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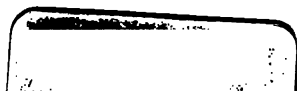
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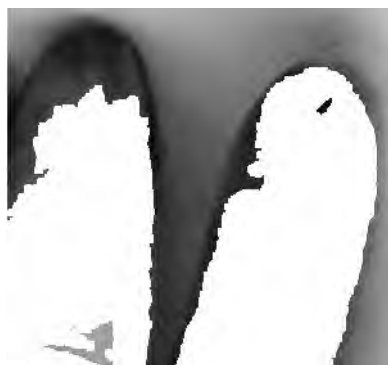


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**Containing the Alphabet, Words, Phrases, and
French Nursery Rhymes.**

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TO
LILIAN HENRIETTE KLEINAU

THIS LITTLE BOOK

Is affectionately inscribed

BY
THE EDITOR.

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Throughout the book the English is given under the French ; but it does not necessarily follow that the English word is the translation of the French word immediately above it.

INTRODUCTION.

INTENDED FOR OUR YOUNG READERS' FRIENDS.

I.—The French Alphabet consists of 26 letters:—

A,	a,	a,	pronounced like in	<i>ah ! bar, far.</i>
B,	b,	b,	" "	<i>butter.</i>
C,	c,	c,	" "	<i>certain or cat.*</i>
D,	d,	d,	" "	<i>duck.</i>
E,	e,	e,	" "	<i>butter.</i>
F,	f,	f,	" "	<i>fun.</i>
G,	g,	g,	" "	<i>girl,† or like s in pleasure.</i>
H,	h,	h,	" "	<i>herb.</i>
I,	i,	i,	" "	<i>bill.</i>
J,	j,	j,	"	<i>like s in pleasure.</i>
K,	k,	k,	" "	<i>kernel.</i>
L,	l,	l,	" "	<i>learn.</i>
M,	m,	m,	" "	<i>menace.</i>
N,	n,	n,	" "	<i>nerv.</i>
O,	o,	o,	"	<i>like in English.</i>
P,	p,	p,	" "	<i>perfect.</i>
Q,	q,	q,	" "	<i>kernel.</i>
R,	r,	r,	" "	<i>receive.</i>
S,	s,	s,	" "	<i>search.</i>
T,	t,	t,	" "	<i>term.</i>
U,	u,	u,	like the German <i>ü</i> , but has no corresponding sound in English ; something like <i>u</i> in <i>consecutive</i> .	
V,	v,	v,	pronounced like in <i>veneer</i> .	
W,	w,	w	(<i>=double v</i>), only used in words of foreign origin ; is sounded like <i>v</i> ; but it keeps the English pronunciation in words borrowed from the English.	
X,	x,	x,	pronounced like in <i>exertion, exercise</i> .	
Y,	y,	y,	(<i>ee greck</i>) like in <i>fleet</i> .	
Z,	z,	z,	like in English.	

* C is soft before *e* and *i*, and hard before *a*, *o*, *u*.

† G is soft before *e* and *i*, and hard before *a*, *o*, *u*.

II.—Accents and other Signs.

There are *three* accents, placed over the vowels *a, e, i, o, u*. The vowel *y* never takes an accent.

- (a.) *Accent aigu* (´), acute accent, over *e* only.
- (b.) *Accent grave* (`), grave accent over *a, e, u*.
- (c.) *Accent circonflexe* (^), circumflex accent, over *a, e, i, o, u*.

The other marks are: *Tréma* (¨), diæresis, over *e, i, u*, when they are to be pronounced distinct from the preceding vowel.

Apostrophe ('), apostrophe, when *a, e, i*, are to be dropped before a following vowel.

Cédille (ç), cedilla, under the *c* only when it must be sounded as *s*, before *a, o, or u*.

Trait d'union (-), hyphen, which connects two or three words together.

III.—Pronunciation of Vowels.

- 1—*a* *bref* (short) is pronounced like *a* in *cat, chat* (pronounce *shah*).
- 2—*â* *long* (long, with a circumflex accent), or *a* followed by *s* is long, like in *arm: âme, soul; bras, arm*.
- 3—*a* is silent in *aout*, August (pronounce *oo*); *toast* (like in English); *Saône*, river Saone (pronounce *sown*).
- 4—*e* *muet* (silent, *i.e.*, without accent), is hardly sounded in a word, something like *u* in *butter*.
- 5—*e* *muet*, is not sounded at all at the end of words of more than one syllable, like *e* in *muts*.
- 6—*e* is silent in *Caen* (pronounce *Khan*). See Nasal Sounds, 32.
- 7—*é fermé* (close, *i.e.*, with an acute accent) sounds like *y* in *vanity, vanité* in French.
- 8—*è ouvert* (open, *i.e.*, with a grave accent), like *e* in *where: près, near*.
- 9—*ê* (with a circumflex), like *ai* in the English word *air: être, to be*.
- 10—*i* *bref*, is sounded like *i* in *vanity: ici* (pronounce like the two English letters *e, c*), here.

- 11—*ê* long (with a circumflex), like *ee* in *best* : *île* (pronounced *ee*), island.
- 12—*i* is silent in *oignon* (onion), *moignon* (stump), *poignée* (handful), *poignet* (wrist), *poigne* (grip), *poignard* (dagger).
- 13—*o* *bref* (without accent), like *o* in *not* : *notre* (our).
- 14—*ô* long (with a circumflex), or *o* followed by *s*, like *o* in *no*, or *oa* in *boat* : *apôtre* (apostle), *gros* (big).
- 15—*o* is silent in *paon* (peacock), *faon* (fawn), *Laon* (Laon, a town in France), and *taon* (gadfly).
- 16—*u* has no corresponding sound in English ; it sounds something like in *accurate*, *consecutive*.
- 17—*u* is not pronounced after *g*, except in *aiguille* (needle), *aiguiser* (to sharpen), *aiguillon* (goad), *aiguillonner* (to excite), *inextinguible* (inextinguishable), and the proper name *Guise*.
- 18—*y* after a vowel sounds like two *i*'s, *pays* (pai-is), country ; but in all other cases like one *i*.

IV.—Diphthongs, and Combination of Vowels.

- 19—*ai*, final of verbs, is pronounced like *é* : *J'ai*, I have.
- 20—*ai*, followed by a consonant, and *aï*, are pronounced like *ai* in *air* : *faire*, to do, to make. N.B.—*ai* is sounded like *e* unaccented in this verb *faire*, when followed by *sant*, *sons*, *sais*, *sait*, *sions*, *siez*, *saient* ; i.e., in the present participle, *faissant* ; the first person plural of the present Indicative, *nous faisons* ; and the whole of the imperfect Indicative.
- 21—*aïs* and *aient*, are pronounced like long *ai* in *baïting* ; *j'avais* (I had), *ils auraient* (they would have).
- 22—*au*, *eau*, *aud*, *aut*, and *aus*, are always long, and pronounced like *o* in *show*.
- 23—*Em*, *emn*, and *en* have the sound of *a* in *family*, in *femme* (woman), *indemnité* (indemnity), *hennir* (to neigh), *solennel* (solemn), and in all the adverbs of manner ending in *ement*.
- 24a—*er* (final of verbs of the first conjugation), *es*, *ed*, *et*, and *ier*, are pronounced like *ê* :—*parler* (to speak), *vous-avez* (you have), *piéd* (foot), *premier* (first), *soulier* (shoe), *panier* (basket), *jardinier* (gardener), *paquet* (parcel).

- 24b—*er*, not final of verbs, is sounded like *are* in *dare* : *fier* (proud), *hiver* (winter), *fer* (iron), *hier* (yesterday), *mer* (sea), *tender* (tender of a railway engine).
- 25—*es*, in monosyllables, is sounded like *è* : *des* (of the), *mes*, my.
- 26—*es*, in words of more than one syllable, is not sounded : *tables* (tables), *tu aimes* (thou lovest).
- 27—*ei*, and *ey*, in the middle or at the end of words, are sounded like *ei* in *leisure* : *enseigner* (to teach), *bey* (bey).
- 28—*elle*, *effe*, *esse*, *enne*, *erre*, *ette*—the first *e* is pronounced *è*, like in *elbow*, *chapelle* (chapel), *greffe* (graft), *paresse* (idleness), *antienne* (anthem), *pierre* (stone), *assiette* (plate) ; pronounce *cha-pè-l'*, *grè-f'*, *pa-rè-s'*, *an-ti-è-n'*, *piè-r'*, *a-ssiè-t'*.
- 29—*eu*, *œu*, *eux*, *œud*, and *œufs* (plural of *œuf*, egg), like *e* in *her* ; except *eu* and *eux*, the past participle, and the past definite of the verb *avoir* (to have), which are pronounced *u*.
- 30—*Ou*, like *o* in *do*, or like two English *oo*'s, as in *too*.
- 31—*oi*, like *oa* (the sound of the French *a* being short) : *oiseau* (bird), pronounce *oa-sè*.

V.—Nasal Sounds.

- 32—*am*, *em* (before *b* and *p*), *an*, *aon*, and *ent*, are sounded like *en* in *encore*. N.B.—*Ent* is silent in verbs, when it is the termination of the third person plural of a tense.
- 33—*en*, in the body of words, is sounded like *an* : *entendre* (to hear) ; but like *in*, at the end of words : *examen* (examination), except in *abdomen*, *amen*, etc. (See § 72.)
- 34—*im*, *in*, *aim*, *ain*, are pronounced something like *en* in *length*. *In*, followed by a vowel, either at the beginning or at the end of a word, has the same sound as the English preposition *in* : *inutile* (useless), *cousine* (cousin), (*fem.*)
- 35—*imm* and *inn*, at the beginning of a word, are always followed by a vowel, and sounded as in English : *immortel* (immortal), *innombrable* (innumerable).
- 36—*om* and *on*, before a consonant, like *on* in *don't*. Before a vowel the *o* is pronounced separately, and the *m* or *n* is joined to the following vowel, like in English : *omelette* (*o-me-lette*), omelet ; *onéreux* (*o-né-reux*), onerous.

37—*un*, *un*, followed by a consonant, are sounded something like *un* in *hung* (the *g* being kept silent). When *un* is before a vowel the *u* makes a syllable, and the *n* is sounded with the following vowel: *unanime* (*u-na-nime*), *unanimous*.

VI.—Consonants.

B.

38—*B* is silent in *plomb* (lead), but is sounded in *radoub* (refitting of a ship),* *club* (club), *rob* (rubber, at whist), and in proper names: *Joab*, *Job*, *Jacob*, etc. It is always pronounced when it is not final: *subtil* (subtile), *abjurer* (to abjure).

C.

39—*C* is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*. With a cedilla it is always soft.

40—*C* final is generally sounded: *bec* (beak), *aqueduc* (aqueduct).

41—*C* final is not sounded in *accroc* (rent or tear), *ajonc* (furze), *banc* (form or bench), *blanc* (white), *broc* (jug or can), *clerc* (clerk), *cric* (screw-jack), *croc* (hook), *échecs* (chess), *escroc* (swindler), *estomac* (stomach), *flanc* (flank or side), *franc* (frank), *jonc* (rush), *lacs* (snare, gin), *marc* (residuum—e.g., *marc de café*, grounds of coffee), *porc* (pork), *raccroc* (chance, lucky hit), *tabac* (tobacco), *tronc* (trunk of a tree).

42—*C* final is sounded in the singular *échec* (check); and in *donc* (then, therefore), when it begins a sentence. In all other cases it is not sounded, and *donc* is pronounced *don*.

43—*C* has the sound of *g* in *second* (second) and its derivatives.

44—*Ch* is usually sounded as the English *sh*, but it has the sound of *K* in almost all words derived from the Greek, as: *archange* (archangel), *chœur* (choir), etc.; and in the word *yacht*.

45—*Ch* is silent in *almanach* (almanack).

