourna pour voir ce dont il s'agissait. Sans tarder, la Colombe s'enfuit à tire-d'aile et est bientôt hors d'atteinte.

Morale. Saisissons toutes les occasions de faire du bien même aux plus faibles, car ceux-ci peuvent nous obliger à leur tour.

1. To come by, *venir près.*
2. Smart, applied to persons, means *spirituel, intelligent, adroit, etc.*
3. Kind, as a substantive, means *espèce, sorte.*
4. Or, meanwhile, *pendant ce temps, sur ces entrefaites.*
5. To come along, *venir le long de, venir à passer.*
6. Or, the danger in which the Dove was.
7. To sting, *piquer avec un aiguillon.* To prick, *piquer avec une épine, une aiguille, une épingle, etc.* To sting, stung, stung.
8. Au loin s'envole la gentille Colombe avec toute vitesse.
9. To be within reach, *être à portée.*

#### Conversation.

1. What accident befell the Ant? To befall, *arriver à, befall, befallen.*
2. What was the consequence of her not being able to resist the current?
3. Why was she nearly drowning?
4. With what intention did the Dove come by?
5. What did the Dove remark as she approached?
6. What did she do on seeing the perilous situation of the Ant?
7. Did the Dove's contrivance (*plan, invention*) prove successful?
8. How so?
9. What did she do as soon as the Ant was out of danger?
10. What happened in the meantime?
11. What danger then threatened (*menaçà*) the Dove?
12. By whom was she rescued? (*délivrée*)
13. What means did the Ant adopt to save her friend?
14. How did this enable (*mettre à même*) the Dove to escape?
15. What is the moral of this fable?

#### Conjugation of regular Verbs.

##### Present of the Indicative.

Affirm.	Negat.	Interrog.	Inter. and neg.
I wait.	do not <i>sigh.</i>	Do I blush?	Do I not <i>taste?</i>
Thou waitest.	dost not —	Dost thou —	Dost thou not —
He waits.	does not —	Does he —	Does he not —
We wait.	do not —	Do we —	Do we not —
You wait.	do not —	Do you —	Do you not —
They wait.	do not —	Do they —	Do they not —

Attendre.

Soupirer.

Rougir.

Gouter.

Imperfect tense.

I spilled.	did not touch.	Did I smile?	Did I not cry?
Thou spilledst.	didst not —	Didst thou —	Didst thou not —
He spilled.	did not —	Did he —	Did he not —
We spilled.	did not —	Did we —	Did we not —
You spilled.	did not —	Did you —	Did you not —
They spilled.	did not —	Did they —	Did they not —

Répandre. Toucher. Sourire. Pleurer.

Future Tense.

I shall yawn.	shall not sneeze.	Shall I pull?	Shall I not push?
Thou wilt —	wilt not —	Wilt thou —	Wilt thou not —
He will —	will not —	Will he —	Will he not —
We shall —	shall not —	Shall we —	Shall we not —
You will —	will not —	Will you —	Will you not —
They will —	will not —	Will they —	Will they not —

Bailler. Étrenuer. Tira (à soi). Pousser.

Conditional.

I should jump.	should not pinch.	Should I stamp?	Should I not dream?
Thou wouldst —	wouldst not —	Wouldst thou —	Wouldst thou not —
He would —	would not —	Would he —	Would he not —
We should —	should not —	Should we —	Should we not —
You would —	would not —	Would you —	Would you not —
They would —	would not —	Would they —	Would they not —

Sauter. Pincer. Frapper du pied. Réver.

Imperative (1).

Let me try,	Que j'essaie.	Do not let me perish,	Que je ne périsse pas.
Try,	Essaie.	Do not sweep,	Ne balaie pas.
Let him try,	Qu'il essaie.	Do not let him blow,	Qu'il ne souffle pas.
Let us try,	Essayons.	Do not let us neglect,	Ne négligeons pas.
Try,	Essayez.	Do not blame,	Ne blâmez pas.
Let them try,	Qu'ils essaient.	Do not let them build,	Qu'ils ne bâtissent pas.

(1) Dans la forme négative, on peut employer ou ne pas employer *do*, et dire, par exemple : *Do not let me perish* ou *let me not perish*; mais la forme de la seconde personne est la même dans les deux cas.

Present of the Subjunctive.

