

bears a considerable resemblance to Nyanja, but has kept several prefixes and other grammatical features which have been lost in the latter language.

Le Cocotier. Par Paul Hubert. (Paris: H. Dunod et E. Pinat, Editeurs: 49 Quai des Grands Augustins.) Pp. 182. 8vo.

THIS excellent and handy little book forms the first volume of the *Bibliothèque Pratique du Colon*, a useful series, intended to deal with the vegetable products of the French colonies—more especially those within the tropics. Among the subjects announced for inclusion later on we note "*Ananas et Banane*," "*Plantes à Parfum*," "*Le Cotonnier*," "*Le Caféier*," "*Le Cacaoyer*," "*Caoutchouc et Gutta*," as well as vanilla, textile fibres, oil and starch-producing plants, dye-plants, resins, &c., &c. Very clear and precise information is given as to the best methods of growing the cocoa-nut palm—the most suitable soils, expenses of planting, &c., also as to its different products and their preparation:—oil, copra, fibre, &c. Under the heading "*Memento du Colon*," we have a list of French Colonial Societies, and of technical schools and lectures especially adapted for intending colonists; a bibliography of periodicals and one of special works connected with the subject of this volume, and, finally, a brief directory of manufacturers of the articles most likely to be required by planters at a distance from the resources of civilisation. The little work is fully illustrated. Cocoa-nut planting appears to be a promising industry in Madagascar; and there are interesting calculations as to the possibility of combining it with the breeding of cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs. The locality of the cattle-breeding experiment (we are not clear whether it has actually been tried, or only as yet proposed) is Deli, in Java. We look forward with interest to the remaining volumes of the series, which deserves a wide circulation both in and beyond the country of its origin.

In Africa. Victoria Nyansa e Benadir. By Captain E. A. d'Albertis. (Bergamo: Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche.) Pp. 162, with 187 illustrations and 3 maps.

THIS attractively got-up volume is the fifth of a series of illustrated monographs of geography and travel issued by an enterprising firm of publishers at Bergamo. The names of Casati, Gessi, Bottego, and others—not to mention the Duke of the Abruzzi—remind us that Italian interest in

The verb had unaccented prefixes while the corresponding nouns had stressed prefixes, so that the position of stress served as an additional distinctive feature between them, e.g. *ond-'swarian v* vs. *'ond-swaru n* (see more examples in § 115, dealing with word stress). In some nouns, however, the prefix was as unaccented as in the verbs. Prefixation. § 257. Prefixation was a productive way of building new words in OE. As in other OG languages, word composition in OE was more productive in nominal parts of speech than in verbs. § 279. Compounds in OG languages are usually divided into two types: morphological or primary compounds and syntactic or secondary. But there may have been another reason. Nobody, in my view, has the right to have 12 children or even three unless the second pregnancy is twins. Too many babies are born to immature parents who don't have the skills to raise them, too many are delivered by poor women who can't afford them, and too many are fathered by sorry layabouts who spread their seed like dandelions and then wander away from the consequences. 15. John Guillebaud, professor of family planning at University College London: "The effect on the planet of having one child less is an order of magnitude greater than all these other things we might do, such as switching off lights. An extra child is the equivalent of a lot of flights across the planet." 16. Democrat strategist Steven Rattner It has been observed that in some languages grammatical forms evolved in the opposite direction: analytical forms merged into synthetic ones or died out, giving way to synthetic forms (e. g. in French and in Russian); this proves that the trend towards a more analytical type is not the only way of evolution and progress. § 552. With the exception of the theory of progress, all the other views outlined above are partly correct, since each factor played a certain role in grammatical changes, though it was only one of their causes, and not the only cause. Like other changes, grammatical changes were brought about by numerous intra- and... the boy whose arm is broken has. Did the doctor treat this injury? (ONE). Everyone who lives in the town Paola comes from is very friendly. (INHABITANTS). Paola comes from a town _ very friendly. where its inhabitants are. The teacher liked how Jan had answered the questions. (way). Jan answered the questions _ the teacher liked. in/the way (that/which). Other sets by this creator. Susan: repaso 02 (2021). 5 terms.