46—*Cr* is silent in *respect* (respect, regard), *aspect* (aspect, sight, look), *instinct* (instinct), when followed by a consonant;

* According to the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française" the *b* is to be sounded in *radoub*; but Littré observes that sailors never sound it, even when it is followed by a vowel.

but if followed by a vowel the *c* is sounded like *k*; e.g., aspect agréable, *aspek* agréable; respect affecté=*respek* affecté; instinct impérieux=*instink* impérieux. In the plural of these substantives *ct* is always silent: aspects agréables=*aspès* agréables; respects affectés=*respès* affectés; instincts impérieux=*instin-s*-impérieux.

D.

47—D final, which is usually silent, is sounded in *sud* (south), *éphod* (ephod, a part of the Jewish sacerdotal vestment), and in proper names: *David*, *Obed*, *Joad*, *Cid*.

48—D final, carried on to the next word, has the same sound as the hard T, as: *ce grand homme répond à tout* (that great man replies to everything), read: *ce grant homme répons à tout*.

49—D final in a substantive is not sounded on the following adjective, even if it begins with a vowel, as: *un froid extrême* (a very cold weather), read: *un froi extrême*; nor on the conjunctions *et* and *ou*, as: *le froid et le chaud* (cold and warm weather); *le chaud ou le froid* (warm or cold weather), read: *le froi et le chau*; *le chau et le froi*.

F.

50—F final is sounded like V in *neuf*, *dis-neuf*, *vingt-neuf*, etc., if the following noun or adjective begins with a vowel or *h* silent: *neuf hommes* (nine men) is pronounced *neuv-(h)ommes*. If the following noun or adjective begins with a consonant the *f* is silent: *neuf livres* (nine books) is pronounced *neu livres*.

51—F final is sounded in *canif* (penknife), and *neuf* (nine or new), numeral or qualificative adjective, at the end of a sentence, as: *Combien de plumes avez-vous? J'en ai neuf* (How many pens have you? I have nine). *J'ai un chapeau neuf* (I have a new hat).

52—F final is silent in *clef* (key), *chef-d'œuvre* (master-piece), *cerf* (stag), *un cerf-volant* (a kite), *un œuf frais* (a new-laid egg), *un œuf dur* (a hard-boiled egg), *le bœuf gras* (the fatted ox), *du bœuf salé* (salt beef), *des œufs* (some eggs), *des bœufs* (oxen), *les nerfs* (the nerves).

- 53—F final is sounded in *un chef* (a chief), *un bœuf* (an ox), *un œuf* (an egg), *un serf* (a slave).

G.

- 54—G final is usually silent.

- 55—G final is silent in the words formed with *bourg* and *berg*: *faubourg* (suburb), *Strasbourg*, *Spitsberg*, *Wurtemberg*, etc. Also in *coing* (quince), *étang* (pond), *rang* (rank), *sang* (blood), *long* (long), *poing* (fist), *hareng* (herring), *seing* (signature).

- 56—G final sounds like K before a vowel, as: *un rang élevé* (a high rank), *un sang illustré* (an illustrious family), are pronounced *un rank élevé*, *un sank illustre*; *suer sang et eau* (to toil and moil), is pronounced *suer sank et eau*.

- 57—G is silent in *doigt* (finger), *legs* (legacy), *sangus* (leech), *vingt* (twenty), and its derivatives.

- 58—G before *e*, *i*, and *y* has the sound of *j* in *joue* (cheek), *jour* (day), as: *du gingembre* (some ginger).

- 59—G is sounded in *joug* (yoke), *grog* (grog), and *zigzag*.

- 60—Gn at the beginning of words is pronounced like two different letters, as: *gnome*, pronounced *guenôme*.

- 61—Gn in a word is pronounced softly like the *g* in *signing*, as: *agneau* (lamb), *digne* (worthy), *régner* (to reign), *nous craignons* (we fear). But in the word *stagnation* and some few others both the *g* and *n* are sounded. In *signet* (book-maker), and in the proper names *Clugny*, *Regnaud*, and *Regnard*, the *g* is silent, and the *n* keeps its natural sound.

H.

- 62—H is either **silent**, as in *huitre* (oyster), *habiter* (to dwell), *hésiter* (to hesitate), or **aspirate**, as in *haricot* (bean), *hibou* (owl), *héros* (hero). But even when said to be **aspirate**, *h* is not breathed in French as in English—that is to say, that to sound the *h* “aspirate,” a simple hiatus is sufficient in French, as: *les héros* (the heroes), pronounce *lè-héros*, instead of *lès-éros*, as we pronounce *les hommes* (the men), *lèsommes*.

- 63—In the greater part of French words the *h* is silent; but there

are nearly three hundred words in which it is aspirate. We only give here those which are most in use :—

<i>Hache</i> , axe.	<i>Hérissier</i> , to bristle up.
<i>Hagard</i> , haggard.	<i>Héros</i> , hero.
<i>Haie</i> , hedge.	<i>Hêtre</i> , beech-tree.
<i>Haillon</i> , rag.	<i>Heurter</i> , to strike against.
<i>Haine</i> , hatred.	<i>Hibou</i> , owl.
<i>Halle</i> , market-place.	<i>Hideux</i> , hideous.
<i>Halte</i> , halt.	<i>Hisser</i> , to hoist.
<i>Haricot</i> , bean.	<i>Homard</i> , lobster.
<i>Harangue</i> , speech.	<i>Honte</i> , shame.
<i>Harasser</i> , to harass.	<i>Hors</i> , out.
<i>Hardi</i> , bold.	<i>Houblon</i> , hops.
<i>Hareng</i> , herring.	<i>Houille</i> , coal.
<i>Harnacher</i> , to harness.	<i>Houle</i> , surge.
<i>Harpe</i> , harp.	<i>Houppes</i> , tuft.
<i>Hasard</i> , hazard.	<i>Housse</i> , saddle-cloth.
<i>Hâte</i> , haste.	<i>Houx</i> , holly.
<i>Haut</i> , high.	<i>Huit</i> , eight.
<i>Havre</i> , haven.	<i>Hurler</i> , to howl.
<i>Hennir</i> , to neigh.	<i>Hutte</i> , hut.
<i>Héraut</i> , herald.	

N.B.—If *h* is “aspirate” in a word in its simplest form, it is also in the derivatives, except in the case of *héros*, in the derivatives of which the *h* is silent, as *l’héroïne* (the heroine), *l’héroïsme* (heroism). As for *huit*, the *h* becomes silent in *dix-huit* (eighteen), *soixante dix-huit* (seventy-eight), *quatre-vingt-dix-huit* (ninety-eight), and *vingt-huit* (twenty-eight)—pronounce *di-suit*, and *vin-tuit*; but *h* is again “aspirate” in *quatre-vingt-huit* (eighty-eight).

L.

64—L liquid is always preceded by an *i*, either in the body or at the end of a word.

65—In a word, the *i* is followed by two *l*'s, the first of which is sounded like *l*, add the second like *y*, as in *bouteille* (bottle), pronounce *boutel-y*; *abeille*, (bee)=*abel-y*;

bouillir (to boil)=*bouil-yir*; *filie* (girl or daughter)=*fil-ye*; *famille* (family)=*famil-ye*.

46—At the end of a word the *i* is only followed by one *l*, which, however, is liquid, and sounded like the two *l*'s in the middle of the word, as: *aïl* (garlic) = *aïl-ye*; *travail* (work)=*travail-ye*; *camail* (a short cloak worn by cardinals, etc.) = *camail-ye*; *éventail* (fan) = *éventail-ye*; *soleil* (sun)=*soleil-ye*; *pareil* (alike)=*pareil-ye*; *orteil* (toe)=*orteil-ye*; *avril* (April)=*Avril-ye*; *babil* (prattle) = *babil-ye*; *mil* (millet) = *mil-ye*; *péril* (peril, danger) = *péril-ye*; *orgueil* (pride)=*orgueil-ye*; *fenouil* (fennel)=*fenouil-ye*; and most words ending in *aïl*, *eïl*, *ueïl*, and *ouïl*.

47—Exceptions: (1) *Il* is not liquid at the beginning of words, as *illégal* (unlawful), *illégitime* (illegitimate), etc., etc., and at the end of some few others, such as *mille* (a thousand), *ville* (town).

48—(2) *L* is silent in *baril* (cask), *chenil* (kennel), *coutil* (ticking), *fil* (son), *fournil* (bake-house), *fusil* (gun), *gentil* (pretty), *gril* (gridiron), *outil* (tool), *persil* (parsley), *pouls* (pulse), *soul* (drunk), *sourcil* (eyebrow), and in the plural *gentils-hommes* (noblemen).

49—*L* keeps its usual sound in *calme* (calm), *cil* (eyelash), *exil* (exile), *fil* (thread), *Nil* (Nile), *profil* (profile), *subtil* (subtile), *mil* (thousand, in dates of the Christian era), *civil* (courteous), *vil* (vile), *pupille* (pupil of the eye, or pupil, one under the care of a guardian), *distiller* (to distill), *vaciller* (to waver).

III.

70—*M* is silent in *automne* (autumn), *damner* (to curse), *condamner* (to condemn), *damnation* (damnation), *condamnation* (condemnation, sentence).

71—At the beginning of a word *emm* is nasal, as *emmener* (to take away), pronounce *en-mener*; *emmancher* (to fit a handle to) = *en-mancher*.

IV.

72—*N* final is silent, but *abdomen*, *amen*, *Eden* are pronounced *abdomenn'*, *amenn'*, *Edenn'*. *Hymen* is pronounced either *imenn'* or *imain*.

P.

- 73—P is mute in *baptême* (baptism), *baptiser* (to baptise, to christen), *baptiste* (baptist), *compte* (account), *corps* (body), *dompter* (to tame, to subdue), *exempt* (exempt), *prompt* (quick), *sculpter* (to sculpture, to carve), *sculpteur* (sculptor), *sculpture* (sculpture), *sept* (seven), and at the end of words, except *cap* (cape), and *cep* (vine-plant).
- 74—P is sounded in *septembre* (September), *septuagénnaire* (septuagenarian), *psaume* (psalm), *psalmiste* (psalmist), *psautier* (psalter), and some few others.
- 75—PH has the sound of *f*, as *philosophie* (philosophy), *phthisie* (consumption), etc.; pronounce *filosofie*, *ftisie*.

Q.

- 76—Q final is sounded in *coq* (cock) when used by itself, or when followed by a vowel, as: *un coq* (a cock), pronounced like in English; *un coq-à-l'âne* (cock-and-bull-story) = *un cokalâne*; but when the following word begins with a consonant the *q* is not sounded, as *coq d'inde* (turkey-cock), = *côdinde*. Q final is also sounded like a *K* in *cinq* (five), unless it is followed by a consonant, as: *Combien de plumes avez-vous? J'en ai cinq.* (How many pens have you? Five), pronounce *ceink*; but *cinq garçons* (five boys), pronounce *cein*. However, in the financial expression, *cinq pour cent* (five per cent.) the *q* is sounded.

- 77—When Q is not final, it is followed by *u*. It is generally pronounced like *k*, as *quand* (when)=*kan*; *quatre* (four)=*katre*; *querelle* (quarrel)=*kerelle*; *qui* (who)=*ki* (or in English *kee*; *que* (whom, or what)=*ke* or *keu*; *quel* (which or what)=*kel*.

- 78—But the *u* is sounded after *q* in *équestre* (equestrian), *équilatéral* (equilateral), *équitation* (riding, horsemanship), *quintuple* (five-fold), *questeur* (questor), *questure* (questorship).

- 79—Qu is pronounced *cou* in *aquatique* (aquatic), *équateur* (equator), *équation* (equation), *quadrupède* (quadruped), *quadruple* (four-fold), *in quarto*, etc.

R.

