pers; as, deer, rtues or vices, of metals, are e, anger, &c.

n the plural; data, betlows, owels, calends, nners, politics, pincers, dregs,

ly formed:—
ildren; foot,
yeese; mouse,

r languages,

ar ends in ex is, the plural ne plural will —as observed

; automaton, heses; animali; amanuensis, apices; crisis, es; &c.

per name, the Messrs. Todd, rey, (not the

mpound noun affixed to it; ousin-german, iights-errant; hen the prin-

cipal word terminates the compound, the plural sign is placed at the end; as, fellow-servant, fellow-servants, &c.

(Some writers use such an expression as "spoon-fulls," which is incorrect; because full is an adjective, and adjectives in English are not varied by "number.")

## EXERCISE.

State the plural of each of the following nouns,

and whether it is regular or irregular:

Salmon, alms, amends, dregs, medium, means, seraph,odds, foot, Scipio, formula, dozen, billiards, news, bandit, goose, penny, camera-obscura, courtmartial, magus, sheep, trout, milk, Cæsar, lunacy, cannon, calend, thank, cavalry, &c.

## CASE.

Case (from the Latin cado, to fall,) means the "falling" or leaning of a noun (or pronoun) from its first state, (or rominative,) in order to show its relation to some other word. There are three cases in which a noun is placed. The first case, or state, is called the nominative; the second, the

possessive; the third, the objective.

I. The NOMINATIVE (from the Latin nomino, to name,) is so called because it is mostly used to name the subject of a verb. It generally goes before a verb; and when it is the subject of a verb, it is known by its answering to the question who? or what? Thus, "William writes correctly." Ask who writes correctly? The answer is William; therefore William is the "subject" of the verb writes, and the "nominative" case.