If	I	fail	Manquer.	Provided	I	do not perceive.	Apercevoir.
	thou	—			thou	do not —	
	he	—			he	do not —	
	we	—			we	do not —	
	you	—			you	do not —	
they	—	they	do not —				

Imperfect tense.

Unless	I	refused	Refuser.	Though	I	did not seal	Cacheter, sceller.
	thou	refusedst			thou	didst not —	
	he	refused			he	did not —	
	we	—			we	did not —	
	you	—			you	did not —	
they	—	they	did not —				

Remarks.

The present of the subjunctive is similar to the present of the indicative, without the terminations of the second and third persons, singular.

The imperfect tense is similar to the corresponding tense of the indicative.

Potential mood.

Can I	may I	water?	I	could not	might not	enjoy.
Canst thou	mayest thou	—	Thou	couldst not	mightest not	—
Can he	may he	—	He	could not	might not	—
Can we	or may we	—	We	could not	might not	—
Can you	may you	—	You	could not	might not	—
Can they	may they	—	They	could not	might not	—

Arroser. Jouir de.

I	could not have avoided.	Je n'aurais pu éviter.
Thou	couldst not have —	Tu n'aurais pu éviter.
He	could not have —	Il n'aurait pu éviter.
We	could not have —	Nous n'aurions pu éviter.
You	could not have —	Vous n'auriez pu éviter.
They	could not have —	Ils n'auraient pu éviter.

Should.

Ought.

Must.

I	should foresee.	I	ought to respect.	I	must obey.
Thou	shouldst —	Thou	oughtest —	Thou	must —
He	should —	He	ought —	He	must —
We	should —	We	ought —	We	must —
You	should —	You	ought —	You	must —
They	should —	They	ought —	They	must —

Prévoir. Respecter. Obéir à.

Elementary phrases.

Quel temps fait-il?	How is the weather?
— Le temps est pluvieux.	— It is rainy weather.
Fait-il mauvais temps?	Is it bad weather?
— Oui, le temps est très-humide.	— Yes, it is damp weather.
On dirait qu'il va pleuvoir.	It looks as if it would rain.

Le temps est à la pluie.  
Il y a un épais brouillard.  
Le brouillard était si épais ce matin qu'on ne voyait point à dix pas devant soi.

A yard, environ 0<sup>m</sup>91.

Il fait assez beau temps, mais les rues sont fort sales.

Il y a un peu de brume le long de la rivière.

Le ciel se couvre.

Le soleil est caché par un nuage.

Le ciel est pris de tous les côtés, il va bientôt pleuvoir.

Quel temps sombre !

Est-ce qu'il pleut à présent ?

— Il pleut très-fort, à verse.

Voilà que le vent se lève ;

la pluie va cesser.

Ce n'était qu'une averse.

Le ciel s'éclaircit.

Le soleil commence à se montrer.

Le temps a l'air de vouloir se mettre au beau.

L'orage.

Le temps est à l'orage cette après-midi.

Je crains que nous n'ayons de l'orage.

Voyez ! comme le temps s'obscurcit !

Les nues s'amoncellent ; le vent souffle avec violence.

Courons nous mettre à l'abri.

— Allons sous cet arbre touffu.

Oh ! non, on n'est pas en sûreté sous un arbre pendant un orage.

Avez-vous vu cet éclair ?

— Quelle clarté livide !

Il va tonner sans doute.

— Ah ! mon Dieu ! quel coup de tonnerre !

The rain is set in.

There is a thick fog.

The fog was so dense this morning that one could distinguish nothing within a few yards.

The weather is rather fine, but the streets are dirty and muddy.

It is rather misty along the river.

It is getting cloudy.

The sun is hidden by a cloud.

The sky is overcast ; it will soon rain.

What dull weather !

Does it rain now ?

— It rains very hard ; it pours.

The wind begins to blow ; it will soon cease raining.

It was only a shower.

The sky is clearing up.

The sun is coming out.

The weather seems as if it would settle.

The Storm.

The weather is stormy this afternoon.

I am afraid we shall have a storm.

Look ! How gloomy the weather becomes !

The clouds collect together ; the wind blows violently.

Let us run for shelter.

— Let us go under that thick tree.

Oh ! no ; one is not safe under a tree while there is a storm.

Did you see the lightning ?

— What a lurid glare !

It is going to thunder doubtless.

— Dear me ! what a clap of thunder.

La foudre a dû tomber tout près d'ici.

— Oh ! j'aperçois une petite maisonnette là-bas ; courons-y.