- 80—R final, which is usually sounded, is silent—

(a) In the termination—*er*, as : *le boucher* (the butcher), and in the infinitive of verbs of the first conjugation, as : *parler* (to speak).

(b) In the termination—*ier*, as : *l'officier* (the officer), *premier* (first), *écolier* (school-boy).

81—But it is sounded in—

MONOSYLLABLES, as : *hier* (yesterday), *mer* (sea), *fier* (proud) ; (but *r* is not sounded in the verb *fier* (to trust), which is properly composed of two syllables, and is pronounced *fi-è*).

82—DISSYLLABLES, as : *amer* (bitter), *auster* (south wind), *cancer* (cancer), *cuiller* (spoon), spelt also *cuillère*, *enfer* (hell), *éther* (ether), *thaler* (thaler).

83—*R* final is silent in the words (*Monsieur* and *Messieurs*), but is sounded in *sieur*.

84—*RH* has always the sound of *R*, as in *rhume* (cold), *rhinocéros* (rhinoceros).

S.

85—*S*, when placed between two vowels, has the sound of *s* : (a) in the body of a word, as : *reposer* (to rest), pronounce *reposé* ; and (b) at the end of a word when carried on to the next word beginning with a vowel or *h* silent, as : *mes amis* (my friends), pronounce *mè-samis*.

86—But *S* has its usual sound in compound words, when the simple word begins with *s* as *vraisemblable* (likely) = *vrai-semblable*.

87—*S* final, which is generally silent, is sounded in—

Albinos, albino.

Maïs, maize.

Aloès, aloes.

Mérinos, merine.

Atlas, atlas.

Omnibus, omnibus.

As, ace.

Plus-que-parfait, pluper-

Blocus, investment (of a town),

fect.

blockade (of a port).

Prospectus, prospectus.

Calus, callosity.

Rhinocéros, rhinoceros.

Iris, iris, rainbow.

Tournevis, screw-driver.

Laps, lapse.

Vastitas (pronounce *vasis-*

Lis, lily, but silent in *fleur-*

tas), casement window.

de-lis.

Vis, screw ;

and some others not often met with.

N.B.—In *ours* (bear) a great many people pronounce the *s*.

88—It is also sounded in words adopted from the Latin, as: *bis* (twice, encore!) *chorus*, *gratis*, *hiatus*, *oremus* (oremus, prayer), *sinus* (sinus), and in proper names (Latin or Greek) such as *Bacchus*, *Crésus*, *Cyrus*, *Minos*, *Fallus*, *Sémiramis*. [N.B.—S final is not sounded in *bis* (brown), as: *du pain bis* (brown bread), pronounce *bee*.]

The final *s* is not sounded before a consonant in *Denis*, *Jésus*, *Judas*, *Mathias*, *Nicholas*, *Paris*, *Thomas*.

89—S final is sounded like *z* in *obus* (shell).

90—S final is not sounded on the following vowel in the second person singular of the present indicative and subjunctive, as: *tu aimes à jouer* (thou likest to play); *il faut que tu ailles à l'école* (thou must go to school); pronounce *tu aim-à jouer*; *tu aill-à l'école*.

91—Sc is sounded like *s* in *scène* (scene, stage)=*sên'*; *scénique* (scenical)=*sénik*; *sceptique* (sceptic)=*sè-ptik*; *science* (science)=*si-ans'*, and some other words.

T.

92—T at the beginning of words has the same sound as in English, even when it is followed by two vowels, as *le tiers*, the third.

93—T in the middle of words, when followed by the vowel *i*, is sometimes pronounced like *t*, and sometimes like *s*:

I. Like *t* :—

- (a) In all words where it is preceded by *s* or *x*, as *bastion* (bastion), *bestial* (beastly), *digestion* (digestion), *mixture* (mixture), *question* (question).
- (b) In all words ending in *tié* or *tier*, as *amitié* (friendship), *moitié* (half), *charpentier* (carpenter), *châtier* (to chastise); except in the two verbs *balbutier* (to lisp) and *initier* (to initiate), and all its derivatives, where *t* is pronounced like *s*.
- (c) In words ending in *tie*, as *partie* (part), *modestie* (modesty), etc., except in *facétie* (facetiousness), *ineptie* (silliness), *inertie* (sluggishness), *minutie* (trifle), *prophétie* (prophecy); and in words ending in *atie*, as *démocratie* (democracy), where *t* has the sound of *s*.

- (d) In words ending in *tien* and *tienne*, as *Chrétien* (Christian), *maintien* (maintenance), *soutien* (support), *que je tiens* (that I may hold), *antienne* (anthem); except in proper names, as *Dioclétien* (Diocletian), and adjectives denoting nationality, as *Vénitien Vénitienne* (Venetian), where *t* is sounded like *s*.
- (e) In all the persons of verbs ending in *tions* and *ties*, as: *nous partions*, *vous parties* (we were, you were starting); *nous portions* (we were carrying), but the substantive *portions* (portions) is pronounced *porcions*.

II. Like s:—

- (a) In the word *patient* (patient), and all its derivatives.
- (b) In words ending in *tial*, *tiel*, *tion*, as *partial* (partial), *confidential* (confidential), *admiration* (admiration), *nation* (nation).
- (c) In some words ending in *tie* and in all substantives ending in *atie* [see above, I. (c)].
- (d) In the words *satiété* (satiety), *insatiable* (insatiable).

94—T final is silent, except when followed by another word beginning with a vowel, as *est-elle* (is she), *tout-à-fait* (quite entirely); but it is ALWAYS SILENT in the conjunction *et*, and.

T final is sounded in the following words: *Brut* (raw, uncultivated), *Christ* (Christ), *chut!* (hush!), *contact* (contact), *correct* (correct), *dot* (dowry), *direct* (direct), *exact* (punctual, exact), *est* (east), *fat* (fop), *granit* (granite),* *incorrect* (incorrect), *indirect* (indirect), *inexact* (inaccurate), *infect* (infectious), *intact* (untouched, intact), *knout* (knout), *lest* (ballast), *échec et mat* (checkmate), *net* (clear, clean, net), *ouest* (west), *rit* or *rite* (rite), *strict* (strict), *toast* or *toste* (toast) *ut* (or *do*, the note C in music), *whist* (whist).

95—In *sept* (seven) and *huit* (eight) the *t* is silent when the following word begins with a consonant or *h* aspirate, as: *sept haches* (seven axes), *sept francs* (seven francs), *huit couteaux* (eight knives) = *sé haches*, etc.

* Also pronounced *granit(t)*.

Toast (toast),	pronounce Tôst.
Août (August),	„ Oû.
Franc (frank),	„ Fran.
Clef (key),	„ Clé.
Goth (Goth),	„ Gô.
Al-ma-nach (almanac),	„ Al-ma-na.
Domp-té (subdued),	„ Don-té.
Joie (joy),	„ Jot.
Sang-sue (leech),	„ San-sû.
Oignon (onion),	„ O-gnon.
Dé-voue-ment (devotedness)	„ Dé-vou-ment.
Il niera (he will deny),	„ Il nî-ra.
Saône (river Saone)	„ Sône.
Taon (ox-fly)	„ Tan.

The final letters in such words as the following are to be pronounced *only* when they are followed by a vowel or *h* silent :

Bout (end).	(ils) Pen-sent † (they think).
Es-prit (mind).	Pe-tit (small).
Gens (people).	Plus (more).
Heu-reux (happy).	Pot (pot).
Hon-teux * (ashamed).	Rang (rang).
Long (long).	Sang (blood).
Mais (but).	Saint (holy).
Mè-res (mothers).	Tout (all).
Mont (mount).	Tiers (third).
Pè-res (fathers).	(tu) Tiens (thou holdest).
Paix (peace).	(il) Vient (he comes).

* And in all the adjectives ending in *eux*.

† This applies to *all* verbs.

N.B.—We are indebted to Messrs. BRETTE & MASSON for the above hints on French pronunciation.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

FIRST PART.



L'ALPHABET.—THE ALPHABET.

Majuscules.—Capital Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J
K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J
K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z

L'ALPHABET.—THE ALPHABET.

Minuscules.—Small Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l
m n o p q r s t u v w
x y z

a b c d e f g h i j k l
m n o p q r s t u v w
x y z

*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x y z*

Sons ou Voyelles Simples.—Simple Sounds.

A a a
papa, *papa*.

Â â â
â-ne, *ass*.

E e e
de-mi, *half*.

É é é
é-té, *summer*.

È è è
mè-re, *mother*.

Ê ê ê
tê-te, *head*.

I i i
i-ma-ge, *image*.

Î î î
î-le, *island*.

Y y y
ly-re, *lyre*.

O o o
or, *gold*.

Ô ô ô
cô-té, *side*.

U u u
mu-let, *mule*.

Û û û
mû-re, *mulberry*.

Sons Simples représentés par plus d'une Voyelle.

Simple Sounds represented by more than one Vowel.

Au

Chaud

Faux

hot.

scythe.

Eau

Eau

A-gneau

water.

lamb.

Eu

Feu

Heu-reux

fire.

happy.

Ou

Chou

Jou-jou

cabbage.

plaything.

Diphthongues.—Diphthongs.

Ia	Piano	<i>Piano</i>
Ie	Pied	<i>Foot</i>
Io	Pioche	<i>Pickaxe</i>
Oi	Roi	<i>King</i>
Ui	Hui-le	<i>Oil</i>
Ui	Suif	<i>Tallow</i>
Oui	Oui	<i>Yes</i>

Sons Nasaux.—Nasal Sounds.

An	An <i>year.</i>	Fan-tôme <i>ghost.</i>
En	En <i>in.</i>	En-fant <i>child.</i>
In	Fin <i>end.</i>	En-fin <i>at last.</i>
On	Bon <i>good.</i>	Bon-bon <i>sweetmeat.</i>
Un	Un <i>one.</i>	Cha-cun <i>each.</i>
Ain	Pain <i>bread.</i>	Étain <i>tin.</i>
Aim	Faim <i>hunger.</i>	Daim <i>deer.</i>

SECONDE PARTIE.—SECOND PART.



Un Â-ne.

Un Â-non.

An Ass.

A young Ass.



Le Che-val.

Le Ca-va-li-er.

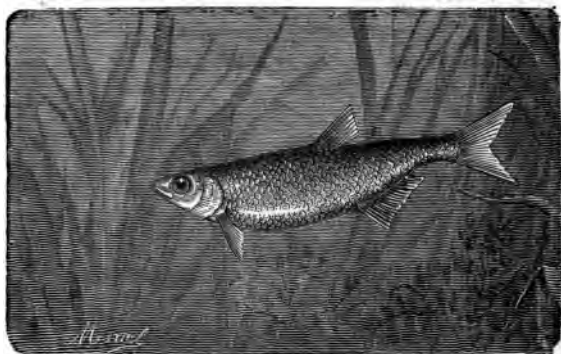
The Horse.

The Rider.



Le Cy-gne.
Le long Cou.

The Swan.
The long Neck.



Un Pois-son.
Les Na-geoi-res.

A Fish.
The Fins.



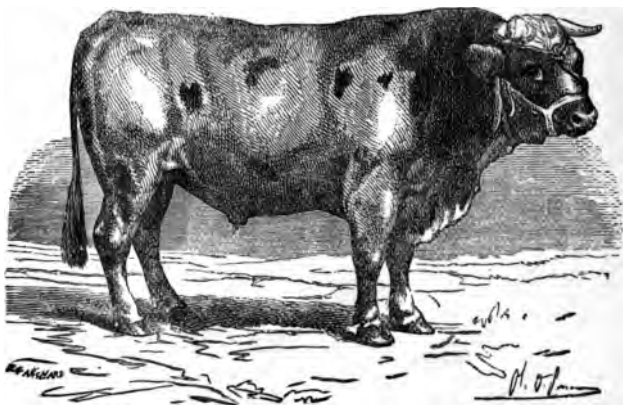
Le Chat.
Grif-fer.

