

TRENTE-TROISIÈME LEÇON.

Thirty third Lesson.

The Elephant and the Tailor.

A tailor in the city of Delhi (1) was in the habit of (2) giving an apple or some other dainty to an elephant that passed his shop every day; and so accustomed had the huge creature become to this treatment, that it never failed to stretch its trunk (3) through the open window to receive the expected gift.

One day, however, the tailor was in a bad temper (4), and, when the elephant put in his trunk, he pricked it with his needle, telling him to begone, as he had nothing to give.

The elephant went on his way, as if he did not care about this offense; but, on his return, passing by a dirty pool, he filled his trunk and, when he came to the shop window, he discharged the whole of its contents, thoroughly drenching the poor tailor and the goods by which he was surrounded.

It was noticed that, from that time forward, the proud beast would never present itself, as it formerly did, at the tailor's window.

L'Éléphant et le Tailleur.

Un tailleur de la ville de Delhi avait coutume de donner une pomme ou quelque autre friandise à un éléphant qui passait chaque jour devant sa boutique; et l'énorme bête s'était si bien habituée à ce traitement, qu'elle ne manquait jamais d'allonger sa trompe à travers la fenêtre ouverte, pour recevoir le cadeau attendu.

Un jour, cependant, le tailleur se trouva de mauvaise humeur, et, quand l'éléphant avança sa trompe, il la lui piqua avec une aiguille, lui disant de s'en aller, qu'il n'avait rien à lui donner.

L'éléphant passa son chemin, sans paraître avoir été offensé; mais, à son retour, passant près d'une mare d'eau sale, il en remplit sa trompe, et, quand il fut arrivé à la fenêtre de la boutique, il en déchargea le contenu sur le pauvre tailleur qui fut tout trempé, ainsi que les marchandises dont il était entouré.

On put remarquer qu'à partir de ce jour, le fier animal ne se présenta plus jamais, comme autrefois, à la fenêtre du tailleur.

1. Delhi, a large town situated in the central part of Hindostan.
2. The preposition *de* is often rendered in English by *of* between a substantive and a verb.
3. The technical term is proboscis.
4. Disposition, humeur, caractère.

Conversation.

1. What was an inhabitant of Delhi in the habit of doing?
2. What was his trade?
3. What effect had this treatment on the elephant?
4. What is an elephant?
5. What distinguishes an elephant from other quadrupeds, besides its enormous size (*taille*)?
6. How did the tailor once treat the huge creature, out of bad temper?
7. Did the elephant immediately take his revenge?
8. How did he manage to punish the tailor?
9. What loss did the tailor suffer from this punishment?
10. Did the proud beast ever return to the tailor's window?

Grammar.

1. A verb is a word which signifies *to be, to do or to suffer*.
2. Verbs are active, passive or neuter. There are also regular, irregular, and defective verbs.
3. An active verb expresses an action *done* by an agent or *subject*, and *suffered* by an object or *complement*: The cat eats a mouse.
4. A passive verb expresses an action *suffered* by the *subject*: The mouse is eaten by the cat.
5. A neuter verb expresses 1° an action but without any object: The child runs — 2° the being or existence: I am, I live — 3° The state: The child sleeps; the tree pines away or languishes.
6. A Mood is the *mode* or manner in which an action is expressed. There are five moods: The Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential, Imperative and Infinitive.
7. The Indicative is used to *assert* (*affirm*), *deny* (*nier*), or ask a question: I praise (*louer*), I do not praise, do I praise?
8. The subjunctive denotes a condition or supposition, and generally has some conjunction (*as if, though, etc.*) before it: If it rain, though it should rain.
9. The Potential denotes possibility, power, will or obligation: He may come, I can go, I will go, you should go.
10. The Imperative commands or *entreats* (*supplier*): Go in peace; let us go; pray, bless me (*Je vous en prie, bénissez-moi*).
11. The Infinitive expresses the meaning (*sens*) of the verb in a general and indefinite way (*manner*): To play is pleasant.
12. Tenses are the different forms of a verb to express the moment of the action or being. The word *tense* means *time*.
13. There are three main (*principal*) tenses: Present, past and future. I write *now*, I wrote *yesterday*, I shall write *to-morrow*.