Oh ! là ; je n'en puis plus à force de courir.

— Et moi donc, je suis essoufflé.

Comme la tempête rugit !

— Il ne cesse pas de tonner.

Tout de même nous sommes joliment mouillés.

— Dites donc trempés jusqu'aux os.

Eh ! bien, cela nous tiendra lieu de bain.

— Je me serais bien passé d'un pareil bain.

Dans quel piteux état nous voilà !

— Nous n'en mourrons pas pour cela.

Voilà l'orage qui commence à se calmer.

— Ce n'est pas dommage ; il me tarde bien d'être à la maison pour changer.

Le tonnerre gronde dans le lointain.

— Il ne pleut plus ; l'orage est passé.

Comme la campagne a une tout autre apparence après la pluie !

— Et nous aussi.

Oh ! je n'y regarde pas de si près.

— La pluie a abattu la poussière et a rafraîchi la température. Comme tout a un air de fraîcheur !

The thunder must have fallen very near us.

— Oh ! I perceive a small cottage yonder ; let us make for it.

Oh ! dear ; I'm quite exhausted with running so long.

— And I am out of breath.

How the tempest rages !

— The thunder keeps on roaring.

In any case, we are pretty wet.

— Say rather wet to the very skin.

Well ! That will do instead of a bath.

— I could have done without such a bath.

What a sorry plight we are in !

— It will not be the death of us. We shall get over it.

There ! the storm begins to abate.

It's fortunate ; I long to get home in order to change my clothes.

The thunder rumbles in the distance.

— It rains no longer ; the storm is over.

How differently the country looks after the rain !

— And so do we !

Oh ! I don't care a bit for it.

The rain has laid the dust and made the air cooler. How fresh every thing looks !

Grammar.

1. An Adjective is a word which expresses the quality of a Noun.
2. The adjective is generally placed before the substantive it qualifies.
3. The adjective does not agree as to number and gender.
4. Adjectives have three degrees : the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.
5. The positive form expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution, as : *attentive, great, wise.*

6. The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification, as : *more attentive, greater, less wise.*

7. The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree, as : *the most attentive, the greatest, the least wise.*

8. A pronoun is a word used instead of (*au lieu de*) a noun; as : James was tired and **he** sat down.

9. Pronouns are of the first, second, third person. The person *speaking* is the first person. The person *spoken to* is the second person. The person or thing *spoken of* is the third person.

10. Pronouns are of three kinds: Personal, Relative, and Adjective.

11. Personal pronouns are : *I, thou, he, etc. Me, thee, him, etc.*

12. Relative pronouns are : *Who, whom, whose, which, that, what.*

13. Adjective pronouns are subdivided in Possessive, Demonstrative, Distributive, Interrogative and Indefinite pronouns.

14. The possessive pronouns are : *Mine, thine, his, etc.*

15. The demonstrative pronouns are : *This, that, these, those.*

16. The distributive pronouns are : *Each, every, either, neither.*

17. The interrogative pronouns are : *Who, whom, whose, which, what?*

18. The principal indefinite pronouns are : *All, any, both, many, much, none, one, other, another, some, such.*

1. What is an adjective? 2. What is the place of the adjective? 3. Does the adjective agree in number and gender? 4. How many degrees have adjectives? 5. What does the positive form express? 6. What does the comparative degree express? 7. What is the effect of the superlative degree? 8. What is a pronoun? 9. What is the first person? The second? The third? 10. How many kinds of pronouns are there? 11. Which are the personal pronouns? 12. The relative pronouns? 13. How are the adjective pronouns subdivided? 14. Which are the possessive pronouns? 15. The demonstrative pronouns? 16. The distributive pronouns? 17. The interrogative pronouns? 18. Which are the principal indefinite pronouns?