The Cat.
To Scratch.



La Sou-ris.
La Sou-ri-ci-è-re.

The Mouse.
The Mouse-trap.



Le Bœuf.
Les Cor-nes.

The Ox.
The Horns.



Le Mou-ton.
La Ber-gè-re.

The Sheep.
The Shepherdess.



Le Lion.
La Cri-ni-è-re.

The Lion.
The Mane.



Le Pont.
La Ri-vi-è-re.

The Bridge.
The River.



Le Hi-bou.

Deux Hi-boux.

The Owl.

Two Owls.



Un Nid.

Un Oi-seau.

A Nest.

A Bird.



Le Re-nard.
La Queue touf-fue.

The Fox.
The bushy Tail.



Le Lièvre.
La Ti-mi-di-té.

The Hare.
The Timidity.



Un Ours.

La Nei-ge.

A Bear.

The Snow.



La Mai-son.

La por-te et les fe-nê-tres.

The House.

The Door and the Windows.



L'É-gli-se.

La Tour.

The Church.

The Tower.



Le Li-vre.

La Pa-ge.

The Book.

The Page.



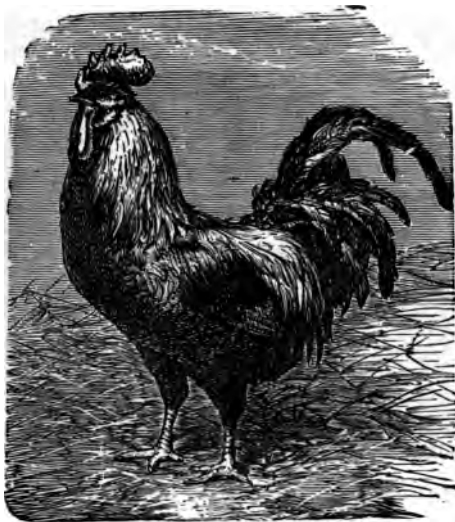
Le Chien.
La Fi-dé-li-té.

The Dog.
Fidelity.



Un Pa-nier.
Le grand Panier.

A Basket.
The big Basket.



Le Coq.
La Crête.

The Cock.
The Comb.



La Chèvre.
L'Enfant.

The Goat.
The Child.



Un La-pin.

Un La-pin blanc.

A Rabbit.

A white Rabbit.

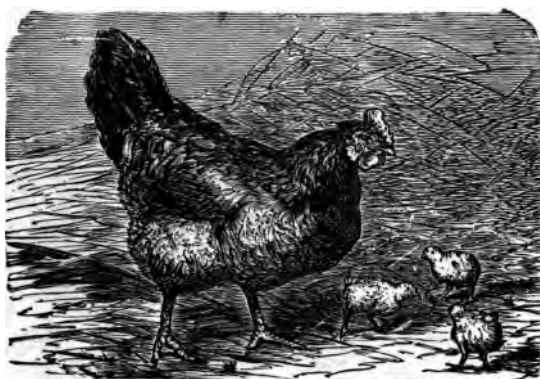


Un Ber-ceau.

Le Bé-bé.

A Cradle.

The Baby.



La Pou-le.

Les Pou-lets.

The Hen.

The Chickens.



La Brou-et-te.

Le Mou-lin.

The Wheelbarrow.

The Mill.



Un Ar-bre.

Les Bran-ches.

A Tree.

The Branches.



L'Oeil.

Les Y-eux.

The Eye.

The Eyes.



La Ta-ble.

Le Pied de la Table.

The Table.

The Leg of the Table.

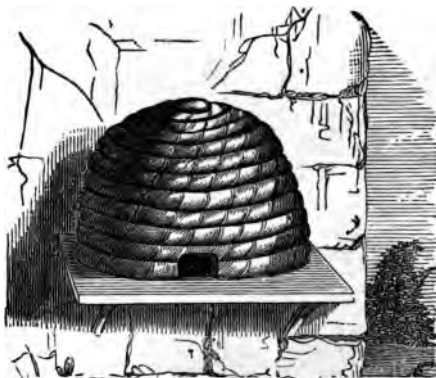


Un Tambour.

Le Bruit.

A Drum.

The Noise.



La Ru-che.

L'A-beil-le.

The Bee-hive.

The Bee.



Une Pou-pée.

La Robe et le Cha-peau.

A Doll.

The Dress and the Hat.



L'Au-ber-ge.
L'É-cu-rie.

The Inn.
The Stable.



Le Ca-nard.
Le Bec.

The Duck.
The Beak.



La Clo-che.

Le Battant.

The Bell.

The Clapper.



Un Ba-teau.

Le Pa-ra-plu-ie.

A Boat.

The Umbrella.



La Frai-se.

Les bon-nes Frai-ses.

The Strawberry.

The good Strawberries.



Un Vais-seau.

La Mer.

A Ship.

The Sea.



La Mai-son de Ma-rie.

The House of Mary.

Mary's House.

Le Toit.

The Roof.

La Che-mi-née.

The Chimney.

La Maison de Marie.

Mary's House.

La por-te.	<i>The door.</i>
Le pas-sa-ge.	<i>The passage.</i>
La cu-i-si-ne.	<i>The kitchen.</i>
La cham-bre.	<i>The room.</i>
La cham-bre à cou-cher.	<i>The bedroom.</i>
L'es-ca-li-er.	<i>The staircase.</i>
Le sa-lon.	<i>The drawing room.</i>
La sal-le.	<i>The hall.</i>
La sal-le à man-ger.	<i>The dining-hall.</i>
La nap-pe.	<i>The cloth.</i>
L'é-tu-de.	<i>The study.</i>
Le pi-a-no.	<i>The piano.</i>
Le lit.	<i>The bed.</i>
Les ri-deaux.	<i>The curtains.</i>

Please to tell me the English for:—

Oreille, grenouille, chasse, souris, cornes, pont, nid, église, chien, berceau, œil, brouette, tambour, canard, ruche, fraise, bateau, toit, cuisine, escalier, nappe, lit, rideaux.

I should like to know the French for:—

Baby, scissors, watch, father, cock, rabbit, mill, tree, horse, fish, ox, tail, basket, door, passage, room, drawing-room, study, sword, spoon.

TROISIÈME PARTIE.

THIRD PART.

La cuil-ler de
bébé.

Baby's spoon.



Char-les a un fu-sil

Charles has a gun

et un sa-bre.

and a sword.





Ce-ci est une
This is an
o-reil-le.
ear.



Voi-ci le dé et
Here are the thimble and
les ciseaux.
the scissors.



Pre-nez ce ver-re.
Take this glass.

La mon-tre de
pa-pa.
Papa's watch.



Les gre-nouil-les
The frog's
sau-tent.
jump.



Le puits est
The well is
pro-fond.
deep.





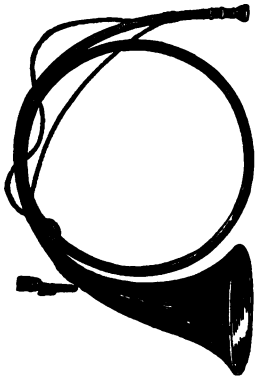
Ceci est une
This is a

ca-ra-fe.
decanter.



Le cer-ceau est
The hoop is

rond.
round.



Mon père a un
My father has a

cor de chas-se.
hunting-horn.

L'a-rai-gnée et
 The spider and
 sa toi-le.
 its webb.



L'ar-ro-soir pour
 The watering pot for
 les fleurs.
 the flowers.



Voi-là une
 There is a
 feuil-le.
 leaf.





Voi-ci des glands

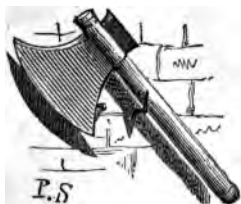
Here are some acorns

tom-bés d'un

fallen from an

chê-ne.

oak.



La ha-che pour

The axe to

coup-er le chô-ne.

cut down the oak.



La roue de la

The wheel of the

voi-tu-re.

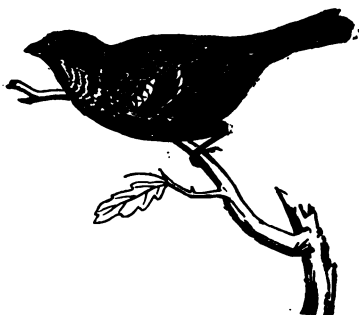
carriage.

Quel jo-li pe-tit

What a pretty little

oi-seau !

bird !



Le coq gron-de la

The cock scolds the

pou-le.

hen.



La va-che don-ne

The cow gives

de bon lait.

some good milk.





Voi-ci des qu'il-les.

Here are

skittles.



Un en-fant sau-vé

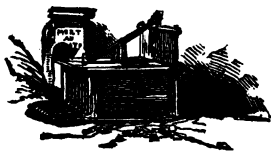
A child

saved

par un chi-en.

by a

dog.



Déf-i-ez-vous,

Beware

pe-ti-tes sou-ris

little

mice



Cru-el-le sé-pa-ra-ti-on.

Painful

separation.



La main a qua-tre doigts et

The hand has four fingers and

un pou-ce.

a thumb.



Le re-nard est très ru-sé.

The fox is very sly.



Le cor-beau est très noir.

The crow is very black.



Le mout-on a un a-gneau.

The sheep has a lamb.



Les gar-çons ont une bal-le.

The boys have a ball.



Est-il ar-ri-vé un ac-ci-dent au
Has an accident happened to the
cha-ri-ot ?
waggon ?



Voy-ez le pe-tit chien sur le si-è-ge.
See the little dog on the box.



Le meu-ni-er et son â-ne

The miller and his ass

é-cou-tent le tam-bour.

listen to the drum.



Bé-bé est dans son ber-ceau.

Baby is in its cradle.



Le père gron-de son fils.

The father scolds his son.



Ils ren-trent la mois-son.

They are taking the harvest home.



Le pau-vre li-è-vre se-ra-t-il pris ?

Will the poor hare be taken ?



Le chas-seur part pour la chas-se.

The sportsman is going out shooting.



Ce-ci est un mou-lin à eau.

This is a water mill.



Un che-val libre et heu-reux.

A horse free and happy.



Le ca-pi-tai-ne a ti-ré son sa-bre.
 The captain has drawn his sword.



Un nou-veau ré-gi-ment.
 A new regiment.



Le bû-che-ron est fort ;
The woodcutter is strong ;
il a-bat l'ar-bre.
he cuts down the tree.



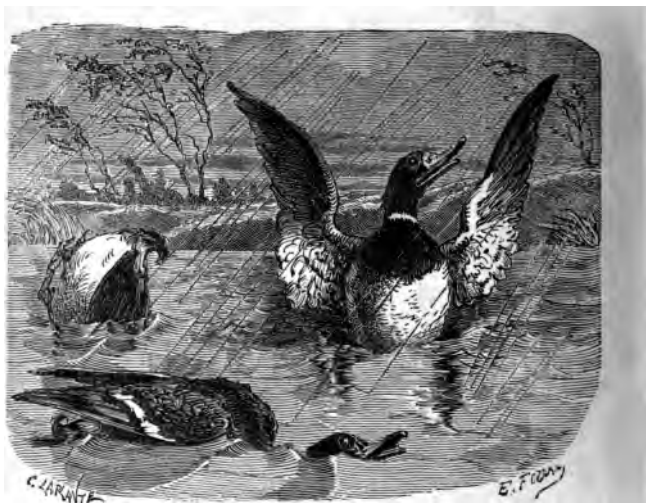
L'é-tang dans la fo-rêt.
The pond in the forest.



Quel est le plus en-tête des
Which is the most obstinate of the
deux ?
two ?



Le chat n'est pas là !
The cat is not there !