44. Regular verbs are those which have the *past tense* formed by the addition of *ed* or *d*.

45. Irregular verbs are those which have the *past tense* formed by any other change or modification.

46. Defective verbs are those which have not all the moods and tenses.

1. What is a Verb? 2. What are the different kinds of verbs? 3. What does an active verb express? 4. What does a passive verb express? 5. What does a neuter verb express? 6. What is a Mood? 8. In what sense is the Indicative used? 8. What does the subjunctive denote? 9. The Potential? 10. What does the Imperative indicate? 11. What does the Infinitive express? 12. What are Tenses? 13. How many tenses are there? 14. What are regular verbs? 15. Irregular verbs? 16. Defective verbs?

Reflective Verbs.

Reflective verbs are conjugated with the following pronouns :

Myself, me, moi-même.	Ourselves, nous, nous-mêmes.
Thyself, te, toi-même.	Yourself, vous, vous-même.
himself, se, lui-même.	Yourselves, vous, vous-mêmes.
herself, se, elle-même.	Themselves, se, eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes.
itself, se, lui-même, elle-même.	One's self, se, soi-même.

Which are placed after the verb.

Reflective verbs are conjugated in their compound tenses with the auxiliary verb *to have* instead of *to be*.

Je me suis lavé.	I have washed myself.
Je m'étais lavé.	I had washed myself.
Je me serai lavé.	I shall have washed myself.
Je me serais lavé.	I should have washed myself.

To love one's self, s'aimer.

I love myself.	Je m'aime.
Thou lovest thyself.	Tu t'aimes.
He loves himself.	Il s'aime.
She loves herself.	Elle s'aime.
It loves itself.	Il ou elle s'aime.
One loves one's self.	On s'aime soi-même.
We love ourselves.	Nous nous aimons.
You love yourself, <i>sing.</i>	Vous vous aimez.
You love yourselves, <i>plur.</i>	Vous vous aimez.
They love themselves.	Ils ou elles s'aiment.

Reciprocal Verbs.

Reciprocal verbs are only used in the three plural persons, and are conjugated with *each other* or *one another*.

One another is used in a general sense, and *each other*, when the persons spoken of are specified.

Each other is more frequently employed than *one another*.

Ces deux orphelins s'aiment depuis qu'ils se connaissent:	Those two orphans love each other since they have known each other.
Les hommes doivent s'entr'aimer.	Men ought to love one another.

To love one another.

S'aimer les uns les autres.

We love	{ one another	Nous nous aimons	{ les uns les autres
You love	{ ou	Vous vous aimez	{ ou
They love	{ each other.	Ils s'aiment.	{ l'un l'autre.

Impersonal Verbs.

To rain, raining, rained.

Pleuvoir, pleuvant, plu.

Indicative present.

It often rains.	Il pleut souvent.
It is raining now.	Il pleut maintenant.

Past.

It rained much.	Il plut beaucoup.
It was raining when...	Il pleuvait quand...
It has rained much.	Il a plu beaucoup.
It has been raining.	Il a plu.
It had rained,	Il eut plu.
It had been raining.	Il avait plu.

Future.

It will rain.	Il pleuvra.
It will be raining before...	Il pleuvra avant que...
It will have rained.	Il aura plu.

Conditional.

It would rain.	Il pleuvrait.
It would be raining...	Il pleuvrait.
It would have rained.	Il aurait plu.

Imperative.

Let it rain.	Qu'il pleuve.
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Subjunctive.

Unless it rain.	A moins qu'il ne pleuve.
Though it rained.	Quoiqu'il plût.
Provided it has rained.	Pourvu qu'il ait plu.
If it had but rained.	Si seulement il avait plu.

Potential Mood.

It may rain.	Possibilité.	Il se peut qu'il pleuve.
It may have rained.		Il a pu pleuvoir.
It might rain.		Il pourrait pleuvoir.
It might have rained.		Il aurait pu pleuvoir.
It should rain.		Il devrait pleuvoir.
It should have rained.		Il aurait dû pleuvoir.
It must rain.		Il faut qu'il pleuve.
It must have rained.		Il a fallu qu'il pleuve <i>ou</i> Il a dû pleuvoir.
To thaw, to freeze, to hail.		Dégeler, geler, grêler.
To sleet, to drizzle, to snow.		Grésiller, bruiner, neiger.
To thunder, etc.		Tonner, etc.