### Reading lesson.

#### Voyelle u longue.

burin	humid	mucus (5)	stupour	brūmal	buſy
cubit (4)	humour	mural	super (9)	crural	u = i
curâte	jurist	music	supîne, s. (40)	cruset (42)	bury (14)
dūcat	juror (2)	plural	tulip	frugal	u = e
fury	jury	pupil	tumid (41)	ruby	fluxion
fusion	lucent (3)	punic	tumour	rumour	luxâte (15)
fusil	lucid	puny (6)	tumult	rural	punish

future	lunar	putid (7)	tunic	truſion (13)	Brève.
futile	mucid (4)	student (8)	tutor	sugar	subarb (16)
human	mucour	stupid	unit		study

1. Coudée. 2. Juré, subs. 3. Brillant, radieux. 4. Moisi. 5. Mucosité. 6. Chétif, petit. 7. Vil, bas. 8. Etudiant. 9. Préfixe qui signifie sur. 10. Supin. 11. Enflé, gonflé. 12. Creuset. 13. Action de repousser. 14. Enterrer. 15. Luxer. 16. Faubourg

Liste de dissyllabes dans lesquels il n'y a aucune consonne entre les deux syllabes. La voyelle de la première a le son alphabétique.

chāos	briar (2)	pliant	via (9)	duel	ruin
laic	client	prior	vial (10)	duet	truant (17)
naïad	diet	quiet	viand	fluent (13)	bower (18)
creole	dial (3)	riot (7)	viol (41)	fluid	bowels (19)
deism	friar (4)	science	boa	fuel (14)	coward
deist	giant (5)	scion (8)	cohort	suet (15)	dower
pleiads	lion	triad	poem	crûel	flower
real	miasm	trial	poet	cruet	lower (20)
theist	phial (6)	trio	proem (42)	druid	power
bīas (4)	pious	triumph	stoic	gruel (16)	

1. Direction, pente, biais. 2. Ronce, églantier. 3. Cadran solaire. 4. Moine. 5. Géant. 6. Fiote. 7. Tumulte. 8. Scion, rejeton. 9. Via, voie. 10. Fiote. 11. Viole. 12. Début, exorde. 13. Coulant, courant. 14. Combustible. 15. Graisse (de bœuf). 16. Gruau. 17. Elève qui fait l'école buissonnière, vagabond. 18. Berceau (de jardin). 19. Entrailles. 20. S'assombrir, se couvrir de nuages.

### TRENTE-DEUXIÈME LEÇON.

#### Thirty second Lesson.

**Thou shalt not steal.**

**Tu ne déroberas point.**

One day, a little boy, seven years of age, being left alone in the dining-room, was tempted to steal some sugar. He thought nobody would see him : he forgo: that God is everywhere.

He climbed on a chair that he might reach the sugar-bowl which was on a shelf ; he seized it with a trembling hand and put his fingers in to take out a lump of sugar.

But at the very moment he heard a rustling sound (1) behind a heap (2) of plates or dishes (3) : it was a mouse running along to its hole.

The naughty boy was so much frightened that he let the bowl slip out of his hand. Down it fell with a loud crash (4) and was broken to pieces ; all the sugar was scattered upon the floor.

Soon after, his mother came in and guessed at once what had happened ; she was very sorry, not so much for the loss of a piece of china, as for her son's having done evil (5).

As for the little robber (6), he stood still, blushed (7) and hung (8) down his head. At last, tears were seen rolling down his cheeks ; he begged pardon of his mother and promised he would never do the like (9) again.

Un jour, un petit garçon de sept ans, se voyant seul dans la salle à manger, fut tenté de prendre du sucre. Il pensait que personne ne le verrait : il oubliait que Dieu est partout.

Il grimpa sur une chaise afin de pouvoir atteindre le sucrier qui était sur un rayon ; il le saisit d'une main tremblante et y mit les doigts pour prendre un morceau de sucre.

Mais à ce moment même, il entendit un léger frou-frou derrière une pile d'assiettes ou de plats : c'était une souris qui s'enfuyait vers son trou.

Le petit drôle fut si effrayé que le sucrier lui échappa des mains, tomba à terre avec fracas et se brisa en mille morceaux ; tout le sucre s'éparpilla sur le plancher.

Bientôt après, sa mère entra et devina sur-le-champ ce qui était arrivé ; elle en fut bien contristée, non pas tant à cause de la perte d'un vase de porcelaine, que parce que son fils avait mal agi.

Quant au petit voleur, il était là immobile, la rougeur au front et la tête baissée. Enfin, on vit couler des larmes le long de ses joues ; il demanda pardon à sa mère et lui promit de ne jamais plus recommencer.

1. Un son frôlant.
2. Monceau. To heap, amonceter.
3. Singular, dish.
4. Loud, haut, when speaking of the voice or of a sound. Crash, fracas, craquement.
5. Done evil, fait mal.
6. Robber, from to rob, dérober.
7. To blush, rougir.
8. To hang, suspendre, laisser pendre, pencher, baisser, etc.
9. Like, substantive, pareil, pareille chose.. Like, adjective, semblable, pareil. Like adverb, comme, pareillement, de la même manière. Like, verb, aimer.

