

Some nouns are the same in both numbers; as, *deer, sheep, pair, trout, salmon, &c.* Names of virtues or vices, things weighed or measured, also names of metals, are generally singular; as, *silver, corn, justice, anger, &c.*

The following nouns are used only in the plural; *scissors, ashes, riches, alms, wages, annals, data, bellows, lungs, pains, amends, archives, bitters, bowels, calends, clothes, embers, goods, hose (stockings), manners, politics, snuffers, shears, tongs, vespers, victuals, pincers, dregs, morals, thanks, vitals, &c.*

The following plurals are irregularly formed:—*man, men; woman, women; child, children; foot, feet; ox, oxen; tooth, teeth; goose, geese; mouse, mice; louse, lice.*

Nouns from the Latin and other languages, sometimes retain their original plural.

As a general rule, when the singular ends in *ex* or *ix*, the plural will be *ices*; when in *is*, the plural will be *es*; when in *um* and *on*, the plural will be *a*; when in *us*, the plural will be *i*—as observed in the following list:

*Alumnus, alumni; arcanum, arcana; automaton, automata; axis, axes; antithesis, antitheses; animalculum (or animalcule, Eng.,) animalcula; amanuensis, amanuenses; analysis, analyses; apex, apices; crisis, crises; datum, data; hypothesis, hypotheses; &c.*

When a title is prefixed to a proper name, the title only should be plural; as, the *Messrs. Todd*, (not the *Mr. Todds*,) the *Misses Grey*, (not the *Miss Greys*.)

When the principal word in a compound noun comes first, the sign of the plural is affixed to it; as, *aid-de-camp, aides-de-camp; cousin-german, cousins-german; knight-errant, knights-errant; father-in-law, fathers-in-law*; but when the prin-