Conversations usuelles.

I

On frappe à la porte.	There is a knock at the door.
Qu'est-ce que c'est ?	What is the matter?
— C'est un monsieur qui désire vous parler.	— It is a gentleman who wants to speak to you.
C'est un étranger.	He is a foreigner.
— Faites-le entrer.	— Show him in.
Oh! mon Dieu, c'est Albert D***, mon ancien camarade de classe.	Oh! dear; it is Albert D***, my old school-mate.
Que je suis content de te revoir!	How glad I am to see you again!
Qu'il y a longtemps que nous ne nous sommes vus!	What a long time has elapsed since we saw each other!
— Il y a longtemps en effet.	— It is a long time indeed!
J'ai quitté la pension, il y a dix ans, tu sais.	I left the school ten years ago, you know.
Eh bien! depuis cette époque, j'ai parcouru le monde entier.	Well! since that time, I've travelled all over the world.

— Tu as bien de la chance; que de choses intéressantes et curieuses tu as dû voir!	— You are very lucky; how many interesting and curious things you must have seen.
J'espère que tu vas rester chez moi quelques jours.	I hope you will remain with us a few days!
Il te faudra du temps pour nous raconter tes aventures.	It will require some time to relate your adventures.

II.

Ah! voici M. Butler.	Ah! here is Mr Butler.
Entrez, mon digne ami; vous êtes le bienvenu.	Come in, my wORTHY friend; you are welcome.
Asseyez-vous, je vous prie; approchez-vous du feu.	Pray, be seated ; come nearer the fire.
Comment! vous êtes venu par un froid semblable!	What! have you come in such cold weather!
— C'est une matinée bien froide, en effet.	— It is a bitter cold morning, indeed.
La bise vous cingle la figure d'une façon insupportable.	The bleak wind is cutting your face unmercifully.
Quelles bonnes nouvelles nous apportez-vous?	What good news do you bring with you?
— Rien qui vaille la peine d'en parler.	Nothing worth talking about.

III.

Est-ce que Monsieur a sonné?	Did you ring, Sir?
— Oui, apportez du charbon et arrangez le feu.	— Yes, bring some coal and make up the fire.
Les pincettes, le soufflet et le tisonnier sont de l'autre côté.	The tongs, bellows and poker are on the other side.
Balayez le foyer et emportez le balai et la pelle.	Sweep up the hearth and take away the broom and shovel.
Ou plutôt mettez-les près du seau à charbon.	Put them rather beside the coal-scuttle.
Maintenant, donnons-nous le plaisir d'une agréable causerie au coin du feu.	Now, let us enjoy a pleasant chat by the fire-side.
Vous allez passer la soirée avec nous, n'est-ce pas?	You will spend the evening with us, won't you? <i>Will you not?</i>
— Je le voudrais bien; mais je ne puis réellement pas rester.	— I wish I could; but really I cannot stay.
Etes-vous donc si pressé?	Are you in such a hurry?
— Oui, il faut encore que je passe chez M. Hooker.	— Yes, I must call at Mr Hooker's, too.

Je resterai plus longtemps la prochaine fois. I'll stay longer next time.
 - C'est cela; nous nous en dédommagerons. - That's it; we will make amends for it.

IV.

Voulez-vous faire un petit tour à présent? - Où? Will you take a little walk now? - Where?
 Allons d'abord voir le jardin potager. Let us first go and see the kitchen-garden.
 Ensuite, je vous montrerai le parterre et la serre chaude. Afterwards, I'll show you the flower-garden and the hot-house.
 Par ici; voyez ces arbres fruitiers; ils sont tout couverts de fleurs. This way; look at those fruit-trees; they are in full bloom.
 - Jusqu'ici, en effet, ils promettent beaucoup. - Thus far, they are very promising.
 Pêchers, poiriers, abricotiers, pommiers, figuiers, pruniers, cerisiers, groseillers et framboisiers. Peach-trees, pear-trees, apricot-trees, apple-trees, fig-trees, plum-trees, cherry-trees, gooseberry and raspberry-bushes.
 Betteraves, navets, cerfeuil, persil, poireaux, céleri, du cresson, de l'oseille, des champignons. Beet-roots, turnips, chervil, parsley, leeks, celery, cresses, sorrel, mushroom-rooms.