Ces trois ca-nards ai-ment

These three ducks like

beau-coup l'eau ; ils ont de

the water very much ; they have

l'eau de tous les cô-tés.

water on all sides.



Le châ-teau du sei-gneur est

The

lord's castle

is

en-tou-ré d'un fos-sé très

surrounded

by a

very

lar-ge.

broad moat.

F



Le pau-vre pri-son-ni-er est très

The poor prisoner is very

mal-heu-reux dans ce vi-lain

unhappy in this ugly

ca-chot.

dungeon.



Je vou-drais bi-en de-meu-rer

I should like to live

dans cet-te mai-son au bord

in this house on the bank

du lac.

of the lake.



L'o-ra-ge va bi-en-tôt

The storm is soon going to

é-cla-ter sur cet-te hau-te

burst on this high

mon-ta-gne.

mountain.



A quoi pen-sent ces deux hi-boux?

What are these two owls thinking of?

Je vou-drais le sa-voir ; et vous

I should like to know ; and you

aus-si, n'est-ce pas ?

too, would you not ?



Je ne vou-drais pas ren-con-trer

I should not like to meet

ce mon-sieur.

this gentleman.

QUATRIÈME PARTIE.

FOURTH PART.



LES PARTIES DU CORPS.

THE PARTS OF THE BODY.

La tête ; le bras, les bras ;

The head ; the arm, the arms ;

la jambe, les jambes ; la main,

the leg, the legs ; the hand,

les mains ; le pied, les pieds ;

the hands ; the foot, the feet ;

les cheveux ; le front ; l'œil,

the hair ; the forehead ; the eye,

les yeux ; le nez ; la bouche ;

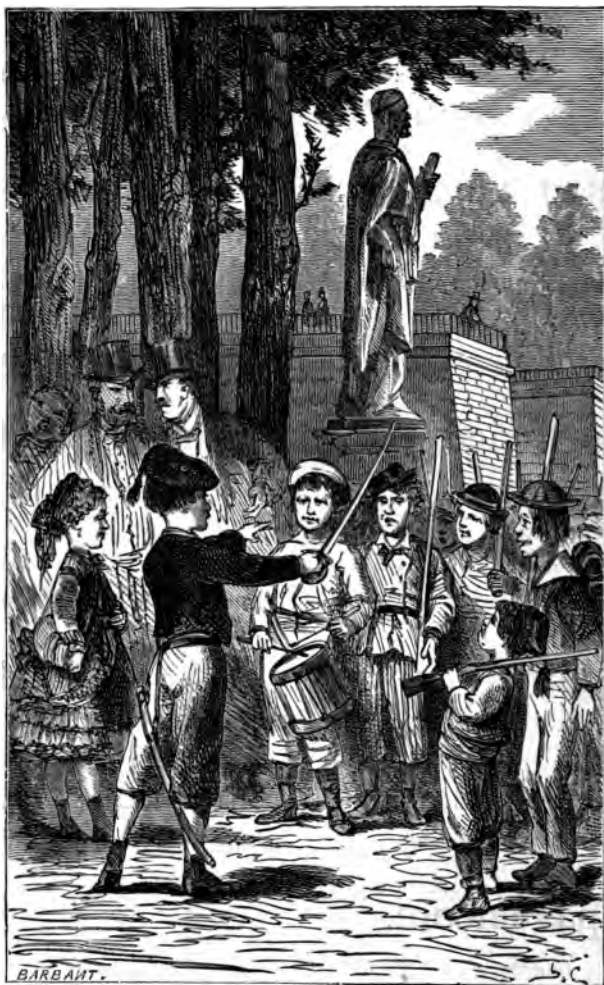
the eyes ; the nose ; the mouth ;

le menton ; l'oreille, les oreilles.

the chin ; the ear, the ears.



Tout le monde aime bébé,
Everybody loves baby,
son père, sa mère, son grand-
its father, its mother, its grand-
père, sa grand'mère et sa
father, its grandmother and its
nourrice. La maman fait
nurse. The mother
manger bébé, et tous les
feeds baby, and all the
autres le regardent pendant
others look at it whilst
qu'il mange. Bébé ne parle
it is eating. Baby does not speak
pas encore.
yet.



Voyez ce beau régiment de

See that fine regiment of

braves soldats ! Le capitaine

brave soldiers ! The captain

a un sabre. Les soldats ont

has a sword. The soldiers have

des fusils. Louis est tambour ;

guns. Lewis is drummer ;

il a un tambour et des

he has a drum and some

baguettes.

drumsticks.



Voici le cottage de la

Here is the cottage of

nourrice d'Ernest. Il est

Ernest's nurse. It is

couvert en chaume. La porte

covered with thatch. The door

est entr'ouverte. Il y a deux

is ajar. There are two

fenêtres sur le devant et une

windows at the front and an

lucarne. Il y a deux marches

attic window. There are two steps

devant la porte.

before the door.



Voyez ce grand géant ; il

See that great giant ; he

est en colère ; il a une

is angry ; he has a

grande massue ; il veut tuer

great club ; he wishes to kill

“ Jack ” ; mais “ Jack ” est

Jack ; but Jack is

brave, il a un bon sabre ;

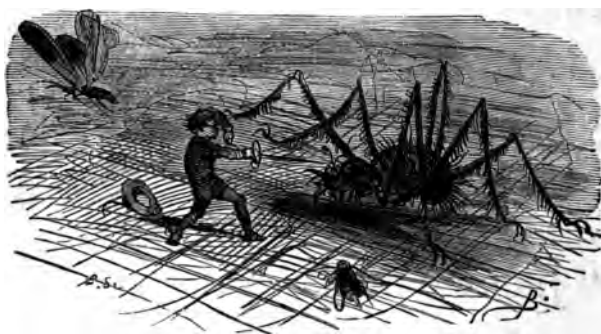
brave, he has a good sword ;

il tuera le géant. Vive

he will kill the giant. Hurrah ! for

“ Jack ! ”

Jack.



Tom Pouce est très petit.

Tom Thumb is very small.

Il demeure dans un sabot.

He lives in a wooden shoe.

Il a été présenté au roi.

He has been presented to the king.

Tom Pouce est très brave.

Tom Thumb is very brave.

Il se bat contre une grosse

He fights against a large

araignée.

spider.



La vache a avalé le pauvre

The cow has swallowed poor

Tom Pouce ; il est si

Tom Thumb : he is so

petit. Mais Tom n'est pas

small. But Tom is not



mort ; voyez, la vache le

cow gives

qui est

who is



Le facteur apporte des

The postman brings some

lettres. Il les prend dans

letters. He takes them from

sa boîte et les donne aux

his box and gives them to the

petits enfants qui vont les

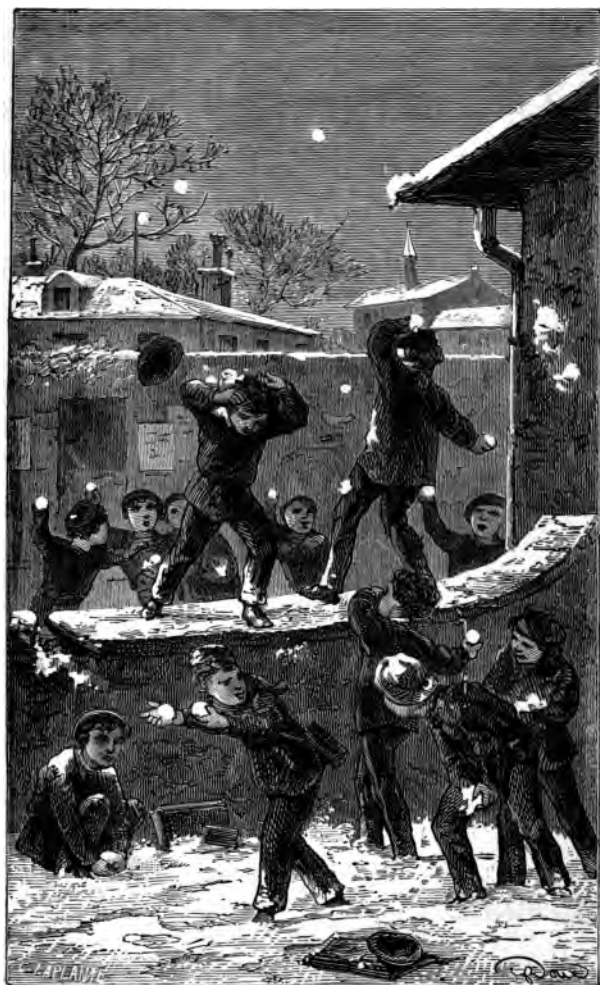
little children who are going to

porter à leur papa et à leur

take them to their papa and to their

maman.

mamma.



Nous sommes en hiver. Il

We are in winter. There

y a de la neige et les enfants

is some snow and the children

au sortir de l'école font des

on going out of school make

boules de neige et se les

snow balls and throw them

jettent. Il y a deux garçons

at one another. There are two boys

sur le mur.

on the wall.



Georges est très adroit. Il

George is very clever. He

a fait ce cerf-volant lui-même.

has made this kite himself.

Le cerf-volant est plus grand

The kite is taller

que Georges. L'artiste a

than George. The artist has

peint une maison, un petit

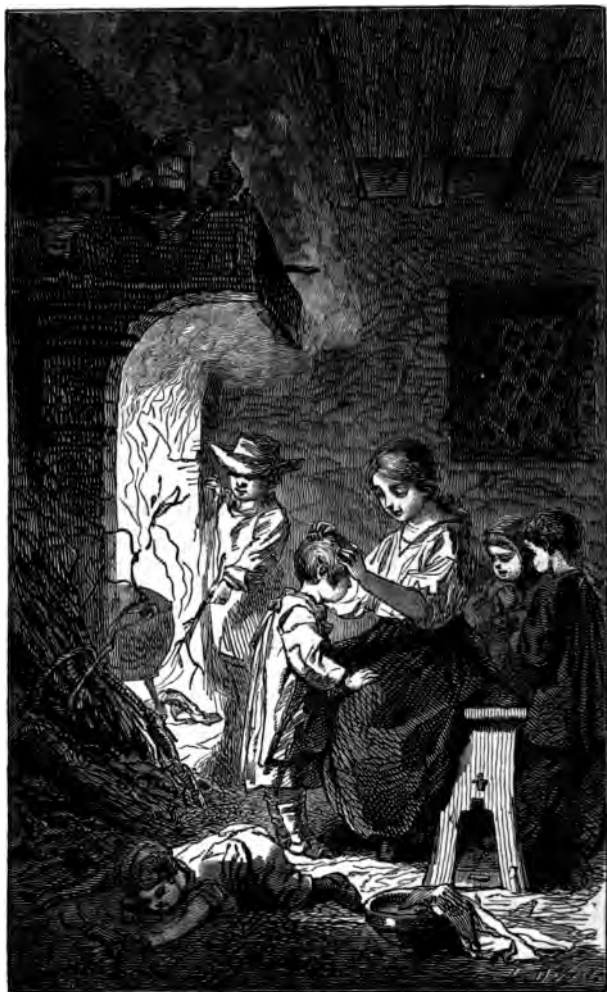
painted a house, a little

chien, un homme, la lune et

dog, a man, the moon, and

un oiseau.

a bird.



Voyez Louise dans sa

Look at Louisa in her

chaumière, elle habille ses

cottage, she is dressing her

petits frères et ses petites

little brothers and her little

sœurs ; elle les peigne et les

sisters ; she combs them and

débarbouille ; elle a une

washes their faces ; she has one

sœur et quatre frères.

sister and four brothers.