#### Conversation.

1. Why was the little boy tempted to steal some sugar ?
2. What thought might have prevented him from stealing the sugar ?
3. Where was the sugar bowl ?
4. Was it high up ?
5. How do you know that it was high up ?
6. How did he manage (s'y prit-il) to reach the bowl ?
7. Did he content himself with (or confine himself to) putting his fingers into the bowl ?
8. What happened at that very moment ?
9. What caused the rustling sound that he heard ?
10. Who was the more frightened : the boy or the mouse ?
11. What was the consequence of the boy's fright (effroi) ?
12. Who came in soon after ?
13. How could his mother guess at once what had happened during her absence ?
14. What was the principal cause of her sorrow ?
15. What countenance had the boy, meanwhile ?
16. What attracted the mother's attention and inclined her to indulgence ?
17. How did the boy show that he was sorry for his bad action ?

Remarks on regular verbs.

Remplir.	Vivre.	Essayer.	Mentir.	Traverser.	Glisser.
To fill	To live	To try	To lie	To cross	To slip
filling 4	living 3	trying	lying 4	crossing	slipping 5
filled 2	lived 3	tried 4	lied 3	crossed	slipped 5

Present of the indicative, affirmative form.

I fill	live	try	lie	cross	slip
Thou fillest 6	livest 3	triest 4	liest 2	crossest	slippest 5
He fills 8	lives	tries 4	lies	crosses 8	slips
We fill	live	try	lie	cross	slip
You fill	live	try	lie	cross	slip
They fill	live	try	lie	cross	slip

Imperfect tense, affirmative form.

I filled 2	lived	tried	lied	crossed	slipped
Thou filledst 7	livedst	triedst	liedst	crossedst	slippedst
He filled	lived	tried	lied	crossed	slipped
We filled	lived	tried	lied	crossed	slipped
You filled	lived	tried	lied	crossed	slipped
They filled	lived	tried	lied	crossed	slipped

Remarks.

1. *ing*, termination of the present participle.
2. *ed*, termination of the past participle and of the imperfect tense.
3. When the verb is ending (*fini*) in *e* mute, the *e* is suppressed before adding *ing* or *ed*. To add, *ajouter*.
4. When the final *y* is preceded by a consonant, it is changed into *i*, before adding any termination, except in the present participle, in order to (*afin d'*) avoid the repetition of the letter *i*.
5. When a monosyllabic verb is ending in a simple consonant preceded itself by a simple vowel, the final consonant is doubled, before adding the terminations *ing*, *ed*, *est*, *edst*.
6. *est*, termination of the 2<sup>d</sup> person singular of the present tense of the indicative.
7. *edst*, termination of the 2<sup>d</sup> person singular of the imperfect tense.
8. *s*, termination of the third person singular of the present of the indicative. When the verb is ending in a whistling sound (*son sifflant*), the termination is *es* instead of *s* (*au lieu de*).

Present of the indicative,

When signifying an instantaneous action :

I am	} filling, trying, crossing.	We	} are trying, lying, slipping.
Thou art		You	
He is		They	

Imperfect tense.

When representing an action continuing simultaneously with another :

I was	} sleeping when they entered.	} Je dormais, tu dormais, etc. quand ils entrèrent.
Thou wast		
He was		
We	} were talking when a stranger came in.	} Nous causions, etc. quand un étranger entra.
You		
They		

Present of the indicative,

Used to give a greater strength (*force*) to an affirmation :

I do	} feel, il sent certainement.	We	} Nous entendons bien. do hear. Vous entendez bien. ils entendent bien.
Thou dost		You	
He does		They	

Imperfect tense,

Used in the same sense :

I did	} hear. You } did hear.	} J'entendais, tu entendais, il entendait, nous entendions, etc., certainement.
Thou didst		
He did		

Imperfect tense,

When expressing an habitual action :

Je faisais une petite promenade chaque soir.	I used to take a short walk every evening.
Il avait coutume de répondre en quelques mots rudes.	He used to answer in a few harsh words.
Le petit enfant pleurait toutes les fois qu'il entendait le chien aboyer.	The infant used to cry whenever he heard the dog barking.

About the health.