Reading lesson.

Les mots terminés en *tion, sion, etc.*, ont l'accent sur l'avant-dernière syllabe

Dissyllables.

râtion	motion	faction	mention	option	function
station	lotion	fraction	fiction	portion	junction
nation	potion	section	diction	suction	caution
notion	action	sanction	friction	unction	auction

Trisyllables.

vocâtion	formation	vibration	citation	repletion	ablution
location	stagnation	prostration	taxation	completion	dilution
translation	narration	sensation	sécrétion	emotion	solution
oblation	migration	plantation	concretion	commotion	

L'i accentué est bref.

ambition	tradition	sedition	condition	contrition	poſition
addition	édition	perdition	mûnition	nûtrition	petition
attraction	subjection	restriction	construction	perception	insertion
infraction	reflection	conviction	injunction	exception	désertion
extraction	connection	extinction	attention	description	proportion

distraction	erection	distinction	intention	inscription	extortion
abstraction	direction	deduction	prevention	subscription	contortion
affection	correction	reduction	invention	adoption	absorption
perfection	protection	production	convention	eruption	precaution
infection	prediction	destruction	deception	corruption	
projection	affliction	instraction	reception	assertion	

Words of four syllables.

Il y a un accent secondaire sur la première syllabe. *er, ir = ur.*

approbation	installation	confirmation	inspiration	protestation
altercation	appellation	reformation	adoration	agitation
abdication	constellation	profanation	corporation	hésitation
application	révélation	emanation	émigration	méditation
dislocation	désolation	consternation	immigration	visitation
invocation	mutilation	inclination	démonstration	invitation
provocation	circulation	nomination	conversation	irritation
éducation	émulation	résignation	accusation	importation
inundation	population	extirpation	dilatation	exportation
navigation	undulation	usurpation	affectation	exhortation
obligation	acclamation	occupation	acceptation	amputation
prolongation	déclamation	déclaration	détestation	elevation
prorogation	animation	opération	fermentation	renovation
promulgation.	affirmation	respiration	lamentation	innovation
locomotion	exécution	élocution	résolution	institution
retribution	persecution	absolution	dissolution	constitution
exhibition	expédition	coalition	ébullition	apparition
prohibition	érudition	abolition	définition	acquisition
putrefaction	imperfection	résurrection	intersection	jurisdiction
satisfaction	predilection	circumspection	malediction	introduction

Words of five syllables.

The secondary accent is on the first syllable.

édification	sanctification	qualification	tergiversation	civilization.
versification	mortification	justification	crystallization	circumlocution

The secondary accent is on the second syllable.

dilapidation	abréviation	accumulation	vociferation	accentuation
investigation	élucidation	détermination	commiseration	continuation
annihilation	disapprobation	prédestination	commémoration	indisposition
abomination	interrogation	illumination	administration	irrésolution
émancipation	gesticulation	régénération	transfiguration	éjaculation
précipitation	articulation	réverbération	inauguration	interposition
appropriation	inoculation	incarcération	interprétation	infatuation

tion = shun.

passion	tension	pension	version	cession	mission
expansion	pretension	perversion	concession	omission	discussion
compassion	suspension	diversion	profession	commission	percussion
ascension	aspersion	inversion	admission	expulsion	incursion
dimension	dispersion	conversion	permission	repulsion	excursion
dissension	aversion	subversion	remission	convulsion	submission

Secondary accent on the first syllable.

apprehension	reprehension	intercession	retrocession	repercussion
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s comme j français.

occasion	adhesion	explosion	infusion	allusion	exclusion
evasion	cohesion	effusion	profusion	delusion	conclusion
invasion	erosion	diffusion	confusion	illusion	contusion
precision	elision	collision	derision	division	provision

cioux, ceoux comme shus.