Tiens! qu'y a-t-il? Arthur

Now then! what has happened? Arthur

est tombé; il est tombé sur le
has fallen; he has fallen on the

tambour; il a crevé le tam-
drum; he has burst the

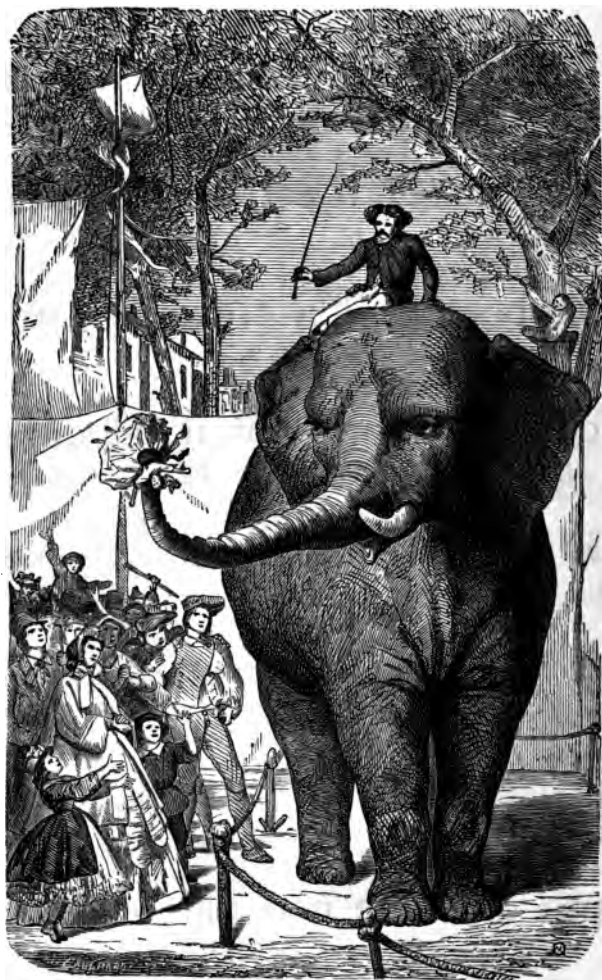
bour et maintenant il est dans
drum, and now he is inside

le tambour. Arthur n'est pas
the drum. Arthur is not

content, et la personne à qui
pleased, and the person to whom

le tambour appartient n'est
the drum belongs is not

pas contente non plus.
pleased either.



L'éléphant a pris la poupée

The elephant has taken Edith's doll

d'Edith avec sa trompe.

with his trunk.

J'espère qu'il ne lui fera pas

I hope that he will not

de mal. Edith a du chagrin.

hurt it. Edith is sorry.

Elle demande sa poupée.

She asks for her doll.

L'Eléphant n'est pas méchant,

The elephant is not cruel,

il lui rendra sa poupée, j'en

he will give her back her doll, I am

suis sûr.

sure.



Emma a demandé à son
Emma has asked her
père de lui faire une balan-
father to make her a
çoire dans le jardin. Son
swing in the garden. Her
père, qui est très habile, lui en
father, who is very clever, has made
a fait une. Emma, enchantée,
her one. Emma, delighted,
se balance pendant que ses
swings whilst her
petites amies se reposent sur
little friends are resting on
l'herbe.
the grass.



Julie et Rose sont très
Julia and Rosa are very
sages. Elles ont du goût
good. They have a taste
pour la musique. Leur gouver-
for music. Their gover-
nante est contente d'elles
ness is pleased with them
car elles travaillent bien et
for they work well and
font des progrès. Elles jouent
make progress. They are playing
un morceau à deux mains.
a duet.



Le pauvre Hector s'est cas-

Poor Hector has broken

sé la patte ; son ami Wasp,

his paw ; his friend Wasp,

qui se trouvait auprès de lui,

who happened to be near him,

lui a mis la patte en écharpe

has put his paw in a sling

et l'a conduit à l'hôpital des

and has taken him to the hospital for

chiens où le médecin en chef

dogs where the chief doctor

les a reçus très poliment.

received them very politely.



Tous les chiens ne sont pas

All dogs are not

aussi sages que Wasp ; celui-

as good as Wasp ; this

ci est un voleur ; il a volé

one is a thief ; he has stolen

une cane à cette pauvre fille.

a duck from this poor girl.

La cane crie très fort et la

The duck quacks very loud and the

fille frappe le chien avec son

girl is beating the dog with her

bâton.

stick.



Ponto est très obéissant.

Ponto is very obedient.

Son maître lui a dit de faire

His master has told him

le beau, et Ponto fait le beau.

to beg and Ponto begs.

Il lui a dit de fumer sa pipe

He has told him to smoke his pipe

et il fume sa pipe ; mais je

and he smokes his pipe ; but I

crois qu'il n'aime pas beau-

do not think he enjoys that very

coup cela.

much.



Paul et Virginie ont à tra-

Paul and Virginia have to

verser un torrent. Virginie a

cross a torrent. Virginia is

peur, mais Paul la soutient et

frightened, but Paul holds her up and

lui fait traverser le torrent sur

makes her cross the torrent on

un tronc d'arbre. Espérons

the trunk of a tree. Let us hope

qu'ils traverseront sans acci-

that they will cross without an acci-

dent.

dent.



Voyez ce joli nid de coli-

See this pretty humming-bird's nest.

bris. Le colibri est un très

The humming-bird is a very

petit oiseau. Il a de très

small bird. It has some very

jolies plumes, un long bec

pretty feathers, a long, thin

mince, et il est très coura-

beak, and it is very brave.

geux.

Maintenant, mes chers

Now, my dear

enfants, je vais vous donner

children, I shall give you

quelques enfantines du bon

some nursery rhymes from the good

pays de France.

land of France.

CINQUIÈME PARTIE.

FIFTH PART.

Dô Dô.

BYE-BYE.

Dô Dô.

Bye-Bye.

L'enfant dô,

Bye-Bye Baby.

L'enfant dormira tantôt.

Baby will sleep presently.

Noël.

CHRISTMAS.

Adieu Noël,

Good-bye Christmas,

Il est passé !

It is over !

Noël s'en va ;

Christmas goes ;

Il reviendra.

It will return.

Un. Deux. Trois.
ONE TWO THREE.

Moi.

Toi.

Lui.

Vous.

Si le Roi.

Si le Roi.

Nous nous en irons.

W. W. W. W.

L'Araignée.

THE SPIDER.

Araignée le matin.

A spider in the morning.

Cher ami,

M. W. W.

Li.

Li.

Li.

Li.

Li.

Li.

Li.

Li.

Petit Bonhomme vit Encore !

THE LITTLE MAN IS ALIVE STILL !

1.—Je vous vends mon allumette,
 I sell you my little match,

Toute vivante, toute vivelette !
 All alive, all alive !

2.—Je vous prends votre allumette,
 I take your little match,

Toute vivante, toute vivelette !
 All alive, all alive !

N.B.—The player who passes the lighted bit of wood says No. 1;
 the one who takes it from him says No. 2.

Trop Serré.

TOO TIGHT.

Je n'peux pas danser,
 I can't dance,

Ma pantoufle est trop étroite ;
 My slipper is too tight ;

Je n'peux pas danser
 I can't dance

Parce que j'ai trop mal au pied !
 Because my foot hurts me so !

Du Feu !

FIRE !

Chauffons ! Chauffons !

Let us warm ourselves !

Ma commère Jeanneton,

Mother Janet,

Prête-moi ton faucillon

Lend me your bill-hook

Pour couper une épinette

To cut some wood

Pour chauffer ma p'tite fillette.

To warm my little girl.

N.B.—Épinette means properly hemlock spruce.

Le Guet.

THE WATCH.

Guet ! bon guet !

Watch ! good watch !

Il a frappé douze heures ;

It has struck twelve ;

Guet ! bon guet !

Watch ! good watch ;

Dormez dans vos demeures.

Sleep in your houses.

La Fin du Conte.**THE END OF THE TALE.**

J'ai passé par la porte Saint-Denis,
I went under the gate Saint-Denis,
J'ai marché sur la queue d'une souris,
I stepped on the tail of a mouse,
La souris a fait cri cri !
The mouse said queeck, queeck !
Et mon p'tit conte est fini.
And there's an end to my tale.

Trente, Vingt-huit et Trente et Un.**THIRTY, TWENTY-EIGHT AND THIRTY-ONE.**

Trente jours ont Novembre,
Thirty days have November,
Avril, Juin et Septembre ;
April, June and September ;
De vingt-huit il en est un,
There is a month of twenty eight,
Les autres en ont trente et un.
The others have thirty one.

Ah ! Quel Nez !

OH ! WHAT A NOSE !

Ah ! quel nez !

Oh ! what a nose !

Ah ! quel nez !

Oh ! what a nose !

Ah ! comme il est allongé !

Oh ! how long it has got !

Tout le monde en est étonné.

Everybody is astonished at it.

Pantin.

DANCING-JACK.

Que Pantin serait content,
How pleased Dancing-Jack would be,

S'il avait l'heur de vous plaire !
If he had the luck of pleasing !

Que Pantin serait content,
How pleased Dancing-Jack would be,

S'il vous plaisait en dansant !
If he could please you by dancing !

Ne Prenez pas ma Place!**DON'T TAKE MY PLACE!**

- 1.—C'est aujourd'hui la Saint-Hubert,
It is to-day Saint-Hubert's day,

Qui quitte sa place la perd.
Who leaves his place loses it.

- 2.—C'est aujourd'hui la Saint-Laurent,
It is to-day Saint-Laurence's day,

Qui quitte sa place la reprend.
Who leaves his place takes it back.

Les Doigts.**THE FINGERS.**

- 1.—Celui-ci a été à la chasse,
This little one went a-shooting,

- 2.—Celui-ci l'a tué,
This little one killed the game,

- 3.—Celui-ci l'a plumé,
This little one plucked it,

- 4.—Celui-ci l'a fait cuire
This little one cooked it

- 5.—Et celui-ci l'a tout mangé.
And this little one ate it all.

1. Le pouce, the thumb; 2. l'index, the fore-finger; 3. le majeur, the middle-finger; 4. l'annulaire, the ring-finger; 5. l'auriculaire, the little finger.

La Semaine.

THE WEEK.

- Bonjour, Monsieur Lundi.
Good day to you, Mr. Monday.
- Comment va Monsieur Mardi ?
How is Mr. Tuesday ?
- Très bien, Monsieur Mercredi.
Very well, Mr. Wednesday.
- Je viens de la part de Monsieur Jeudi
I come from Mr. Thursday
- Dire à Monsieur Vendredi
To tell Mr. Friday
- Qu'il s'apprête Samedi
To get ready on Saturday
- Pour aller à l'église Dimanche.
To go to church on Sunday.

Une, Deux, Trois.

ONE, TWO, THREE.

Une, deux, trois,
One, two, three,

J'irai dans le bois
I shall go into the wood

Quatre, cinq, six,
Four, five, six,
Cueillir des cerises,
To gather some cherries,
Sept, huit, neuf,
Seven, eight, nine,
Dans un panier neuf,
In a new basket,
Dix, onze, douze,
Ten, eleven, twelve,
Elles seront toutes rouges.
They will be quite red.

Les Trois Poules.

THE THREE HENS.

Quand trois poules vont aux champs,
When three hens go to the fields,
La premièr' march' par devant,
The first walks in front,
La second' suit la première,
The second follows the first,
La troisièm' march' la dernière.
The third comes last.
Quand trois poules vont aux champs,
When three hens go to the fields,
La premièr' march' par devant.
The first walks in front.

Ramasse une Épingle.

PICK UP A PIN.

Vois une épingle et ramasse-la,
 See a pin and pick it up,

Tout le jour bonne chance auras ;
 All the day you'll have good luck ;

Vois une épingle et laisse-la là,
 See a pin and let it lay,

Et tu t'en repentiras.
 Bad luck you'll have all day.*

* Literally " and you will repent it."

Le Premier Mot de L'Enfant.

THE CHILD'S FIRST WORD.

L'aurore vermeille
 The rosy morn

Éveille
 Awakes

L'enfant aux beaux yeux
 The child with bright

Joyeux.
 And pretty eyes.