Qu'y a-t-il donc, Martin? What is the matter, **Martin**?  
 Vous n'avez pas bonne mine. You don't look well.  
 Vous avez l'air malade. You look ill.  
 Qu'avez-vous donc? What ails you?  
 J'ai un vilain mal de tête. — I have a bad head-**ache**.  
 La tête me fait horriblement mal. My head aches very much *or* dread-  
 fully.  
 En outre, j'ai attrapé un rhume. Besides, I have got a cold.  
 Je n'ai pas eu un instant de repos cette nuit. I had no rest last night.  
 Je n'ai pas pu dormir du tout. I could not sleep at all.  
 Je n'ai fait que tousser. I did nothing but cough (pron. *cauf*).  
 Comment va votre cousin François? How is your cousin Francis?  
 Voilà deux jours qu'il garde le lit. — He has kept his bed these two days.  
 Comment cela? How is that?  
 Il est tombé malade au retour de la chasse. — He was taken ill on returning from hunting.  
 Il a été pris d'une forte fièvre. He caught a violent fever.  
 Je suis bien fâché d'apprendre cette nouvelle. I am very sorry to hear the news.  
 Sa maladie n'est peut-être pas dangereuse. His illness is perhaps not dangerous.  
 — Nous espérons qu'elle n'aura pas de suites et qu'il sera bientôt rétabli. — We hope it will have no bad consequences and that he will soon recover.  
 Comment va-t-on chez vous? How are they all at home?  
 — Mal; excepté moi, personne n'est en bonne santé. — Ill; except myself, nobody is in good health.  
 Jules a la petite vérole. **Julius** has the small-pox.  
 La petite Emilie a la rougeole. Little Emily has got the measles.  
 Alfred s'est donné une entorse, il y a deux jours. Alfred sprained his foot, two days ago.  
 Mon père est retenu dans sa chambre par la goutte, Father is confined to his room by the gout,  
 Et ma mère s'est épuisée et s'est fatiguée outre-mesure en passant tant de nuits à veiller. And mother is exhausted from over-fatiguing herself and sitting up so many nights.  
 Je compte que vous viendrez nous voir un de ces jours. I trust you will call one of these days.  
 Je ne manquerai pas d'y aller. I will not fail to come.

Vous pouvez y compter. You may rely on it.  
 Nous vous attendrons demain. We shall expect you to-morrow.  
 — C'est entendu. — All right.  
 Je vous souhaite le bonsoir. I wish you good evening.  
 — Au plaisir de vous revoir. — Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again.

Vocabulary.

Mal de dent, d'oreille, d'yeux, mal de gorge, mal aux pieds. Tooth-ache, ear-ache, sore eyes, sore throat, sore feet.  
 Une fluxion de poitrine. An inflammation on the chest.  
 La fièvre scarlatine, le frisson, un accès de fièvre. The scarlet fever, the chills, a fit of ague *or* an ague fit.  
 Une brûlure, une coupure, une meurtrissure. A burn, a cut, a bruise.  
 Une pillule, une médecine, des pastilles, un cataplasme, une potion, un remède. A pill, some physic, lozenges, a poultice, a mixture, a remedy.

Dissyllabes dans lesquels la voyelle de la première syllabe a le son alphabétique, bien qu'elle soit suivie de deux consonnes.

Pour les mots en ble, dle, etc, voir Reading lesson, 19<sup>e</sup> leçon.

able	table	maple (4)	cycle	nitre	ogre
cable	sabre	staple (5)	bridle (7)	mitre	bugle
fable	acre	trèble (6)	idle	noble	lucre
gable (4)	nacre	metre	stifle (8)	socle	scruple
sable (2)	cradle (3)	bible	trifle	ochre	Except:
stable	ladle	fibre	title	ogle	triple
âpre	flagrant	vagrant	hebrew	migrant	soldier (d'sj)
apron (9)	fragrant	danger	cypress	tigress	trochee
cambric	hatred (11)	egress, s.	cyprus (13)	vibrate	
chamber	manger (12)	negro	hydra	hyphen	
chasten (10)	pastry	secret	librate	cypher	
hasten	sacred	zebra	migrate	trophy	

1. Pignon. 2. Zibeline. 3. Berceau. 4. Erable. 5. Piton. 6. Dessus, musique.  
 7. Bride. 8. Etouffer. 9. Tablier. 10. Châtier. 11. Haine. 12. Crèche. 13. Crêpe.