audacious	capacious	veracious	officious	pernicious	ferocious
sagacious	rapacious	loquacious	delicious	suspicious	atrocious
fallacious	tenacious	judicious	malicious	capricious	precocious

efficacious avaricious.

cetaceous	cretaceous	crustaceous	testaceous	herbaceous	caduceous
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ci, ti comme sh.

impartial	substantial	essential	potential	initial	prudential
commercial	official	judicial	provincial	artificial	superficial

circumstantial	providential	confidential	pestilential	penitential
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patient	patience	quotient	impatient	impatience	sufficient	insufficient
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TRENTE-QUATRIÈME LEÇON.

Thirty fourth Lesson.

The Fox and the Peasant.

Le Renard et le Paysan.

One day, a peasant, armed with a club, perceived a fox plundering a farm-yard; he ran up to (1) the rascal and struck it on the head with such force that he thought he had killed it. So, he took it up by the tail and slung (2) it across (3) his back, with the intention of boasting to his neighbours of the valiant deed he had performed, and perhaps looking forward to (4) having some nice warm article of clothing out of its skin.

But while the man was thus thinking, the fox, which had only been stunned by the stroke, recovered, and, finding that hanging by its tail was not a very comfortable position, gave that part of the man's body near which its mouth was, a sharp bite (5). The astonished peasant, at once let go his hold (6) of the fox, which scampered off, leaving the man in a state of fright and pain very easy to be imagined.

Un jour, un paysan, armé de son gourdin, aperçut un renard qui dévastait la cour d'une ferme; il courut sus au coquin et lui asséna un coup sur la tête avec une telle force qu'il crut l'avoir tué. Il le prit donc par la queue et le jeta sur son dos, avec l'intention de se vanter auprès de ses voisins de son exploit, et peut-être aussi dans la prévision de tirer de sa peau un bon et chaud vêtement.

Mais pendant que notre homme se berçait dans ces pensées, le renard, qui n'avait été qu'étonné par le coup, reprit ses sens, et, trouvant que ce n'était pas une position bien confortable d'être ainsi pendu par la queue, se mit à mordre le paysan à cette partie du corps qui se trouvait à sa portée. Le villageois, tout surpris, lâcha aussitôt prise, et le renard de décamper au plus vite, laissant notre homme en proie à une frayeur et à une peine cuisante faciles à imaginer.

1. Or fell upon the rascal. To fall upon, tomber sur, courir sus à,
2. To sling, lancer avec une fronde, suspendre.
3. A travers.
4. To look forward to, prévoir, anticiper.
5. Sharp bite, morsure qui pénètre dans les chairs.
6. To let go one's hold, lâcher prise.

1. What is subject matter of to-day's lesson?
2. What was the fox doing in the farm-yard?
3. How was the peasant armed?
4. What did he do on seeing the fox?

5. What did he next do with the animal ?
6. What were the peasant's thoughts while carrying off the fox ?
7. Had the fox been really killed ?
8. How did he evince (*prove, show*) his dissatisfaction at being thus suspended by the tail ?
9. What effect had this on the peasant ?
10. What did the fox immediately do ?
11. In what state both of mind and body did he leave (*let*) the poor peasant ?

Grammar.

1. The Auxiliaries are verbs which are joined to other verbs, to help to mark their distinctions of mood and tense. They are *be, have, do, shall, will, may, can, let, must*.

2. Impersonal Verbs are those which are used only in the third person with *it* as the nominative (*subject*) : It rains, it snows, etc.

3. There are, besides, reflective verbs and reciprocal verbs. See the 33rd lesson.

4. An Adverb is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to qualify it or modify its signification : A *most* clever boy ; he reads *fast* ; he writes *very* correctly.

5. Adverbs are of several kinds. There are adverbs of *time*, such as : *To-day, yesterday, to-morrow, early, late, soon, now, presently* (tout à l'heure), *always, never, directly, immediately, at once, formerly* (autrefois), *next* (ensuite), *then, often, seldom, when, ago, once, of old* (jadis), *ere now* (auparavant), *before, at first, at last, already*, etc.