Et son doux sourire
And its sweet smile

Expire
Ends

Dans ce mot charmant :
In this charming word :

Maman !
Mamma !

Le Petit Coq qui sort de l'Œuf.

THE LITTLE COCK COMING OUT OF THE EGG.

Tic, tac, toc,
Tick, tack, tock,

Quel est ce coup sec ?
What is this sharp knock ?

Ric, rac, roc,
Rick, rack, rock,

C'est d'un petit bec
It is a little beak

Cric, crac, croc,
Crick, crack, crock,

La coquille casse ;
The shell cracks ;

Fric, frac, froc,
Frick, frack, frock,
C'est l'ergot qui passe,
It is the spur coming out,
Clic, clac, cloc,
Click, clack, clock,
C'est le petit coq.
It is the little cock.

Petit Pied Rose.

LITTLE ROSY FOOT.

Petit pied, petit pied rose
Little foot, little rosy foot
De mon bien-aimé qui dort,
Of my beloved babe who sleeps,
Toi qui vacilles encor
You who still totter
Quand par terre je te pose ;
When touching the ground ;
Alors que tu marcheras
When you can walk
Petit pied, petit pied rose,
Little foot, little rosy foot,
Alors que tu marcheras
When you can walk
Qui sait où tu passeras !
Who knows where you will go !

L'Enfant Gâté.

THE SPOILED CHILD.

Enfant gâté
Spoiled child

Veux-tu du pâté ?

Will you have some pie ?

—Non, ma mère, il est trop salé.

No, mother, it is too salt.

—Veux-tu du rôti ?

Will you have some roast beef ?

—Non, ma mère, il est trop cuit.

No, mother, it's too much done.

—Veux-tu de la salade ?

Will you have some salad ?

—Non, ma mère, elle est trop fade.

No, mother, it is tasteless.

—Veux-tu du pain ?

Will you have some bread ?

—Non, ma mère, il ne vaut rien.

No, mother, it isn't good.

—Enfant gâté,

Spoiled child,

Tu ne veux rien manger ;

You will eat nothing ;

Enfant gâté,

Spoiled child,

Tu seras fouetté !

You will get a flogging !

Le Mariage de la Bécasse et de la
THE WEDDING OF THE WOODCOCK AND THE

Perdrix.

PARTRIDGE.

La bécasse et la perdrix
The woodcock and the partridge

Vont se marier lundi ;
Are going to marry on Monday ;

Ils ont bien de monde assez,
They have quite enough guests,

Mais de pain il n'en ont point.
But they have no bread.

Par là passent deux pigeons
See yonder come two pigeons

Dans leur bec tiennent un pain rond ;
With a round loaf in their beaks ;

Ils ont bien de pain assez,
Now they have quite enough bread,

Mais de viande il n'en ont point.
But they have no meat.

Par là passent trois corbeaux
See yonder come three crows

Dans leur bec tiennent un gigot ;
With a leg of mutton in their beaks ;

Ils ont bien de viande assez
Now they have enough meat

Mais de vin ils n'en ont point.

But they have no wine.

Par là passent six souris

See yonder come six mice

Sur leur queue tiennent un baril ;

With a barrel on their tails ;

Ils ont bien de vin assez,

Now they have quite enough wine,

Mais de musique n'en ont point.

But they have no music.

Par là passent trois gros rats

See yonder come three big rats

Tenant un violon sous leurs bras ;

With a fiddle under their arms ;

— Bonjour, bonjour, la compagnie,

Good-morning, good-morning all,

N'y a-t-il pas de chats ici ?

Are there no cats here ?

— Entrez, entrez, mes beaux messieurs,

Come in, come in, my fine sirs,

Le chat dort au coin du feu.

The cat's asleep by the fire.

Le chat s'étant éveillé

But the cat awoke

Mangea toute la société !

And ate up all the company !

Le Petit Oiseau.

THE LITTLE BIRD.

Enfin nous te tenons,
At last we have got you,

Petit, petit oiseau ;
Little, little birdie ;

Enfin nous te tenons
At last we have got you,

Et nous te garderons.
And we will keep you.

—Dieu m'a fait pour voler,
God made me to fly,

Gentils, gentils enfants,
Dear, dear children,

Dieu m'a fait pour voler,
God made me to fly,

Laissez-moi m'en aller
Let me fly away.

—Non, nous te donnerons,
No, we will give you,

Petit, petit oiseau,
Little, little birdie,

Non, nous te donnerons,
No, we will give you,

Biscuits, sucre, bonbons.

Biscuits, sugar and sweets.

—Ce qui doit me nourrir,

What is to feed me,

Gentils, gentils enfants,

Dear, dear children,

Ce qui doit me nourrir,

What is to feed me,

Aux champs seul peut venir.

Grows only in the fields.

—Nous te gardons encor

We keep for you besides,

Petit, petit oiseau,

Little, little birdie,

Nous te gardons encor

We keep for you besides

Une cage en fil d'or.

A cage with gold wires.

—La plus belle maison,

The finest house,

Gentils, gentils enfants,

Dear, dear children,

La plus belle maison,
The finest house,

Pour moi n'est que prison.
Is but a prison for me.

—Tu dis la vérité,
You have spoken the truth,

Petit, petit oiseau,
Little, little birdie,

Tu dis la vérité,
You have spoken the truth,

Reprends ta liberté.
Be free again.

Le Blé.

THE CORN.

Tica, tica, tac
Tick, tick, tack

Dans le moulin
In the mill

Le bon grain
The good corn

Devient belle farine.
Becomes fine flour.

Tica, tica, tac
Tick, tick, tack

Dans le moulin
In the mill

La meule écrase le grain.
The millstone crushes the corn.

Gué, gué, bons paysans,
Gay! gay! good peasants,

Le monde a faim, du courage!
The people are hungry, courage!

A l'ouvrage!
To work!

Gué, gué, bons paysans,
Gay, gay, good peasants,

Vivent les bœufs, la charrue et les champs!
Hurrah! for the oxen, the plough and the fields!

Ah! tu sortiras Biquette.

OH! COME OUT NANNY-GOAT.

Ah! tu sortiras biquette, biquette,
Oh! come out nanny-goat,

Ah! tu sortiras de ces choux-là!
Oh! come out of that cabbage field!

Il faut aller chercher le loup !

We must go and fetch the wolf !

Le loup n'veut pas manger biquette,

The wolf won't eat nanny-goat,

Biquett' n'veut pas sortir des choux.

Nanny-goat won't come out of the cabbage field.

Ah ! tu sortiras biquette, etc.

Oh ! come out nanny-goat, etc.

Il faut aller chercher le chien !

We must go and fetch the dog !

Le chien n'veut pas mordre le loup,

The dog won't bite the wolf,

Le loup n'veut pas manger biquette,

The wolf won't eat nanny-goat,

Biquett' n'veut pas sortir des choux.

Nanny-goat won't come out of the cabbage field.

Ah ! tu sortiras, etc., etc.

Oh ! come out, etc., etc.

Il faut aller chercher l'bâton !

We must go and fetch the stick !

L'bâton n'veut pas battre le chien,

The stick won't beat the dog,

Le chien n'veut pas mordre le loup,

The dog won't bite the wolf,

Le loup n'veut pas manger biquette,

The wolf won't eat nanny-goat,

Biquett' n'veut pas sortir des choux.

And nanny-goat won't come out of the cabbage field.

Ah ! tu sortiras, etc., etc.

Oh ! come out, etc., etc.

Il faut aller chercher l'fermier !

We must go and fetch the farmer !

L'fermier veut bien prend' le bâton,

The farmer will take the stick,

L'bâton veut bien battre le chien,

The stick will beat the dog,

Le chien veut bien mordre le loup,

The dog will bite the wolf,

Le loup veut bien manger biquette,

The wolf will eat nanny-goat,

Biquett' veut bien sortir des choux,

Nanny-goat will come out of the cabbage field.

Ah ! tu sortiras, etc., etc.

Oh ! come out, etc., etc.

La Chanson de la Laine.

THE SONG OF THE WOOL.

I.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être tondu ;

Must be sheared ;

On la tond, on la tond,

It is sheard, it is sheard,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

II.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être lavée ;

Must be washed ;

On la lave, on la lave,

It is washed, it is washed,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

III.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être séchée ;

Must be dried ;

On la sèche, on la sèche,

It is dried, it is dried,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

IV.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être étirée ;

Must be stretched ;

On l'étire, on l'étire,

It is stretched, it is stretched,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

V.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être cardée ;

Must be combed ;

On la carde, on la carde,

It is combed, it is combed,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

VI.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être filée ;

Must be spun ;

On la file, on la file,

It is spun, it is spun,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

VII.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être tordue ;

Must be twisted ;

On la tord, on la tord,

It is twisted, it is twisted,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

VIII.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être tricotée ;

Must be knitted ;

On la tricote, on la tricote,

It is knitted, it is knitted,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

IX.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à être portée ;

Must be worn ;

On la porte, on la porte,

It is worn, it is worn,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

X.

La laine du mouton

The wool of the sheep

Demande à s'user ;

Must be worn out ;

On l'use, on l'use,

It is worn out, it is worn out,

La laine du mouton.

The wool of the sheep.

Les Noces du Roitelet.

THE WREN'S WEDDING.

Aux noces du roitelet

At the wren's wedding

L'époux est tout petit.

The bridegroom is very small.

Il part en tournée

He goes his rounds

Pour faire les invitations.

To invite his friends.

Venez avec un petit présent chacun

Come with a little present each of you

Car hélas ! il n'est pas riche.

For alas ! he is not rich.

J'irai, dit la corneille,

I shall go, said the crow,

Et je porterai du pain.

And I shall bring some bread.

J'irai aussi, dit la pie,

I shall go too, said the magpie,

Et je porterai une pièce de viande.

And I shall bring a piece of meat.

J'irai aussi, dit le geai,

I shall go too, said the jackdaw,

Et je porterai un pot de vin.

And I shall bring a can of wine.

J'irai aussi, dit la bécasse,

I shall go too, said the woodcock,

Et je ferai le prêtre.

And I shall be the priest.

J'irai aussi, dit la bécassine,

I shall go too, said the snipe,

Pour aider à sonner la cloche.

To help to ring the bell.

J'irai aussi, dit le coucou,

I shall go too, said the cuckoo,

Avec un tambour sur mon dos.

With a drum on my back.

J'irai aussi, dit le milau,

I shall go too, said the kite,

Et j'irai chercher de l'eau.

And I shall go and fetch the water.

J'irai aussi, dit le merle,

I shall go too, said the blackbird,

Et j'aurai de l'argent dans ma bourse.

And I shall have money in my purse.

J'irai aussi, dit le pivert,

I shall go too, said the woodpecker,

Et je porterai un faix de bois.

And I shall bring a load of wood.

J'irai aussi, dit l'alouette,

I shall go too, said the lark,

Et je chanterai au-dessus de la rivière.

And I shall sing above the river.

J'irai aussi, dit le chardonneret,

I shall go too, said the goldfinch,

Et je chanterai près de la porte.
And I shall sing near the door.

J'irai aussi, dit l'hirondelle,
I shall go too, said the swallow,

Et je chanterai sur le faite.
And I shall sing on the roof.

J'irai aussi, dit l'épervier,
I shall go too, said the hawk,

Ensemble avec la tourterelle.
Together with the dove.

Moi aussi, dit la mésange,
I too, said the tomtit,

J'irai avec l'étourneau.
I shall go with the starling.

Moi aussi, dit le pinson,
I too, said the chaffinch,

J'irai avec la huppe.
I shall go with the hoopoe.

Tous les oiseaux s'y trouvèrent,
All the birds were there,

Il n'y en eut qu'un seul qui ne vint pas.
One only did not come.

Aux noces du roitelet,
At the wren's wedding,

L'époux est tout petit.
The bridegroom is quite small.

NOTE.—Celui qui ne vint pas est l'aigle ; l'aigle est jaloux du
The one who did not come was the eagle ; the eagle is jealous of
roitelet. Roitelet en français veut dire "petit roi."
the wren. "Roitelet" (wren), in French means "little king."

La Petite Fourmi qui allait à Jérusalem.**THE LITTLE ANT WHO WENT TO JERUSALEM.**

Il y avait une fois une petite fourmi qui
There was once a little ant that
allait à Jérusalem.
went to Jerusalem.

Elle rencontra la neige, et la neige gela
She met the snow, and the snow froze off
la patte à la petite fourmi qui allait à
the paw of the little ant that went to
Jérusalem.
Jerusalem.

O neige, que tu es forte, toi qui gèles
Oh! snow, how strong you are, you who freeze
la patte à la petite fourmi qui va à Jé-
off the paw of the little ant that goes to Je-
rusalem.
rusalem.

Et la neige répondit: Bien plus fort est
And the snow answered: Much stronger is
le soleil qui me fond.
the sun that melts me.

O soleil, que tu es fort, toi qui fonds la
Oh ! sun, how strong you are, you who melt the
neige, qui gèle la patte à la petite fourmi
snow, that freezes off the paw of the little ant
qui va à Jérusalem.
that goes to Jerusalem.

Et le soleil répondit : Bien plus fort est
And the sun answered : Much stronger is
le nuage qui me voile.
the cloud that hides me.

O nuage, que tu es fort, toi qui voiles le
Oh ! cloud, how strong you are, you who hide the
soleil, qui fond la neige, qui gèle la patte
sun, that melts the snow, that freezes off the paw
à la petite fourmi qui va à Jérusalem.
of the little ant that goes to Jerusalem.

Et le nuage répondit : Bien plus fort est
And the cloud answered : Much stronger is
le vent qui me chasse.
the wind that drives me away.

O vent, que tu es fort, toi qui chasses le
Oh ! wind, how strong you are, you who drive away the

nuage, qui voile le soleil, qui fond la neige,
cloud that hides the sun, that melts the snow,
qui gèle la patte à la petite fourmi qui va
that freezes off the paw of the little ant that goes
à Jérusalem.
to Jerusalem.

Et le vent répondit: Bien plus forte est
And the wind answered: Much stronger is
la montagne qui m'arrête.
the mountain that stops me.

O montagne, que tu es forte, toi qui arrêtes
Oh! mountain, how strong you are, you who stop
le vent, qui chasse le nuage, qui voile le
the wind, that drives away the cloud, that hides the
soleil, qui fond la neige, qui gèle la patte
sun, that melts the snow, that freezes off the paw
à la petite fourmi qui va à Jérusalem.
of the little ant that goes to Jerusalem.

Et la montagne répondit: Bien plus forte
And the mountain answered: Much stronger
est la souris qui me perce.
is the mouse that pierces me.

O souris, que tu es forte, toi qui perces
Oh! mouse, how strong you are, you who pierce
la montagne, qui arrête le vent, qui chasse
the mountain, that stops the wind, that drives away
le nuage, qui voile le soleil, qui fond la
the cloud, that hides the sun, that melts the
neige, qui gèle la patte à la petite fourmi
snow, that freezes off the paw of the little ant
qui va à Jérusalem.
that goes to Jerusalem.

Et la souris répondit : Bien plus fort
And the mouse answered : Much stronger
est le chat qui me mange.
is the cat that eats me.

O chat, que tu es fort, toi qui manges la
Oh! cat, how strong you are, you who eat the
souris, qui perce la montagne, qui arrête
mouse, that pierces the mountain, that stops
le vent, qui chasse le nuage, qui voile le
the wind, that drives away the cloud, that hides the
soleil, qui fond la neige, qui gèle la patte
sun, that melts the snow, that freezes off the paw
à la petite fourmi qui va à Jérusalem.
of the little ant that goes to Jerusalem.

Et le chat répondit: Bien plus fort est le
And the cat answered: Much stronger is the
chien qui m'effraie.
dog that frightens me.

O chien, que tu es fort, toi qui effraie le
Oh! dog, how strong you are, you who frighten the
chat, qui mange la souris, qui perce la
cat, that eats the mouse, that pierces the
montagne, qui arrête le vent, qui chasse
mountain, that stops the wind, that drives away
le nuage, qui voile le soleil, qui fond la
the cloud, that hides the sun, that melts the
neige, qui gèle la patte à la petite fourmi
snow, that freezes off the paw of the little ant
qui va à Jérusalem.
that goes to Jerusalem.

Et le chien répondit: Bien plus fort est
And the dog answered: Much stronger is
le bâton qui me frappe.
the stick that strikes me.

O bâton, que tu es fort, toi qui frappes
Oh! stick, how strong you are, you who strike

le chien, qui effraie le chat, qui mange la
the dog, that frightens the cat, that eats the
souris, qui perce la montagne, qui arrête
mouse, that pierces the mountain, that stops
le vent, qui chasse le nuage, qui voile le
the wind, that drives away the cloud, that hides the
soleil, qui fond la neige, qui gèle la patte
sun, that melts the snow, that freezes off the paw
à la petite fourmi qui va à Jérusalem.
of the little ant that goes to Jerusalem.

Et le bâton répondit : Bien plus fort est
And the stick answered : Much stronger is
le feu qui me brûle.
the fire that burns me.

O feu, que tu es fort, toi qui brûles le
Oh ! fire, how strong you are, you who burn the
bâton, qui frappe le chien qui effraie le
stick, that strikes the dog, that frightens the
chat, qui mange la souris, qui perce la
cat, that eats the mouse, that pierces the
montagne, qui arrête le vent, qui chasse
mountain, that stops the wind, that drives away

le nuage, qui voile le soleil, qui fond la
the cloud, that hides the sun, that melts the
neige, qui gèle la patte à la petite fourmi
snow, that freezes off the paw of the little ant
qui va à Jérusalem.
that goes to Jerusalem.

Et le feu répondit: Bien plus forte est
And the fire answered: Much stronger is
l'eau qui m'éteint.
the water that quenches me.

O eau, que tu es forte, toi qui éteins
Oh! water, how strong you are, you who quench
le feu, qui brûle le bâton, qui frappe le
the fire, that burns the stick, that strikes the
chien, qui effraie le chat, qui mange la
dog, that frightens the cat, that eats the
souris, qui perce la montagne, qui arrête
mouse, that pierces the mountain, that stops
le vent, qui chasse le nuage, qui voile le
the wind, that drives away the cloud, that hides the
soleil, qui fond la neige, qui gèle la patte
sun, that melts the snow, that freezes off the paw
à la petite fourmi, qui va à Jérusalem.
of the little ant, that goes to Jerusalem.

Et l'eau répondit : Bien plus forte est
And the water answered : Much stronger is
la vache qui me boit.
the cow that drinks me.

O vache, que tu es forte, toi qui bois
Oh ! cow, how strong you are, you who drink
l'eau, qui éteint le feu, qui brûle le bâton,
the water, that quenches the fire, that burns the stick,
qui frappe le chien, qui effraie le chat, qui
that strikes the dog, that frightens the cat, that
mange la souris, qui perce la montagne,
eats the mouse, that pierces the mountain,
qui arrête le vent, qui chasse le nuage,
that stops the wind, that drives away the cloud,
qui voile le soleil, qui fond la neige, qui
that hides the sun, that melts the snow, that
gèle la patte à la petite fourmi qui va à
freezes off the paw of the little ant that goes to
Jérusalem.
Jerusalem.

Et la vache répondit : Bien plus fort est
And the cow answered : Much stronger is
l'homme qui me tue.
the man that kills me.

O homme, que tu es fort, toi qui tues la
Oh! man, how strong you are, you who kill the
vache, qui boit l'eau, qui éteint le feu,
cow, that drinks the water, that quenches the fire,
qui brûle le bâton, qui frappe le chien, qui
that burns the stick, that strikes the dog, that
effraie le chat, qui mange la souris,
frightens the cat, that eats the mouse,
qui perce la montagne, qui arrête le vent,
that pierces the mountain, that stops the wind,
qui chasse le nuage, qui voile le soleil, qui
that drives away the cloud, that hides the sun, that
fond la neige, qui gèle la patte à la petite
melts the snow, that freezes off the paw of the little
fourmi qui va à Jérusalem.
ant that goes to Jerusalem.

Et l'homme répondit: Bien plus fort est
And the man answered: Much stronger still is
encore Dieu qui a créé l'homme, qui tue
God who created the man, that kills
la vache, qui boit l'eau, qui éteint le feu,
the cow, that drinks the water, that quenches the fire,

qui brûle le bâton, qui frappe le chien, qui
that burns the stick, that strikes the dog, that
effraie le chat, qui mange la souris,
frightens the cat, that eats the mouse,
qui perce la montagne, qui arrête le vent, qui
that pierces the mountain, that stops the wind, that
chasse le nuage, qui voile le soleil, qui fond
drives away the cloud, that hides the sun, that melts
la neige, qui gèle la patte à la petite fourmi
the snow, that freezes off the paw of the little ant
qui va à Jérusalem.
that goes to Jerusalem.

Exercices de Prononciation.

EXERCISES ON PRONUNCIATION.

Chat vit rôti,
Pussy saw the roast beef,
Rôti tenta chat ;
The roast beef tempted pussy ;
Chat mit patte à rôti,
Pussy put her paw to the roast beef,

Rôt brûle patte à chat.
The roast beef burnt pussy's paw.

Riz tenta rat ;
The rice tempted the rat ;
Rat tenté tâta riz.
The tempted rat ate the rice.

Ton thé t'a-t-il ôté ta toux ?
Has your tea taken away your cough ?

Didon dina, dit-on, du dos d'un dodu dindon.
Dido dined, they say, off a fat turkey's back.

Combien ces six saucissons-ci ?
How much are these six sausages ?

—Six sous ces six saucissons-ci.
These six sausages are six sous.

—Six sous ces six saucissons-ci !
Six sous these six sausages !

Ces six saucissons-ci sont si chers !
These six sausages are so dear !

Voici six chasseurs sachant chasser.
Here are six huntsmen who can hunt.

Quatre plats plats dans quatre plats creux,
Four flat dishes in four hollow dishes,
Quatre plats creux dans quatre plats plats.
Four hollow dishes in four flat dishes.

Celui-là n'est pas ivre
He is not tipsy

Qui trois fois peut dire :
Who three times can say :

Blanc, blond, bois	} barbe grise, bois.
White, fair, wood	
Blond, bois, blanc	
Fair, wood, white	
Bois, blond, blanc	} grey beard, wood.
Wood, fair, white	

Devinettes.

RIDDLES.

Je l'ai vu vif, je l'ai vu mort,
I saw it alive, I saw it dead,
Je l'ai revu vif après sa mort.
I saw it alive again after its death.

Une bougie allumée, éteinte, puis rallumée de nouveau.
A lighted candle, extinguished, and then lighted again.

Six pieds, quatre oreilles,
Six feet, four ears,
Deux bouches, deux fronts,
Two mouths, two foreheads,
Quelle bête est-ce donc ?
What animal is that then ?

Un cheval et son cavalier.
A horse and its rider.

Petite robe blanche

Little white dress

Sans couture ni manche.

Without seam nor sleeve.

Un œuf.

An egg.

Dis-moi, de grâce, quelle est la chose

Tell me, pray, what thing it is

Qui nuit ni jour ne se repose ?

That rests neither day nor night ?

La rivière.

The river.

Madame Grand-Manteau

Mrs. Great-Cloak

Couvrir tout, excepté l'eau.

Covers all things but water.

La neige.

The snow.

Qui me nomme me rompt.

He who names me breaks me.

Le silence.

Silence.

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