6. There are adverbs of *place*, such as : *Here, there, hence* (d'ici), *thence* (de là), *whence* (d'où), *above, below, yonder, far, off* (au loin), *near, within* (en dedans), *without, forwards* (en avant), *backwards, sideways* (de côté), *right, left, to and fro* (ça et là), etc.

7. There are adverbs of *number*, such as : *Once, twice, thrice, firstly, secondly*, etc.

8. There are adverbs of *manner*, such as : *Well, ill, slowly, quickly, sweetly*, and nearly all those ending in *ly*.

9. There are adverbs of *quantity*, such as : *Much, many, enough, little, too, more, so much, so many, how much, how many, sufficiently*, etc.

10. There are adverbs of *interrogation*, such as : *How ? Why ? How much ? How many ? Where ? When ? Whence* (d'où) ?

11. There are adverbs of *negation*, such as : *Not, no, not at all, by no means*, etc.

12. There are adverbs of *doubt*, such as : *Perhaps, probably, possibly*, etc.

1. What are Auxiliaries ?
2. What are impersonal verbs ?
3. What are reflective verbs, reciprocal verbs ?

4. What is an adverb ?
5. Name some adverbs of time.
6. Adverbs of place.
7. Adverbs of number.
8. Adverbs of manner.
9. Adverbs of quantity.
10. Adverbs of interrogation.
11. Adverbs of negation.
12. Adverbs of doubt.

Elementary Phrases.

I.

Le soleil va se coucher.	The sun is going to set.
Il n'est plus éblouissant comme au milieu du jour.	It is not dazzling as it was in the middle of the day.
On peut le fixer maintenant.	We can look at it now.
Voyez ! comme mon ombre est grande.	See ! how tall my shadow is ! What a gigantic shadow !
Quelle ombre gigantesque !	
On dirait un grand géant noir qui marche derrière vous.	It is like a great black giant stalking behind you.
On ne voit plus que la moitié du soleil.	Now we can only see the half of the sun.
On ne le voit plus du tout.	We can see it no longer.
Il commence à faire sombre.	It is getting dark.
Il est temps de retourner à la maison.	It is time to return home.
Il fait tout à fait nuit.	It is quite dark.
Allumez le gaz dans le corridor.	Light the gas in the passage.
Apportez des bougies.	Bring the candles.
Voici les mouchettes, mouchez la chandelle.	Here are the snuffers ; snuff the candle.
Le feu est-il allumé dans le salon ?	Is the fire lighted in the sitting-room ?
Le feu flambe ; il pétille.	The fire blazes ; it is crackling.
Comme ce feu de charbon fume !	How that coal-fire smokes !
La fumée s'échappe par la cheminée ; mais la chaleur se répand dans tout l'appartement.	The smoke goes up through the chimney-pipe ; but the heat spreads itself through the apartment.

II

Dans les soirées d'hiver, les enfants aiment à s'asseoir au coin du feu pour entendre les histoires du bon vieux temps, que leur raconte leur grand-père.	In winter evenings, children like to sit by the fire-side, to hear stories of the good olden time, related by their grandfather.
L'horloge vient de sonner neuf heures.	The clock has just struck nine.
Il est grand temps pour les petits garçons d'aller se coucher.	It is high time for little boys to go to bed.

Charlot a sommeil. Il ne fait que bâiller depuis une demi-heure. Portez-le dans la chambre à coucher. Déshabillez-le et mettez-le au lit. Otez-lui ses souliers et ses chaussettes et mettez-lui son bonnet de nuit. Couvrez-le bien afin qu'il n'ait pas froid. Les couvertures sont-elles épaisses et chaudes? Posez sa tête doucement sur l'oreiller. Bonne nuit, Charlot; ferme les yeux et dors.

Charley is sleepy. He has done nothing but yawn for the last half-hour. Carry him up stairs to the bed-room. Take off his dress and put him into bed. Pull off his shoes and socks and put on his night-cap. Cover him up, that he may not take cold. Are the blankets thick and warm? Lay his head gently on the pillow. Good night, Charley; shut your eyes and go to sleep.

Reading lesson.

Les mots terminés par *ity* ont l'accent sur la syllabe qui précède cette terminaison.

morality	fraternity	convexity	nobility	vicinity
plurality	amenity	perplexity	facility	divinity
brutality	celebrity	acidity	docility	nativity
mortality	integrity	validity	fertility	commodity
calamity	asperity	rapidity	hostility	frivolity
urbanity	celerity	timidity	ductility	majority
humanity	temerity	rigidity	humility	priority
hilarity	dexterity	solidity	civility	minority
vulgarity	posterity	stupidity	servility	deformity
concavity	sincerity	cupidity	infirmity	enormity
depravity	adversity	avidity	proximity	absurdity
fidelity	diversity	stability	sublimity	maturity
extremity	intensity	debility	malignity	obscurity
indemnity	longevity	mobility	indignity	tenacity

Secondary accent on the first syllable.

principality	infidelity	intrepidity	instability	generosity
prodigality	universality	invalidity	probability	mediocrity
liberality	imbecility	magnanimity	sensibility	uniformity
punctuality	indocility	unanimity	volubility	continuity
sensuality	insipidity	mutability	animosity	perpetuity

Secondary accent on the second syllable.

spirituality	peculiarity	eligibility	divisibility	incredibility
perfectibility	susceptibility	inferiority	implacability	impetuousity
irregularity	inflammability	malleability	infallibility	pusillanimity

Secondary accent on the third syllable.

impenetrability	impracticability	incompatibility	incorruptibility	incomprehensibility
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TRENTE-CINQUIÈME LEÇON.

Thirty fifth Lesson.

The Monkey on horseback.

Le Singe à cheval.

The late Duke of Richmond kept several hunters in the county of Sussex. A monkey, which was kept in the stable, was remarkably fond of (1) getting on the backs of the horses, skipping (2) from one to the other and playing tricks on the poor animals. The groom made a complaint (3) to the duke who formed a plan to remedy the evil. « Since he is so fond of riding », said his Grace, « we'll endeavour to give him enough of it »; and he, accordingly, gave orders to provide a complete jockey-dress for the monkey.

The next time the hounds (5) were let out for a sport, (6) Jacko, in his uniform, was strapped (7) to the back of one of the best hunters. The signal for starting being given, away they galloped through thick and thin (8). But the monkey's courser, that carried only so light a weight (9), had soon left all the company behind.

For hours together, poor Jacko dashed along (10) at full speed up hill and down dale (11), now across fallows, heaths and moors, now skirting (12) a wood, now leaping over ditches and brooks, hedges and snies, till at last the noble steed, hearing the trumpet blowing for the death of the stag, hastened back to join the party.

One may fancy (13) what a pitiful state the monkey was in, after having been

Le feu Duc de Richmond entretenait plusieurs chevaux de chasse dans le comté de Sussex. Un singe, qu'on gardait dans l'écurie, aimait singulièrement à monter sur le dos des chevaux, sautant de l'un à l'autre et faisant des niches à ces pauvres bêtes. Le groom se plaignit au Duc, qui imagina un plan pour remédier au mal. « Puisqu'il aime tant à aller à cheval », dit sa Grâce, « nous allons tâcher de lui en donner son compte. » En conséquence, le Duc donna des ordres pour préparer un habillement complet de jockey pour le singe.

La première fois qu'on fit sortir les chiens pour une chasse à courre, Jacquot, en uniforme, fut attaché sur le dos d'un des meilleurs chevaux. Le signal du départ étant donné, tous s'élançèrent au galop à travers tous les obstacles. Mais la monture du singe, qui n'avait à porter qu'un fardeau si léger, eut bientôt laissé la compagnie en arrière.

Pendant plusieurs heures, le pauvre Jacquot fut emporté à toute vitesse, par monts et par vaux, à travers les jachères, les bruyères et les landes, tantôt longeant les bois, tantôt franchissant les fossés et les ruisseaux, les haies et les barrières, jusqu'à ce qu'enfin le noble destrier, entendant le son du cor qui annonçait la mort du cerf, se hâta de rejoindre la troupe des chasseurs.

On peut se faire une idée du pitoyable état dans lequel se trouvait le singe,